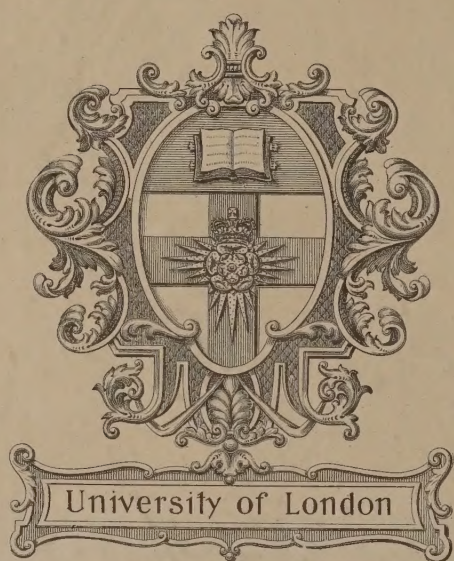
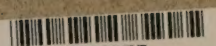






605375

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES.

— (20.) —

SLAVE TRADE.

Session

30 April — 28 August 1857.

VOL. XLIV.

1857—Sess. 2.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1857—Sess. 2.

TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWENTIETH VOLUME.

N. B.—THE Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

SLAVE TRADE (CLASS A.):

- [2281.] Correspondence with the *British Commissioners at Sierra Leone, Havana, the Cape of Good Hope, and Loanda*; and Reports from *British Naval Forces* relative to the Slave Trade, from 1 April 1856 to 31 March 1857 - - - - - p. 1

SLAVE TRADE (CLASS B.):

- [2282.] Correspondence with *British Ministers and Agents in Foreign Countries*, and with *Foreign Ministers in England*, relating to the Slave Trade, from 1 April 1856 to 31 March 1857 - 115

Class A.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS

1857-58
CORRESPONDENCE

WITH THE

THE HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES
BRITISH COMMISSIONERS
TWO VOLUMES—CONTENTS OF THE

STERN, LEON, HAVANA, THE CAPE OF
GOOD HOPE, AND LAGUNA.

REPORTS FROM

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

From April 1, 1856, to March 31, 1857.

LONDON

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS

Class A.

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH THE

BRITISH COMMISSIONERS

AT

**SIERRA LEONE, HAVANA, THE CAPE OF
GOOD HOPE, AND LOANDA;**

AND

REPORTS FROM

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS,

RELATING TO

THE SLAVE TRADE.

From April 1, 1856, to March 31, 1857.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1857.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

2281

HAVANA.

No.	Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
16. H.M.'s Commissary Judge to the Earl of Clarendon	Feb. 23	Apr. 1	Reporting Mr. Lousada's arrival. Retirement of Don Valdez, Secretary of the Mixed Court, and appointment of his son, Don Cristoval Valdez Bavent.	12
17. The Earl of Clarendon to H.M.'s Commissary Judge	Apr. 8	..	Approving appointment of Don Cristoval Valdez as Secretary to the Mixed Court	12
18. The Earl of Clarendon to H.M.'s Commissioners	Apr. 28	..	Transmitting copies of correspondence between Lord Howden and General Zavala, respecting Slave Trade in Cuba.	13
19. H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	May 2	June 5	Non-compliance by Captain-General with Article I of Annex B to the Treaty, and his reasons for deferring to do so.	13
20. The Earl of Clarendon to H.M.'s Commissioners	June 14	..	Answer to despatch of May 2. Lord Howden will notify their appointment, &c., to the Spanish Government	13
21. H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	May 15	June 30	Transmitting translation of an article extracted from the "Diario de la Marina," respecting a contemplated importation of African free labour	14
22. H.M.'s Commissary Judge to the Earl of Clarendon	May 27	June 30	Acknowledging despatch of April 8, respecting appointment of Secretary to Mixed Commission	15
23. H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	June 5	June 30	Acknowledging despatch of April 28. Continued development of Slave Trade	15
24. The Earl of Clarendon to H.M.'s Commissioners	July 12	..	Answer to despatch of May 15. Disapproving plan for introduction of free African labour. To do all in their power to prevent its execution	15
25. " " " " ..	July 31	..	Orders have been sent by the Spanish Government to the Captain-General of Cuba for their recognition in their respective offices	16
26. H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	July 1	Aug. 1	No case has been brought before the Mixed Court for adjudication during last six months ..	16
27. " " " " ..	July 5	Aug. 1	Transmitting copies of the Government "Gazette," containing official returns of "cedulas" issued to slaves during the first and second halves of past year.	16
28. " " " " ..	July 23	Sept. 1	Acknowledging despatch of June 14, as to notification of appointments to Spanish Government	20
29. H.M.'s Commissary Judge to the Earl of Clarendon	Aug. 18	Sept. 15	Has been sworn in as Commissary Judge, but Captain-General is without instructions respecting Mr. Lousada.	20
30. The Earl of Clarendon to H.M.'s Commissioners	Sept. 29	..	Answer to despatch of August 18. Instructions have been sent to Mr. Otway respecting omission of Spanish Government to notify Mr. Lousada's appointment	21
31. H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	Aug. 25	Oct. 14	Receipt of despatch of July 12, conveying disapproval of the contemplated project for the introduction of free African labourers	21
32. " " " " ..	Aug. 26	Oct. 14	Receipt of despatch of July 31. Instructions for recognition of Mr. Lousada not yet arrived.	22
33. The Earl of Clarendon to H.M.'s Commissioners	Oct. 30	..	Fresh orders have been sent to Cuba for recognition of Mr. Lousada	22

LIST OF PAPERS.

v

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
34.	H.M.'s Commissary Judge to the Earl of Clarendon	Oct. 14	Nov. 3	Mr. Lousada had not yet been recognised by Captain-General as Her Majesty's Arbitrator.	22
35.	H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	Oct. 30	Dec. 1	State of the Slave Trade. Observations respecting class of cruisers which should be employed on coast of Cuba	23
36.	" "	Nov. 7	Dec. 1	Acknowledging despatch of September 29. Mr. Lousada has been sworn in as Her Majesty's Arbitrator in Mixed Court	25
37.	" "	Nov. 24	Jan. 5	Receipt of despatch of October 30	25
38.	" "	Dec. 5	Jan. 5	Representing necessity of a more suitable class of vessels being sent to Cuba as cruisers for prevention of Slave Trade	25
39.	H.M.'s Commissary Judge to the Earl of Clarendon	Dec. 31	Feb. 2	No emancipated negroes have been sent from Cuba to Jamaica during 1856	26
40.	The Earl of Clarendon to H.M.'s Commissioners	1857 Feb. 5	..	Appointment of Don Manuel Espelius as Spanish Judge in Mixed Court at Havana	27
41.	H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	Jan. 1	Mar. 4	No case adjudicated in Mixed Court at Havana during the year 1856	27
42.	" "	Jan. 31	Mar. 4	Report upon Slave Trade in Cuba during 1856, and Return of slaves landed and captured during that year	27
43.	The Earl of Clarendon to H.M.'s Commissioners	Mar. 11	..	Don Jacinto Gonzalez Larrinaga confirmed in post of Spanish Arbitrator at Havana	30

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

		1856	1856		
44.	H.M.'s Commissioner to the Earl of Shelburne	July 29	July 30	Requesting instructions respecting forfeited bail of Tavarez, a prisoner taken in the "Eolo" in 1851	31
45.	H.M.'s Arbitrator to the Earl of Clarendon	June 2	Aug. 26	Recent intelligence of the Rev. Dr. Livingston	31
46.	" "	July 1	Sept. 3	No case adjudicated during the half-year ending June 30, 1856	35
47.	H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	Nov. 18	Jan. 17	Reporting death of Portuguese Commissioner, Senhor Rebello	36
48.	The Earl of Clarendon to H.M.'s Commissioners	1857 Jan. 31	..	Instructions as to disposal of money forfeited by Mr. Berg, in failing to produce Tavarez, captured in the "Eolo"	36
49.	" "	Feb. 23	..	The Chevalier Duprat appointed Portuguese Commissioner, and M. Valdez Arbitrator	36
50.	H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	Jan. 2	Mar. 18	No case adjudicated during half-year ending December 31, 1856	37
51.	" "	Jan. 2	Mar. 18	No case adjudicated in Mixed Court during the year 1856	37
52.	" "	Jan. 2	Mar. 18	No slaves emancipated by Mixed Commission during 1856	37
53.	" "	Jan. 4	Mar. 18	Annual Report on Slave Trade for the year 1856	38

LOANDA.

		1856	1856		
54.	H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	Jan. 1	Apr. 4	No cases adjudicated during last half-year	39
55.	" "	Jan. 1	Apr. 4	Return of slaves emancipated and registered up to December 31, 1855	39
56.	" "	Jan. 22	Apr. 4	Acknowledging despatch of November 13, 1855. Observations on note from Viscount Athoquia	40

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
57.	H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	Jan. 22	Apr. 25	Increase of Slave Trade. Ship- ment of 500 slaves to the south of Benguella	41
58.	"	Jan. 29	Apr. 25	Inclosing Portaria imposing re- strictions on establishment of factories on this coast .. .	42
59.	"	Jan. 30	Apr. 25	Views of Governor-General on present state of Slave Trade question	44
60.	"	Jan. 31	Apr. 25	The question of cutter " <i>Effort</i> " under consideration of the De- legado	44
61.	"	Feb. 16	Apr. 25	Annual report on state of Slave Trade	45
62.	"	Feb. 17	Apr. 25	Joint Report of British and Por- tuguese Commissioners for 1855	46
63.	"	Feb. 19	Apr. 25	Report of the Delegado in the case of the cutter " <i>Effort</i> " ..	47
64.	"	Feb. 23	Apr. 25	Capture of a slaver, under Amer- ican colours, by the Portu- guese brig " <i>Serra do Pilar</i> " ..	48
65.	The Earl of Clarendon to H.M.'s Commis- sioners	Apr. 28	..	Documents relating to Slave Trade found in possession of João José Vianna, on board " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> "	48
66.	"	Apr. 30	..	Satisfaction at disposition of Governor-General to suppress Slave Trade	48
67.	H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	Feb. 23	May 14	Particulars of recent capture made by Portuguese brig of war " <i>Serra do Pilar</i> "	49
68.	"	Feb. 25	May 14	Sentence of Prize Court in the case of a launch recently cap- tured by Portuguese autho- rities to south of Benguella ..	49
69.	"	Mar. 4	May 14	Sentence of Prize Court in the case of the vessel captured by the Portuguese brig " <i>Serra do Pilar</i> "	50
70.	"	May 10	July 9	Successful embarkation of a car- go of slaves, from mouth of River Congo, by an American schooner	51
71.	The Earl of Clarendon to H.M.'s Commis- sioners	July 18	..	Project of law for liberation of children of female slaves born in Portuguese Possessions ..	51
72.	H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	June 5	July 31	Destruction by H.M.S. " <i>Dol- phin</i> ," of a vessel, name and nationality unknown, com- pletely equipped for Slave Trade, to the north of Congo.	52
73.	"	June 11	July 31	Capture, by H.M.S. " <i>Teazer</i> ," of an American slave brigan- tine, off Congo	52
74.	The Earl of Clarendon to H.M.'s Commis- sioners	Aug. 14	..	Depositions of master of " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> "	53
75.	"	Aug. 22	..	Copies of Portuguese laws giving freedom to children of female slaves, and to slaves belonging to Municipal Chambers, to Misericordias, and to Churches	53
76.	H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	June 17	Oct. 13	Acknowledging despatch of Fe- bruary 16, conveying approval of proceedings in case of " <i>Sea- mew</i> "	53
77.	"	July 1	Oct. 13	Sentence of the Juiz de Direito on all the individuals on board the vessel captured by Portu- guese brig of war " <i>Serra do Pilar</i> "	54
78.	"	July 2	Oct. 12	The prize recently made by " <i>Serra do Pilar</i> " purchased by this Colonial Government.	54
79.	"	July 10	Oct. 13	Acknowledging despatch of March 1, respecting the cutter " <i>Effort</i> "	55

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
80.	H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	July 12	Oct. 13	Acknowledging despatch of March 1, respecting appointment of Acting Portuguese Commissioner ..	55
81.	"	July 14	Oct. 13	Acknowledging despatch of March 8, on subject of proceedings of Municipal Chamber of Loanda, respecting registration of slaves, and inclosing a Portaria respecting it ..	55
82.	"	July 16	Oct. 13	Acknowledging despatch of March 31, respecting the clandestine departure from Rio de Janeiro, of Francisco José da Rosa ..	56
83.	"	July 28	Oct. 13	Frustration of plan for sending Benito Derizans to Lisbon ..	57
84.	"	July 28	Oct. 13	Receipt of documents found on board " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> " ..	60
85.	"	July 31	Oct. 13	Observations on Portuguese Decree of August 25, 1855, in favour of Manoel José da Costa Pedreira ..	61
86.	"	July 31	Oct. 13	No cases adjudicated during last half-year ..	61
87.	The Earl of Clarendon to H.M.'s Commissioners	Nov. 5	..	Copy of Decree granting to Flores copper mines in Province of Angola ..	62
88.	"	Nov. 5	..	Abandonment of Portuguese Bill for expulsion of notorious slave-traders from Portuguese African Possessions ..	62
89.	"	Dec. 4	..	Copies of Dr. Livingston's report of journey across the African continent, for communication to Governor of Angola ..	62
90.	"	Dec. 4	..	Note addressed to Portuguese Government respecting permission to Senhor Pedreira to transport 100 freed negroes from Angola to San Thomé ..	66
91.	H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	Sept. 25	Dec. 9	Correspondence with Governor-General respecting Benito Derizans, the " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> ," &c. ..	66
92.	The Earl of Clarendon to H.M.'s Commissioners	Dec. 18	..	Approving proceedings reported in above despatch ..	69
93.	H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	Sept. 29	Dec. 9	Further correspondence with Governor-General on Slave Trade matters. Suspicions attaching to Portuguese Consul at New York ..	70
94.	"	Sept. 30	Dec. 9	Comments on recent proceedings of Board of Protection established in virtue of Article X of the Decree of December 14, 1854 ..	71
95.	The Earl of Clarendon to H.M.'s Commissioners	1857 Jan. 5	..	Copies of Portuguese Decrees of the 3rd and 5th of November, abolishing compulsory labour of free negroes in Angola, and securing enjoyment of the freedom they have a right to claim ..	74
96.	H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	1856 Oct. 6	1857 Jan. 8	Transport of slaves southward by the Comte d'Arpoar on board the " <i>Esperança</i> " ..	74
97.	"	Oct. 16	Jan. 8	Arrival at Benguella of the " <i>Flying Eagle</i> ." Revelations in connection with shipment of 500 slaves effected last December, at Lucira. Report of the Judge Mendez Affonso ..	75
98.	"	Oct. 23	Jan. 8	The " <i>N. Hand</i> " recently boarded, off the Congo, under very suspicious circumstances, by H.M.S. " <i>Teazer</i> " ..	77
99.	"	Nov. 4	Jan. 8	Further particulars respecting shipment of slaves at Lucira, in December last ..	78

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1857	SUBJECT.	Page
100.	H.M.'s Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon	Nov. 8	Jan. 8	Portaria re-constituting the Prize Court, and correspondence with Governor-General thereon ..	79
101.	"	Nov. 13	Jan. 8	Respecting proposal of the Judge Mendez Affonso to render the provisions against Slave Traffic more stringent ..	81
102.	"	Nov. 13	Jan. 8	Receipt of copies of depositions of master of " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> " ..	81
103.	"	Nov. 18	Jan. 8	Interpretation given by the Governor-General to Article V of the Treaty of 1842 ..	82
104.	The Earl of Clarendon to H.M.'s Arbitrator	1857 Jan. 22	..	Note addressed to Portuguese Government respecting objectionable proceedings of Board of Protection at Angola ..	82
105.	"	Jan. 22	..	Portaria regulating application of funds at disposal of Board of Protection of Slaves ..	82
106.	"	Jan. 22	..	Receipt of despatch relative to Portaria issued by the Governor-General, re-constituting the Prize Court of Loanda ..	83
107.	"	Jan. 22	..	Approving language held by Sir G. Jackson to Governor-General respecting shipment of slaves, by Comte d'Arpoar, on board the " <i>Esperança</i> " ..	83
108.	"	Mar. 12	..	Answer of Portuguese Government respecting proceedings of Board of Protection at Angola ..	83

LOANDA.—BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENCE OF LIBERATED NEGROES.

	1856	1856	
109. H.M.'s Commissioner to the Earl of Clarendon	Jan. 1	Apr. 4	Curator's report for quarter ended December 31, 1855 .. 84
110. "	May 12	July 9	Ditto for quarter ended March 31, 1856 .. 85
111. "	June 16	Oct. 23	Certificate of freedom given to Pedro de Loanda .. 85
112. "	July 2	Oct. 23	Curator's report for quarter ended June 30, 1856.. .. 86
113. "	Oct. 3	Dec. 19	Curator's report for quarter ended September 30, 1856 .. 87

REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

	1856	1856	
114. Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty	Mar. 7	May 10	Result of inquiries instituted respecting Ned Acqua's death. .. 88
115. "	Mar. 18	May 10	Circumstances under which the slave-cutter taken by the " <i>Plumper</i> ," in October last, was destroyed .. 90
116. "	Mar. 18	May 10	Letter from Governor-General of Angola, respecting vessel captured by H.M.S. " <i>Plumper</i> " .. 91
117. "	June 23	Aug. 1	Proceedings in Old Calabar river .. 92
118. Lieutenant de Robeck to Senior Officer commanding the Northern Division	May 21	Aug. 4	Capture of a Spanish slaver, and destruction of a barracoon in the Pongas river .. 92
119. Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty	June 4	Aug. 4	Proceedings of Spanish mission for procuring African youths for education in Spain .. 93
120. "	June 23	Aug. 6	Ditto. Abandonment of scheme .. 94

LIST OF PAPERS.

ix

No.			Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
121.	Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty	..	July 9	Sept. 16	Letter from Commander Need respecting proceedings of authorities of Loanda with regard to owner of the slaver " <i>Effort</i> "	94
122.	"	"	.. July 9	Sept. 18	Capture of an American slaver, the " <i>General Pierce</i> ," by Portuguese cruizer " <i>Serra do Pilar</i> "	95
123.	"	"	.. June 30	Sept. 19	Capture and destruction of a brigantine equipped for Slave Trade by H.M.S. " <i>Dolphin</i> ."	95
124.	"	"	.. July 15	Oct. 25	Correspondence with Governor-General respecting suspected slaver " <i>Progressista</i> "	97
125.	"	"	.. Aug. 7	Oct. 25	Proceedings of Governor-General of Angola in the case of the " <i>Effort</i> "	98
126.	"	"	.. July 1	Oct. 23	Capture of the slaver " <i>Roberto</i> " by H.M.S. " <i>Teazer</i> ," in June last	99
127.	"	"	.. July 15	Oct. 21	Ditto. Letter from Governor-General of Angola	101
128.	"	"	.. Oct. 2	Nov. 10	Reported intention of Kosoko to attack Lagos	101
129.	"	"	.. Jan. 16	Feb. 16	Copy of Treaty concluded by Consul Hutchinson with King and Chiefs of the Bento and Brass river	102

EAST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

130.	Commodore Trotter to the Secretary to the Admiralty	1856 Nov. 30	1857 Feb. 19	Report on Slave Trade, and emigration from east coast of Africa to Island of Réunion, in French vessels	103
------	---	-----------------	-----------------	---	-----

Class A.

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.

SIERRA LEONE.

No. 1.

Her Majesty's Acting Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.--(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, March 10, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that on the 1st of January of this year, Commander Alexander Duff Gordon, of Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Hecate," being in latitude 6° 14' north, and longitude 2° 20' east, observed a brigantine under sail without any colours flying, to which he instantly gave chase, when that vessel was wilfully run on shore by her crew off Appi Vista, in the Bight of Benin. Commander Gordon observing the said vessel to be on shore, boarded her, found her deserted by her crew, fully equipped for the Slave Trade, and prepared for taking slaves on board; her slave-deck being laid over her hold, full of casks filled with water, a large quantity of rice, biscuits, and slave-coppers all ready for use, the name "*Chatsworth*" of New York being painted on the stern of the vessel, which, however, was covered over with boards; there was neither flag nor papers found on board of her, whereby the national character of the said vessel could be ascertained, but there was a scrap of paper found in the cabin, and in the boat in which the crew effected their escape the remains of a log-book were discovered, between the leaves of which was a paper dated "Havana, August 23, 1855," whereupon Commander Gordon accordingly seized the said brigantine as a vessel without any national character fitted up for, and engaged in, the African Slave Trade, and not being justly entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any state or nation; the masts of the said brigantine were cut away, and possession was kept of her by the captors, until she became a total wreck, and from the heaviness of the surf it was impossible to save any part of the provisions or equipment.

The prize officer, Howard Kerr, acting mate of Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Hecate," arrived at Sierra Leone in Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Antelope" on the 17th of February last, for the purpose of bringing the

said brigantine to adjudication in the Vice-Admiralty Court of this Colony, when the case having been admitted into Court on the 21st of February, and adjudicated on the 28th of the same month, the Judge pronounced the said brigantine or vessel to have been, at the time of the seizure thereof, engaged in and equipped for the Slave Trade, contrary to the statute 2 & 3 Vict., cap. 73, and not entitled to the protection of any flag or nation, and condemned her accordingly.

The measurement of the condemned brigantine, according to her dimensions taken by the captors, and ascertained by the Collector of Customs, under the 19th section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict., cap. 89, was 182 $\frac{10}{13}$ tons.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. C. WESTON.

No. 2.

Her Majesty's Acting Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, March 22, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd ultimo, on the subject of Governor Hill's application to your Lordship for a boat and boat's crew, to which your Lordship has returned a reply, suggesting to Governor Hill that as the Admiralty is prepared to furnish him with a boat, the crew now at the disposal of these Mixed Courts might man that boat, and be employed for the suppression of Slave Traffic when not otherwise engaged in the service of the Commissioners.

In obedience to the instructions conveyed to me in the despatch now under reply, I have conferred with Governor Hill on the subject of this scheme, which we consider practicable under the arrangement proposed by your Lordship.

As this measure will increase the amount of the contingent expenses borne by the British and foreign Governments, I mentioned the arrangement in question to my Spanish colleague, the only foreign Commissioner here, who at once consented thereto.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. C. WESTON.

No. 3.

Her Majesty's Acting Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, April 11, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the Chevalier Adolphe de Guillemar d'Aragon, Consul-General for Spain, and Judge *ad interim* on the part of Her Catholic Majesty in this British and Spanish Mixed Court of Justice, took his departure hence for Europe on the 8th instant, in the African mail-steamer "Retriever," on leave of absence.

At present, my Lord, there is no one representing the Government of Spain in the Mixed Commissions established in this Colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. C. WESTON.

No. 4.

Her Majesty's Acting Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 26.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, April 28, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 24th of March last,* acquainting me that the Spanish Minister at the Court of St. James' had informed your Lordship of the appointment, by the Government of Her Catholic Majesty, of Don Gumerzindo Ogea, the Spanish Vice-Consul at Sierra Leone, to be the Spanish Arbitrator in the Mixed Commission established in this Colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. C. WESTON.

No. 5.

Her Majesty's Acting Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 26.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, May 16, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 24th of March last,* acquainting me that Don Gumerzindo Ogea y Porras, the Spanish Vice-Consul at Sierra Leone, had been appointed the Spanish Arbitrator in the Mixed Commission established in this Colony, I have now the honour to report to your Lordship that the above-mentioned gentleman arrived here from Plymouth on the night of the 10th instant, in the African mail-packet "Gambia," and was sworn in on the 14th, before Chief Justice Carr (the principal magistrate), as Her Catholic Majesty's Arbitrator, and subsequently, in the absence of a Judge on the part of Spain, and in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of the 28th of June, 1835, as Her Catholic Majesty's Judge *ad interim*.

Don Gumerzindo Ogea y Porras was not provided with a Royal Commission, but produced a letter of appointment from the Spanish Minister, Don Juan de Zavala, which was considered to be of sufficient authority, as appears by Viscount Castlereagh's despatch of the 18th of January, 1820, addressed to Her Majesty's Commissioners at Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. C. WESTON.

No. 6.

Her Majesty's Acting Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, June 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that no case has come before the British and Netherlands, British and Spanish, British and Argentine, British and Uruguayan, British and Bolivian, British and Chilean, nor the British and Equatorial Mixed Courts of Justice established in this Colony for the prevention of the illicit Traffic in Slaves, during the half-year ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. C. WESTON.

* Class A, presented 1856, No. 18.

No. 7.

Her Majesty's Acting Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, June 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that no slaves have been emancipated, and consequently that none have been registered, by the Courts of Mixed Commission at this station, during the half-year ending this day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. C. WESTON.

No. 8.

Her Majesty's Acting Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, June 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, a Return of vessels captured for being engaged in the Slave Trade, and prosecuted in the Vice-Admiralty Court of this Colony, between the 1st of January and the 30th of June, 1856, under the Acts 5 Geo. IV, cap. 113, and 2 & 3 Vict., cap. 73.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. C. WESTON.

Inclosure in No. 8.

RETURN of Vessels captured on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave Trade, and adjudicated by the Vice-Admiralty Court at Sierra Leone, from January 1 to June 30, 1856.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Name of Master.	Date of seizure.	Where captured.	Property seized.	Seizor.	Date of Sentence.	Number of Slaves captured.	Number died before adjudication.	Total Number emancipated.	Tonnage.	Decretal part of Sentence, whether Forfeiture or Restitution.	Statute under which Sentence was passed, or prosecution instituted.	Whether the property condemned has been sold or converted, and whether any part remains unsold, and in whose hands the proceeds remain.	Remarks.
Unknown	None ..	Seri Bocarie ..	1856 Jan. 14	About half a mile off the shore of the Sierra Leone river	Canoe and 52 slaves	A. Pike, Esq., Writer, Secretary's Office	1856 Jan. 22	52	..	52	Under sec. 19 of 8 & 9 Vict. cap. 89. ..	Forfeiture.	5 Geo. IV, cap. 113.	These canoes were sold at public auction. Proceeds not being sufficient to cover expenses, deficiency was made good by Captor's agent.	
Unknown	None ..	Manga Fooday..	Jan. 14	Ditto	Canoe and 51 slaves	J. Mallard, Esq., Harbour Master	Jan. 22	51	..	51	..	Ditto.....	Ditto		
Unknown	None ..	Seri Moodie ..	Jan. 14	Ditto	Canoe and 16 slaves	J. Mallard, Esq., Harbour Master, and A. W. Pike, Esq., Writer, Secretary's Office	Jan. 22	16	..	16	..	Ditto.....	Ditto		
Unknown, supposed to be called the "Chais-worth".	None ..	Unknown ..	Jan. 1	Off Appl Vista, 6° 14' N., 2° 20' E.	Brigantine ..	A. D. Gordon, Esq., Commander of Her Majesty's sloop of war "Hecate"	Feb. 28	..	..	..	1821 ¹³	Ditto	2 & 3 Vict., cap. 73.		This vessel had neither colours nor papers, and was fully equipped for the Slave Trade. During chase she was vitally run on shore, off Appl Vista, and subsequently became a total wreck.
Unknown ..	None ..	Unknown ..	See column of Remarks		Canoe and 49 slaves	G. H. Phillips, Esq., Late Manager Second Eastern District	Apr. 16	49	..	..	..	..	5 Geo. IV, cap. 113.		This canoe and slaves were illegally seized by Matthew Cole, coxswain of the Government boat attached to the western district in the Sherbro country, and forcibly brought within British jurisdiction into the wharf at Kent, within this colony, on the evening of the 22nd of November, 1854, and was re-seized the following morning by Mr. Phillips. The Court thereupon decreed the application for condemnation, &c., to be rejected and dismissed.
Total									119	168	119				

MEM.—The proceeds of sales of the two canoes and effects seized by Mr. Macartney, on December 9, 1855, and shown in the Return to December 31, 1855, as being in the hands of the Marshal, having proved insufficient to cover expenses, the deficiency was made good by the seizer himself.

(Signed)

GEO. W. NICOL, Acting Registrar.

No. 9.

Her Majesty's Acting Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, October 17, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that a canoe containing 36 slaves was captured on the 21st ultimo off the Banana Islands, within the jurisdiction of this Government, by Lieutenant Hager, of the 2nd West India Regiment, Acting Manager of the Western District, after a slight resistance, during which two men of the boat's and two of the canoe's crew were slightly wounded.

The canoe seized was condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court on the 4th instant, and the liberated natives have been disposed of as follows: 6 men enlisted in the West India Regiments; 4 women, 10 men, 4 girls, and 4 boys, located within the Colony; and 8 boys sent to school.

The captain of the canoe acknowledged to Lieutenant Hager that he had made four successful trips with slaves previous to his capture, proving the activity with which this inhuman Traffic is carried on from the south to the north of the Colony; but, I am happy to remark, there is every prospect that the present vigilance exercised by the authorities will tend to check, if not altogether put down, this disgraceful Trade, as six canoes, containing 241 slaves, have been already captured within ten months by the boats of the Government, and every energy is exerted to discover and seize those slavers passing within British waters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.

No. 10.

Her Majesty's Acting Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 11, 1857.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, December 31, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that no case has come before the British and Netherlands, British and Spanish, British and Argentine, British and Uruguayan, British and Bolivian, British and Chilean, nor the British and Equatorian Mixed Courts of Justice, established in this Colony for the prevention of the illicit Traffic in Slaves, during the half-year ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.

No. 11.

Her Majesty's Acting Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 11, 1857.)

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, December 31, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that no slaves have been emancipated, and, consequently, that none have been registered, by the Courts of Mixed Commission at this station during the half-year ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.

No. 12.

*Her Majesty's Acting Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received
February 11, 1857.)*

My Lord,

Sierra Leone, December 31, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, a Return of vessels captured for being engaged in the Slave Trade and prosecuted in the Vice-Admiralty Court of this Colony between the 1st of July and the 31st of December, 1856, under the Acts 5 Geo. IV, cap. 113, and 2 & 3 Vict., cap. 73.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

STEPHEN J. HILL.

Inclosure in No. 12.

RETURN of Vessels captured on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave Trade, and adjudicated by the Vice-Admiralty Court at Sierra Leone, from July 1 to December 31, 1856.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Name of Master.	Date of Seizure.	Where captured.	Property seized.	Seizor.	Date of Sentence.	Number of Slaves captured.	Number of Slaves fore adjudication.	Total Number emancipated.	Foreign according to the papers.	Tonnage.		Deed of Sale, whether Forfeiture or Restitution.	Statute under which Sentence was passed, or prosecution instituted.	Whether property condemned has been sold or converted, and whether any part remains unsold, and in whose hands the proceeds remain.	Remarks.
												Old ad-measure.	English. New ad-measure.				
Unknown	None ..	Unknown	1856 June 7	Lat. 6° 45' S. Long. 10° 31' E.	Brigantine and stores	W. J. H. Grubbe, Esq., Lieut. Commanding H. M.'s steam-vessel "Teazer."	1856 July 4	..	..	..	..	Under 17 & 18 Vict., cap. 104, sec. 22.	95 tons	Forfeiture	2 & 3 Vict., cap. 73,	Brigantine and stores sold at public auction. Proceeds paid into military chest	Vessel fully equipped for Slave Trade; she had leather papers nor colours when captured.
Unknown	None ..	Unknown	July 4	Tasso, in the Sierra Leone river	Canoe and stores	A. Pike, Esq., Writer, Civil Service	July 23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	This case was dismissed, the canoe having, in the first instance, been seized by an unauthorised person so make such seizures, and subsequently handed over to Mr. Pike.
Unknown	None ..	Unknown	May 19	Tintimah, Rio Pongas	Schooner	H. St. J. de Roebuck, Esq., Lt. Commanding H. M.'s steam-vessel "Myrmidon"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	This vessel has not yet been adjudicated. J. Bertz is prosecuting claim thereto as master and owner, and that she is Spanish property.
Unknown	None ..	Becarah	Sep. 21	About 2 miles to the southward of Banana Islands	Canoe and 36 slaves	Mr. J. Hager, Manager of the Vice-Consulate of the Colony	Oct. 4	36	..	36	..	..	..	Forfeiture	5 Geo. IV, cap. 113	The canoe and furniture having been damaged in a tornado, after expending the extent of 1000 dollars, it was found impracticable to bring them here. No account has been rendered as to their disposal.	

Sierra Leone, January 1, 1857.

(Signed)

GEO. W. NICOL, Acting Registrar.

No. 13.

Her Majesty's Acting Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 11.)

(Extract.)

Sierra Leone, January 10, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to submit my Report on the Slave Trade on this coast during the year ended on the 31st ultimo.

No vessels having been prosecuted before any of the several Mixed Courts established here during that period, the number of cases adjudicated, and the slaves emancipated and registered, are the same as those mentioned in the Report for 1855.

In the Vice-Admiralty Court of this Colony there have been two vessels condemned during the past year under the Act 2 & 3 Vict., cap. 73, for being equipped for the Slave Trade.

The first of these vessels was a brigantine supposed to be called the "*Chatsworth*," seized by Commander Gordon, of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "*Hecate*," off Appi Vista, in latitude 6° 14' north, and longitude 2° 20' east. The destruction or concealment of the ship's papers by her crew, who ran her on shore, and then deserted her, left no means of ascertaining her national character, although there can be no doubt of her having been employed to supply the Cuban market with slaves. A paper dated Havana, 23rd August, 1855, was found in the leaves of a log-book discovered by the captors in the boat in which the crew effected their escape.

The second vessel was also a brigantine, seized by Lieutenant Grubbe, commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel "*Teazer*," in latitude 6° 45' south, and longitude 10° 31' east, without flag and papers. From one of the crew, who was brought up to this Colony in the prize, it was afterwards ascertained that she was a Portuguese vessel called "*Leonor*," commanded by a Spaniard named Jaques Miranda, and owned by a Portuguese house in Havana, and that she cleared out from Oporto for Barcelona, but came direct to the River Congo to procure a cargo of slaves for the Island of Cuba.

Besides these two vessels, there were also four native canoes, with 155 slaves captured within British waters, and condemned under the Act 5 Geo. IV, cap. 113. Some of the emancipated slaves were enlisted in the West India regiments; others were located, and the children sent to school.

A canoe with 49 slaves was seized on the 22nd November, 1854, by Mr. Phillips, the late manager of the Second Eastern District of this Colony, and prosecuted in the Vice-Admiralty Court; but the application for condemnation was rejected, on the ground that the canoe and slaves were illegally seized in the Sherbro country by an unauthorized person, and forcibly brought within British jurisdiction. The Court consequently dismissed the case on the 16th April, 1856.

The system of the natives conveying slaves from the south to the north of this Colony, either for agricultural purposes, or to supply the slave-marts for exportation, is of long duration. It is, however, to be hoped that the vigilance now exercised by the local authorities will tend to check, if not altogether to suppress, this nefarious Traffic.

There is also before the Vice-Admiralty Court a case of a vessel formerly called "*Catherine*," which formed the subject of the despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Commissary Judge of the 23rd February last.* After the release of that vessel from her first capture, she was subsequently destroyed in the Rio Pongas on the 19th of May last, by the orders of Lieutenant Hastings St. John de Roebeck, of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "*Myrmidon*," on the ground of being equipped for the Slave Trade. It is said that she was found on the mud bank in the Rio Pongas, deserted by her crew, but from the captor's inability to get her afloat, as well as to obtain any information respecting her, he ordered her to be destroyed by fire. The case was libelled under the Act 2 & 3 Vict., cap. 73,

* Class A, presented 1856, No. 17.

as a vessel not entitled to the protection of the flag of any nation ; but the master and owner of her arrived here, and is now prosecuting his claim before that Court as a Spanish vessel.

I cannot glean information of moment with respect to any cargoes of slaves that may be said to have been shipped from the Bights of Benin or Biafra ; but the opinions of the several naval officers and others with whom I have conversed on this subject tend to justify a belief that the system of slave transportation between Cape Sierra Leone and Cape St. Paul's de Loando is, if not entirely suppressed, certainly paralyzed.

I regret to add, that reliable information has reached me that 900 slaves are in irons at a place in a river to the northward of this Colony, the property of a Spaniard who left this coast, intending to proceed to the Havana to make arrangements for the disposal of those slaves, and to procure vessels for their transportation to Cuba. This information has been conveyed to the Senior Naval Officer, and the river in which the slaves are confined is narrowly watched.

In conclusion I venture to express my belief, that although a tendency towards it still exists, yet the trade is gradually becoming extinct ; and as legitimate commerce is certainly increasing, affording employment to the domestic slave population, and amply remunerating their owners, the natives will find it more profitable to retain their services ; and as men generally may be judged by self-interest as their leading principle, there cannot be much doubt that ere long the transportation of natives from this country, where their services are fully required, and can be turned to more profitable account, will become of rare occurrence, and must finally cease.

No. 14.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Acting Judge.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 16, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 10th ultimo, containing a report upon the Slave Trade on the African coast, in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, during the year 1856 ; and with reference to the last paragraph of your despatch, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government learn with satisfaction the opinion entertained by you that the Slave Trade is gradually becoming extinct, and giving place to a remunerative and legitimate commerce.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 15.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Acting Judge.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 23, 1857.

THE Secretary of State for the Colonial Department has communicated to me copies of a despatch from the Governor of Sierra Leone, and of a correspondence which has passed between that officer and the Acting Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court in that Colony, relative to the case of an alleged slave canoe which was seized by the Acting Collector of Customs within the waters of the Colony, and subsequently released by a decision of the Acting Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, on the ground that the person who originally detained the canoe was a private individual, and not authorised to detain her, and that her subsequent seizure by the Acting Collector of Customs did not render valid the original detention.

I have also received from the Colonial Department a copy of a report from the Law Advisers of the Crown upon this case, and as it may be useful that you should be made acquainted with it, I have now to state to

you that the Law Officers are of opinion that although the Statute 5 Geo. IV, cap. 114, sec. 43, does not empower any persons other than those mentioned in that section, or duly deputed and authorised as therein directed, to seize or detain vessels (including canoes) and slaves or persons; and although no subsequent valid seizure can, strictly speaking, "render valid" a previous unauthorised detention; yet, nevertheless, the subsequent seizure by the Acting Collector of Customs in this case was not rendered invalid by the fact of the previous irregular detention.

The Law Officers further observe that the proceedings before the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court were at the suit of the Crown, upon a valid seizure by the Collector of Customs, and they do not, therefore, consider that the opinion of the Acting Judge in this case was correct.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

HAVANA.

No. 16.

Her Majesty's Commissary Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 1.)

(Extract.)

Havana, February 23, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of reporting to your Lordship that Mr. Lousada, Her Majesty's Arbitrator in the Mixed Court of Justice at this place, under the Treaty with Spain of the 28th of June, 1835, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, arrived yesterday, and has assumed the duties of his office.

I have not been able to present him to General Concha, as his Excellency is absent from Havana upon a tour of inspection of the island, but I shall introduce him to General Manzana, the Segundo Cabo, who is charged with the ordinary dispatch of the Government, and when the Captain-General returns to town, he will, I presume, be sworn into office, along with the new Spanish Judge, M. Espelius, and myself and the Secretary also; Dr. Valdez, who has so long and respectably filled that situation,* having had to resign in consequence of a recent Royal Order from Madrid, which obliged him to choose between his office of Secretary to the Royal University and that of the Mixed Court, when he preferred the higher and more lucrative of the two appointments.

Dr. Valdez' son being a candidate for the office upon his father's retirement, and knowing his good qualities and honourable character during several years that he has been assistant in the Court, after consulting with my Spanish colleague, M. Espelius, I did not hesitate to recommend the licenciate; and I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship that, upon M. Espelius' and my recommendation, Dr. Valdez' son, the Licenciate Don Cristoval Valdez Bavent, has been appointed official secretary, which I consider exceedingly advantageous, as, besides his own experience, he will always have the benefit of his father's good advice upon any point of law affecting the usages and practice of the Court.

No. 17.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissary Judge.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 8, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 23rd of February, and I have in reply to inform you that I approve of your having concurred with your Spanish colleague in recommending the Licentiate Don Cristoval Valdez Bavent to succeed his father, Dr. Valdez, as Secretary to the Mixed Court of Justice of which you are a member.

I have to instruct you to inform Don Cristoval Valdez accordingly.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

* Upwards of seventeen years.

No. 18.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, April 28, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you, herewith, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid,* inclosing copies of his correspondence with the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of his communicating to the Spanish Government the information contained in your despatch of the 5th ultimo, with regard to the number of slaves imported into Cuba during the year 1855.

I also inclose a copy of a further despatch from Lord Howden,† stating that he has been informed, by persons who have means of knowing what is going on in Cuba, that the Slave Trade in that island is carried on with increased vigour.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 19.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 5.)

My Lord,

Havana, May 2, 1856.

HIS Excellency the Captain-General having been officially notified of our appointment as Her Majesty's Commissioners at this place,‡ under the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain of the 28th of June, 1835, it appeared to us as being somewhat irregular that we should not have been sworn in, according to Article I of Annex B to the said Treaty; and a convenient opportunity having occurred for inquiring as to the reason for postponing that ceremonial, we have ascertained that his Excellency the Captain-General has not, up to this time, received any instruction or official notification from his Government with regard to our appointments by Her Majesty to the office of Her Majesty's Judge and Arbitrator in the Mixed Court, and there being no precedent to warrant General Concha in proceeding to admit the exercise of our Commission without the instruction of the Spanish Government, he has not felt himself warranted in this matter, but that, considering there must have been an omission on the part of his Government in not having sent him instructions, he has written to the Secretary of State at Madrid upon the subject by the last mail, on the 30th ultimo.

We would respectfully submit to your Lordship the necessity there is that such an omission should be rectified with as little delay as may be possible, so as to avoid the inconveniences which might arise should there, in the meantime, occur any business of importance in the Mixed Court.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD.
FRANCIS LOUSADA.

No. 20.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, June 14, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 2nd ultimo, and I have, in reply, to inform you that I have instructed Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid to notify to the Spanish Government your appointment as Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Mixed Court of Justice at Havana, and to

* Class B, No. 462.

† Ibid., No. 463.

‡ Under date January 28, 1856, accompanied by Her Majesty's Commission and certified copy.

request that the necessary instructions may be sent to the Captain-General of Cuba for your due recognition in your respective offices, and for the extension to you of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by your predecessors.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 21.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 30.)

(Extract.)

Havana, May 15, 1856.

WE consider it our duty to bring under your Lordship's notice the circumstance which is referred to in an advertisement which appeared in the newspaper called the "*Diario de la Marina*" of the 11th instant at this place, a translation of which we have the honour of inclosing herewith to your Lordship.

The scheme which is now proposed by Argudin, Lavalle, and Co., to the proprietors and public of the island, is by no means new; it was entertained by General Cañedo, and it has been discussed over and over again by its having been submitted by the Government to the "*Junta de Fomento*," as well as to several of the most intelligent and best-informed of the proprietors and Spanish merchants, whose opinions, as referred to in former despatches by Her Majesty's Consul-General, have generally been against its adoption, for the reason that the introduction of free labourers or colonists from Africa could not but be fraught with danger to the tranquillity of the island, and would be an almost certain means of producing discontent amongst the slaves, since it would be impossible to introduce negro labourers from Africa without mixing them with those in slavery of the same nations or tribes, who it could hardly be expected would understand how such introduced labourers were free, and only obliged to work for a definite term, whilst they were devoted for the period of their lives; and hence the general discontent which, at a later period, would in all likelihood produce insurrection of the most serious character: the few who held a contrary opinion, and advocated the now-revived measure, being of the class of adventurers and others connected with the Slave Trade, who perceived thereby a means of money-making by carrying on the Traffic, which would, were the privilege granted, be sanctioned, and exclusive of competitors.

Inclosure in No. 21.

Extract from the "Diario de la Marina" of May 11, 1856.

(Translation.)

A PROPOSAL which has been suggested by the Company subscribing this article for promoting African immigration into the Island of Cuba, has begun to be distributed with a circular addressed to the industrial managers; and the notice of the agriculturists who are in want of useful hands is especially called to a memorandum at the foot of the circular, requesting them to return it at their earliest convenience, for the reasons given therein, should their opinion be favourable to the object in question, and to signify at the same time what number of African colonists they desire to subscribe for, in case Her Majesty deigns to accord the favour solicited. And in expectation of this they consider it their duty to give the following notice:—

1. That the names of the subscribers shall be most strictly registered in the exact order of their applications, in order that they may have preference over the rest, as according to those which have been asked for, both in and out of the capital, since the idea transpired, induces the belief that the number of subscribers will be greater than the 40,000 colonists they ask for, at which number, when the subscription is complete, it will be closed.

2. That, in subservience to this idea, and in order to remedy, even with the first convoys, although but in a small degree, the more pressing necessities of the greatest possible number of petitioners, the distribution will take place by fourths or fifths, filling up the complement on the arrival of successive convoys.

Havana, May 9, 1856.

(Signed) ARGUDIN, LAVALLE, & Co.

NOTE.—All communications to the aforesaid Society may be addressed "*Plaza de San Francisco, No. 71.*"

No. 22.

Her Majesty's Commissary Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 30.)

My Lord,

Havana, May 27, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 8th ultimo, in approval of my having concurred with my Spanish colleague in recommending the Licentiate Don Cristoval Valdez Bavent to succeed his father, Dr. Valdez, as Secretary to the Mixed Court of Justice at this place.

In obedience to your Lordship's instruction, I shall inform Don Cristoval Valdez accordingly.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 23.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 30.)

(Extract.)

Havana, June 5, 1856.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 28th April, inclosing copies of Lord Howden's correspondence with the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs on the occasion of his communicating to the Spanish Government the information contained in Mr. Crawford's despatch of the 5th of March, with regard to the number of slaves imported into Cuba during the year 1855. Also a copy of a further despatch from his Lordship, stating that he has been informed by persons who have means of knowing what is going on in Cuba, that the Slave Trade in that island is carried on with increased vigour.

We regret to be obliged to concur in this testimony as to the development of this abominable Traffic, nor can we hold out any reasonable hope of its diminution, unless the Local Government would lend its hearty aid and concurrence.

Your Lordship will therefore be prepared to hear a frequent repetition of the complaint forwarded by Lord Howden, and with respect to which, whilst admitting its correctness, we can only express our deep regret.

No. 24.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, July 12, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 15th of May last, together with its inclosure, respecting a scheme which is in contemplation by certain parties in Cuba for the introduction of free African labourers into that island, and in reply I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government entirely disapprove the contemplated project, and I have to desire that you will do all in your power to prevent its being carried into effect.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 25.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, July 31, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 14th ultimo, informing you that I had instructed Lord Howden to request the Spanish Government to send instructions to the Captain-General of Cuba for your due recognition in your respective offices of Her Majesty's Judge and Arbitrator at Havana, I have now to acquaint you that I have received a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, reporting that orders to that effect have been issued by the Spanish Government to the Captain-General.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 26.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 1.)

My Lord,

Havana, July 1, 1856.

IN obedience to Act 5 Geo. IV, cap. 113, directing such Returns to be made on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in each year, we have the honour to report that there was no case brought for adjudication before the Mixed Court of Justice at this place during the last six months.

We have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.
FRANCIS LOUSADA.

No. 27.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 1.)

My Lord,

Havana, July 5, 1856.

WE have the honour of inclosing herewith to your Lordship a copy of the Government Gazette of the 24th June, 1856, containing the official returns of cédulas issued to the slaves during the first and second halves of the past year, 1855.

The law requires that for the security of the slaves, their owners should provide them with cédulas, and there is a fine for neglecting to provide these cédulas, the issues of which, for slave-trading purposes, have been brought under your Lordship's notice as an abuse.

It appears by these official returns, which apparently have been got up with great care and exactness, that the total number of cédulas issued in the first six months of 1855 was 374,806, and in the second half of that year, 366,553, a result which would lead to the inference that there had been a diminution of the number of slaves in the island, of no less than 8,253 in six months. But, my Lord, instead of 374,000 slaves in the Island of Cuba, it is most positively true that that miserable class exceeds 600,000. The census of 1841 gave 524,875 as the number of the coloured population, which was known to be much underrated, and there are no statistics, since then, which are at all to be relied upon.

Whatever the slave population in reality may have been at that time, and it was estimated by persons thoroughly well informed at over 750,000, it has not materially decreased, and probably has been augmented, for the Slave Trade has always been carried on to a very great extent, much greater than we have ever been aware of; and the proof of there being an abundance of labouring hands is apparent by the increased and increasing productions of the island.

These statements published are, therefore, absolutely worthless, excepting it may be that they show, in the most glaring manner, that the adoption of the cédulas has failed to be a registration of the slaves, but that for the protection of newly-introduced Africans, these tickets have been taken advantage of by the slave-traders, and that there is, in fact, no registry of the slaves in Cuba to be relied upon, and consequently no check, as yet, available to an honestly disposed Governor and Captain-General for putting an end to the detestable Traffic, not because the law is insufficient to effect the registration, but because it is not enforced.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD,
FRANCIS LOUSADA.

Inclosure 1 in No. 27.

Official Notice.

(Translation.)

Government Secretary's Office.

I CALL the attention of your Honour with respect to the "cedulas" for the registration of slaves, in order that your returns may be accompanied with the information and observations which may admit of the necessary deductions being made therefrom.

One of the most important points which your Honour should evidence by your observations, is that of any striking difference in the total or partial number of any class, from the period of one six months to the other, or from year to year; for in order to give due weight to such, it is well to know the cause of such difference, whether it be the effect of some particular cause of mortality; whether industry has turned into some different channel; from whence are the slaves [which have been the occasion of the increase; and other circumstances of a like nature.

It is likewise important to know, as near as possible, on an average, what are the proportions of males and females in each town, or on each estate; what number of children there may be, in the same manner on an average, or as near as possible, in the same town or estate; and the other motives that may lead to the appraising and calculating the reasons for the change in the slave population.

Finally, your Honour ought to explain and determine, with all possible precision and data, each of the inferences which the documents show in a statistical point of view; your Honour being particular to state whether you believe that all the negroes in your jurisdiction are included in the registry, and if such is not the case, to make the calculation of those who may have been concealed, with all the possible designation as to ages and sexes; explaining fully the means of which the parties interested avail themselves for the concealment, and how they could be frustrated. In the same manner your Honour ought to reflect on the probability and the means by which the "cedulas" issued may represent a number of slaves which do not exist, in order to prepare for the introduction of Bozals, and defeat the activity of the authorities in pursuing the same—all as an official report, independent of that which in each particular case may be, or may have been, determined upon for the special ends of the administration of justice.

Your Honour will make all these observations on sending the report for the half-year ending this month, taking as a scale of comparison those of the two six months of the last year.

God preserve, &c.

Havana, June 18, 1856.

(Signed) CONCHA.

To the Lieutenant-Governor of _____,
&c. &c. &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 27.

ESTADO que manifiesta el Número de Cédulas de Seguridad de Esclavos expedidas en el primer Semestre de 1855.

Partidos.	Cedulas Urbanas.										Cedulas Rurales.										Número de Proprietarios.	Total de Proprietarios.										
	2a. Clase a un Real.										Clase Unica a Real.																					
	Menores de 12 años.					Mayores de 60 años.					Hábiles Mayores de 12 años y Menores de 60.					Inhabiles Mayores de 12 años y Menores de 60.							Menores de 12 años.					Mayores de 60 años.				
	Total.					Total.					Total.					Total.							Total.					Total.				
	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.	Varones.	Hembras.			Total.	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.			
Bahia Honda	45	47	92	32	17	49	4	1	5	61	3,283	1,780	5,063	9	8	17	656	615	1,271	332	196	528	7,025	279	340							
Baracoa	125	292	327	46	48	94	1	4	5	110	458	278	736	...	...	...	281	64	345	83	18	101	1,591	209	319							
Bayamo	205	544	749	175	194	369	22	23	45	...	738	295	4,367	5	3	8	202	146	348	134	38	172	2,716	670	970							
Bejucal	213	269	482	63	3	66	17	39	56	273	2,637	1,730	4,367	86	43	129	1,137	860	1,997	359	177	536	7,828	686	959							
Cárdenas	1,174	569	1,683	3	123	126	43	10	53	556	26,271	15,445	41,716	261	189	450	5,344	5,326	10,670	1,205	684	1,889	56,682	2,268	2,824							
Cienfuegos	463	534	987	161	60	221	77	50	127	476	7,453	3,118	10,571	79	47	126	3,887	851	4,738	241	93	339	14,461	916	1,392							
Cuba	1,968	3,559	5,527	46	106	152	1,187	1,320	2,507	2,130	11,117	8,440	19,557	113	76	189	3,885	3,432	7,017	1,017	93	1,552	37,055	1,654	3,784							
Guantanamo	432	573	1,025	45	17	62	33	58	91	544	1,400	783	2,183	6	1	7	456	468	924	1,176	46	222	4,905	422	906							
Guantánamo	66	67	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,089	1,920	4,009	30	10	40	911	721	1,632	129	100	229	6,104	253	320							
Guines	229	466	695	4	5	9	130	153	283	3	67	6,554	3,986	10,540	84	59	143	3,861	1,704	3,265	690	326	1,016	16,093	1,225	1,657						
Habana	12,618	11,861	24,479	336	135	471	2,698	2,822	5,520	432	8,748	5,990	14,738	17	1	18	388	341	729	163	31	199	34,891	769	9,517							
Holguin	138	581	719	8	4	12	20	32	52	500	1,163	363	1,526	43	127	170	1,199	1,124	2,323	364	102	466	7,818	1,099	1,009							
Jaruco	71	76	147	4	...	...	4	19	15	127	2,925	1,840	4,765	36	17	53	1,199	1,124	2,323	364	102	466	7,818	666	793							
Jiguani	66	73	139	1	...	...	1	35	29	84	180	103	283	5	3	8	76	57	133	31	12	43	678	184	268							
Manzanillo	162	230	392	52	75	127	...	...	...	156	362	180	542	5	5	10	30	59	89	38	10	48	1,208	359	359							
Manzanillo	282	303	585	3	3	6	15	579	592	500	8,146	4,933	13,079	65	29	94	2,001	1,810	3,811	880	571	1,451	19,240	678	1,173							
Matanzas	2,839	2,387	5,226	9	6	15	85	42	127	1,898	19,018	8,605	27,623	267	205	472	4,445	3,643	8,088	966	499	1,465	14,187	1,745	3,643							
Nuevitas	49	69	118	1	...	...	6	57	6	68	785	194	979	...	...	...	1,307	733	2,040	317	70	387	14,131	1,518	1,656							
Pinar del Río	83	212	295	13	12	25	1	1	2	138	8,076	3,959	11,355	48	...	48	1,307	733	2,040	317	70	387	14,131	1,518	1,656							
Puerto-Príncipe	867	1,978	2,845	12	600	1,112	63	161	224	1,505	5,536	744	6,280	...	...	...	573	380	953	865	45	910	12,359	1,170	2,675							
Remedios	214	348	562	1	104	210	15	13	28	269	2,643	907	6,280	...	...	...	391	344	735	123	22	146	5,233	588	887							
Segua la Grande	312	262	574	...	84	134	14	6	20	268	5,762	2,795	8,557	23	9	32	1,357	1,145	2,502	266	90	356	12,442	979	1,382							
San Antonio	197	343	540	4	18	269	11	10	21	363	4,926	3,217	7,543	52	17	69	1,702	1,288	3,430	414	187	601	12,442	979	1,382							
Santa Clara	201	490	691	...	25	43	1	1	2	144	2,923	1,669	4,592	21	6	27	892	821	1,713	155	47	202	6,640	1,020	1,362							
Santa Maria del Rosario	67	153	220	...	26	49	...	...	...	144	2,923	1,669	4,592	21	6	27	892	821	1,713	155	47	202	6,640	1,020	1,362							
Santiago	74	95	169	1	23	24	4	...	...	125	2,484	1,456	3,940	47	33	80	775	736	1,320	211	104	315	6,170	883	1,008							
Santiago	201	260	461	...	39	64	3	1	4	191	1,299	1,456	3,940	47	33	80	775	736	1,320	211	104	315	6,170	883	1,008							
Santi-Spiritu	295	830	1,125	26	245	578	16	40	56	698	4,447	1,433	5,880	29	6	35	681	639	1,320	206	42	248	9,366	1,196	1,894							
Trinidad	468	905	1,373	14	199	264	37	44	81	674	8,988	2,408	11,396	102	10	112	772	550	1,322	206	42	248	9,366	1,196	1,894							
Tunas	21	54	75	...	28	39	4	5	9	81	341	125	466	1	...	1	80	65	145	42	4	46	781	194	275							
Total	24,155	28,280	52,435	779	429	1,208	1,206	1,233	2,439	21,876	146,731	75,346	222,077	1,550	927	2,477	33,876	30,048	63,924	10,762	4,875	15,637	374,806	23,577	45,253							

ESTADO que manifiesta el Número de Cédulas de Seguridad de Esclavos expedidas en el segundo Semestre de 1855.

Partidos.	Cedulas Urbanas.										Cedulas Rurales.																	
	1a. Clase 8 Reales.					2a. Clase a un Real.					Clase Unica a Real.																	
	Hábiles Mayores de 12 años y Menores de 60.					Inhabiles Mayores de 12 años y Menores de 60.					Hábiles Mayores de 12 años y Menores de 60.					Inhabiles Mayores de 12 años y Menores de 60.												
	Menores de 12 años.					Mayores de 12 años.					Menores de 12 años.					Mayores de 12 años.												
	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.	Varones.	Hembras.	Total.	General.	Número de Proprietarios.	Total de Proprietarios.							
Bahia-Honla	45	55	100	...	...	...	27	22	49	5	1	6	69	3,283	1,765	5,053	36	10	46	811	682	1,493	239	105	344	7,001	311	380
Baracoa	117	202	319	5	6	11	131	112	243	6	13	19	126	506	400	906	2	...	2	316	231	547	70	18	88	2,135	212	333
Bayamo	479	223	702	1	2	3	171	189	360	6	34	40	391	865	329	1,194	34	8	42	208	146	354	138	44	182	2,077	737	949
Bejucal	198	287	485	6	12	18	117	94	211	13	16	34	291	2,756	1,199	3,955	235	15	29	967	883	1,850	364	173	537	7,093	776	1,067
Cardenas	1,165	497	1,662	12	6	18	111	141	252	27	8	35	603	26,121	15,813	41,934	235	130	365	5,877	5,211	11,088	1,312	720	2,032	57,386	3,505	4,174
Cienfuegos	412	519	931	3	...	...	33	116	155	17	14	18	32	7,215	3,098	10,313	20	11	31	1,278	1,255	2,533	300	166	466	14,580	1,068	1,484
Cruces	1,763	3,296	5,059	18	38	56	700	737	1,437	62	135	197	2,263	11,298	8,352	19,650	162	107	269	3,907	3,688	7,595	912	378	1,290	35,553	2,923	4,826
Cuba	509	655	1,164	11	8	19	206	245	451	42	66	108	684	1,600	814	2,414	2	1	3	447	415	862	164	45	209	5,230	518	1,202
Guantanamo	63	68	131	26	38	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,164	4,052	6,218	31	7	38	865	810	1,675	146	91	237	6,201	257	821
Guines	204	470	674	2	6	8	148	159	307	19	29	48	684	3,842	10,256	14,098	66	32	98	1,665	1,660	3,325	795	337	1,132	15,848	1,144	1,828
Habana	11,569	11,361	22,930	79	77	156	2,975	3,216	6,191	464	363	827	8,753	1,921	2,675	4,596	18	7	25	317	226	543	216	31	247	33,594	706	9,459
Holguin	131	561	692	5	1	6	79	148	227	18	25	43	597	1,133	353	1,486	5	11	16	382	298	676	110	33	143	3,288	619	1,246
Jaguey	67	82	149	...	...	...	22	30	52	2	2	4	82	3,337	2,127	5,464	31	24	55	1,035	902	1,937	365	183	548	8,209	756	9,461
Jiguani	57	80	137	2	3	5	34	36	70	6	2	8	83	184	92	276	5	3	8	69	70	139	32	7	39	679	177	265
Manzanillo	142	195	337	2	3	5	47	67	114	6	4	10	157	390	192	582	68	34	102	1,963	1,882	3,845	900	594	1,494	19,020	706	1,222
Maribel	240	292	532	2	...	...	2	108	96	204	13	13	26	7,741	5,074	12,815	141	143	284	4,026	3,997	8,023	1,138	567	1,705	45,243	1,710	3,605
Matanzas	2,498	2,205	4,703	49	27	76	523	579	1,102	97	58	155	1,895	19,283	9,912	29,195	141	143	284	4,026	3,997	8,023	1,138	567	1,705	45,243	1,710	3,605
Nuevitas	61	82	143	...	...	...	32	29	61	5	8	13	113	790	202	992	3	1	4	119	99	218	36	3	39	1,170	84	197
Pinar del Rio	92	185	280	...	...	...	22	23	45	3	...	3	147	5,270	2,485	7,755	3	3	6	1,454	1,469	2,923	368	80	448	11,465	1,313	2,850
Puerto-Principe	815	1,951	2,766	14	26	40	535	619	1,154	67	161	228	1,537	6,409	8,000	7,209	20	1	21	524	349	873	541	29	570	12,861	1,313	2,850
Renedios	310	210	520	700	200	900	192	218	410	28	16	44	370	1,050	2,898	3,948	13	7	20	350	100	459	101	20	121	5,302	507	878
Segua la Grande	278	232	510	1	...	...	1	39	59	98	8	15	283	6,027	3,067	9,094	...	...	...	1,282	1,309	2,591	425	193	314	12,643	704	1,047
San Antonio	192	333	525	6	3	9	111	141	252	14	11	25	300	4,270	7,831	12,100	22	12	34	1,744	1,802	3,546	425	168	593	12,515	1,065	1,365
Santa Clara	174	480	654	1	2	3	127	177	304	5	11	16	383	2,816	1,662	4,478	30	1	31	739	646	1,385	142	39	181	6,659	992	1,375
San Cristobal	60	97	157	1	1	2	12	14	26	9	3	12	94	2,916	1,662	4,578	11	4	15	524	714	1,459	228	103	331	5,379	507	878
Santa Maria del Rosario	74	82	156	6	5	11	21	15	36	9	7	16	90	2,053	1,339	3,390	50	30	80	745	1,315	1,835	241	56	241	5,750	575	868
Santiago	185	242	427	3	...	...	74	74	148	24	14	38	293	2,208	1,339	3,547	29	2	31	691	624	1,315	183	58	237	8,372	947	1,328
Santo Espiritu	251	616	867	8	...	...	182	248	430	14	32	46	683	4,183	5,515	9,698	86	7	93	611	560	1,171	201	36	237	8,372	947	1,328
Trinidad	445	914	1,359	10	9	19	292	292	496	32	51	83	689	5,663	7,113	12,776	116	11	127	649	628	1,277	593	87	680	11,154	539	1,228
Tunas	20	57	77	...	...	...	17	35	52	5	6	11	90	353	478	831	1	2	3	79	67	146	39	6	45	812	194	284
Total	22,616	29,561	49,177	967	475	1,442	7,083	7,975	15,053	1,021	1,117	2,138	22,817	140,946	216,215	1,257	627	1,884	34,150	31,633	65,783	10,525	4,341	14,866	366,563	26,319	49,136	

No. 28.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 1.)

My Lord,

Havana, July 23, 1856.

WE have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 14th ultimo, informing us, in reply to our despatch of the 2nd of May, that Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid had been instructed by your Lordship to notify to the Spanish Government our appointment as Her Majesty's Commissioners in the Mixed Court of Justice at this place, and to request that the necessary instructions should be sent to the Captain-General for our recognition in our respective offices, and for the extending to us the privileges and immunities enjoyed by our predecessors.

We have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.
FRANCIS LOUSADA.

No. 29.

Her Majesty's Commissary Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 15.)

My Lord,

Havana, August 18, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of reporting to your Lordship that, having received an official notification from the Captain-General requiring me to be sworn as Her Majesty's Judge in the Mixed Court at this place, under the Treaty of the 28th June, 1835, I attended at the Government House on the 16th, where I met the Spanish Judge, who had been notified by his Excellency to attend for the same purpose, but I had heard from Mr. Lousada that he had not received any intimation of the ceremonial. I therefore inquired why Her Majesty's Arbitrator had not been called, observing that, if any mistake had occurred in the delivery of the notification to Mr. Lousada, it would be better to have it rectified, and appoint another day for administering to him the oath which is prescribed by the Treaty; whereupon I was informed that Mr. Lousada had not been invited to be sworn in, because no instruction to that effect had been received by the Captain-General from the Spanish Government.

I could not but express, as I did, my surprise at the circumstance, pointing out the fact of Mr. Lousada's and my own appointments being in the same Royal Commission which I had had the honour of presenting to his Excellency, and that, consequently, there could be no objection to the administering of the oath to the Arbitrator; but his Excellency informed me that it required a separate instruction from his Government, which, by some unaccountable oversight, had not been sent.

The oath was then administered to the Spanish Judge, Don José Manuel Espelius, and myself, in the form and words of the Treaty.

I did not fail to repeat the expression of my surprise with regard to the want of instruction from Spain in reference to Her Majesty's Arbitrator, and I learnt from the Political Secretary that his Government had noticed to that of Her Catholic Majesty at Madrid the omission which occurred, both in respect to myself and to Mr. Lousada's appointments as Her Majesty's Commissioners, noticing each in separate despatches; it was therefore probable that the answer to that respecting the Arbitrator had been omitted to be sent out by the last Spanish mail, which brought the instruction to admit me as Commissary Judge.

I therefore hasten to bring the circumstance under your Lordship's notice, so that the mistake which has occurred may be rectified as soon

as possible in case the omission should not have been discovered and supplied in the meanwhile, by the transmission of the necessary instruction to General Concha from the Government of Her Catholic Majesty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 30.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Foreign Office, September 29, 1856.

I HAVE received Mr. Crawford's despatch of the 18th of August, stating that he was sworn in before the Captain-General on the 16th of August as Her Majesty's Judge, but that his Excellency had declined to swear in Mr. Lousada as Her Majesty's Arbitrator, stating that he had received no official notification from the Spanish Government of that gentleman's appointment.

I have to inform you that I have instructed Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid to request that the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs will cause this oversight to be rectified; but I have to state, that it appears to me that Mr. Crawford ought not to have allowed himself to be sworn in as Her Majesty's Judge without Her Majesty's Arbitrator being sworn in at the same time.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 31.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 14.)

My Lord, Havana, August 25, 1856.

WE have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 12th ultimo, in which, with reference to the scheme which was denounced to your Lordship in our despatch of the 15th of May last, for the introduction of free African labourers into this island, your Lordship informs us that Her Majesty's Government entirely disapprove the contemplated project, and desires us to do all in our power to prevent its being carried into effect.

We shall watch this project most attentively, and report to your Lordship whatever may occur, with a view to its prevention and hindrance, but we apprehend that it is at Madrid that the negative must be influenced to this scheme by Her Majesty's Government.

We consider it to be nothing else than a cover for the introduction of slaves, and are quite sure that, if the privilege were to be conceded for 40,000, which those interested propose to ask, the introductions would far exceed that number, and would be almost a renewal of unlimited Slave Trade, with all its horrors.

We have reason to believe that a similar project has been agitated at Puerto Rico, and that it has the approbation of the Captain-General of that island. One of the parties from thence, who is interested in the scheme as a proprietor as well as a speculator, was here lately, and consulted Mr. Crawford's opinion, informing him that there it was proposed to be carried into effect at the port of St. John's only, with the intervention of the Governor and the British Consul; but Mr. Crawford explained to the party that such precautions, although seemingly efficacious, would not be found to prevent fraud, and that there were no means, in his opinion, that could be devised to guard against the abuses which would be practised under such a privilege, beginning with the mode of

obtaining the so-called free labourers at the coast of Africa, as it was well known that the negroes there would neither contract, nor come willingly, either to Puerto Rico or Cuba.

We have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.
FRANCIS LOUSADA.

No. 32.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 14.)

My Lord, Havana, August 26, 1856.

WE have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 31st ultimo, acquainting us that your Lordship had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, reporting that orders had been issued to the Captain-General of this island by the Spanish Government for our due recognition in our respective offices of Her Majesty's Judge and Arbitrator at this place, in conformity with the request which your Lordship had instructed Lord Howden to make to that effect.

Mr. Crawford having taken an opportunity of stating to the Captain-General that your Lordship had been assured the instructions requested had been sent for that purpose, requiring that Mr. Lousada should be sworn in as Her Majesty's Arbitrator, was answered that the instruction as to the Arbitrator not having been received, was doubtless an omission which would be supplied by the next mail from the Peninsula.

We have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.
FRANCIS LOUSADA.

No. 33.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Foreign Office, October 30, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch to you of the 29th ultimo, I have to inform you that I have since received a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, inclosing a copy of a note dated the 30th ultimo, which he had received from Señor Pastor Diaz, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which his Excellency states that the order which had been sent to the Captain-General of Cuba in June last, to recognize Mr. Lousada as Her Majesty's Arbitrator, had miscarried, and that fresh instructions to that effect had accordingly been sent to the Havana.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 34.

Her Majesty's Commissary Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 3.)

My Lord, Havana, October 14, 1856.

WITH reference to the despatches of the 18th and of the 26th August last, reporting that the Captain-General had not been notified by his Government of Mr. Lousada's appointment to Her Majesty's Commission, and that his Excellency, for that reason, had not sworn him in as the Arbitrator, but that considering the circumstance was attributable

to an omission in the Secretary's office at Madrid, he expected that it would be communicated by the following packet officially; I have to state to your Lordship, that the Spanish mail of the 8th September from Madrid (12th from Cadiz) has arrived, and as the omission or neglect on the part of the Spanish Government has not been rectified, Mr. Lousada has not yet been recognized by the Captain-General as Her Majesty's Commissioner, Arbitrator of the Mixed Court at this place.

And I respectfully beg leave to bring the matter under your Lordship's notice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 35.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 1.)

(Extract.)

Havana, October 30, 1856.

THE high prices which have been obtained for the sugars and other produce of this island have very naturally given an impulse to the agricultural interests, and the flattering prospects of the planters inducing them to extend their cane-fields and tobacco plantations, more hands are needed to accomplish the increased quantity of labour; consequently the price of slaves has risen in proportion to the demand there is for them, owing to the causes just mentioned; and thus an additional enormous inducement is held out to the slave-traders, who have not been slow in availing themselves thereof.

Months ago some of them had begun their arrangements by contracting with Da Cunha and others for large numbers of slaves. That person has been in the United States during the last six months occupying himself in the dispatching of slave-vessels from New York and elsewhere to the coast of Africa, for the purpose of bringing Bozals to this island, in connection with parties here, who have carried out their arrangements for receiving them, by providing themselves with cédulas, &c., for use upon the arrival of these expeditions.

We mention the arrangements made with Da Cunha, because we believe them to have been upon the most extensive scale; but there are doubtless many others engaged in the like illicit adventures which have been entered into with parties here and elsewhere in Cuba, the results of which will very soon be shown by numerous arrivals of slavers, which we understand are expected.

The landing of a cargo, which it is said consisted of 600 or more Bozals, brought by a vessel, barque-rigged, which arrived on the 18th instant at Punta de Texas, Sierra Morena, is, as we understand, the first-fruit of the contracts and arrangements we have alluded to; and as the parties were provided with cédulas, and the Bozals were taken from the barque slaver by coasting schooners, doubtless with passes for the slaves, as from one place in the island to another, it is probable that they have been landed under such false papers; indeed, there is little or no doubt that such has been the case, and that such frauds have been and will be practised successfully to a great extent, showing that the cédulas afford the surest means of protection to the slave-traders, who (by an all-powerful agency) have been able to obtain them in such numbers as they required.

We are every day more satisfied that there is no sort of confidence to be placed in these authorities as preventives of slave-trading. The increased price of slaves (and we reckon it 50 to 75 per cent. in the last three years) enables the trader to surpass his liberality of former days in gratifications bestowed as the well-known price of the officials' dereliction, which scarcely any of them can resist.

A very long experience having proved that no efficient measures need be reckoned upon to be enforced by the Spanish authorities, we consider it our duty to represent to your Lordship that it is to our own efforts and

resources that we must look for putting an end to the Slave Trade which is carried on here.

We would respectfully bring under your Lordship's notice, that the class of vessels which have for a long time past been employed as cruisers upon this coast, are not at all adapted for the nature of the service which they may be required to perform. Being too large, their great draught of water does not permit them to follow the slavers, nor to go in and wait for them at their haunts and landing-places inside the cays and shoals which surround nearly half the island, where the vessels engaged in the traffic can easily enter, and where, being out of sight, they escape the vigilance of the keenest cruisers of Her Majesty's naval service. Moreover, in the newly adopted plan of the slavers, that of transferring their cargoes to the coasting craft of the island, our cruisers drawing fourteen or seventeen feet, and more, can be of no use, as such coasting craft constantly run inside the reefs and cays where there is not water for larger vessels, but a perfectly safe navigation for such as, like them, draw from seven to ten feet water only.

There are some brigs and several steamers belonging to the Spanish navy which ought to be employed to put down the Slave Trade, but, when not engaged in the other service of the island, such as that of its protection, the conveyance of troops or military officers, they lay in harbour: at any rate, these have the same defect of extreme draught of water, which would unfit them for such service, with exception of four small steamers constructed expressly for the shallow channels and passages between and inside the reefs and cays—vessels of great speed which might contribute vastly towards the extinction of the traffic, but there would be little dependence to be placed upon their efforts, even if they were employed upon such service by the Spanish Admiral, as there are no inducements on their prize list which would in any way encourage their vigilance, and, besides, the service itself would be most unpopular, so that it is quite impossible we should expect its rigid performance.

But we have thought it very necessary to allude to the fact of the existence of these suitable steam-vessels, because, in the event of Her Majesty's Government detaching similar cruisers to be stationed at the coast of this island, their coming inside the shoals and cays might be objected to by the Spanish Government, who could state that they had cruisers of their own employed in the very same way and for the very same purpose.

The answer to this, we should respectfully suppose, would be their inefficiency; first, because there are so few of them; and secondly, because no premiums are offered to the officers and crews, either as tonnage or head-money upon the vessels or slaves if captured. The latter defect it would be desirable that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty should supply by a regulation holding out encouragement to the officers and crews of Her Majesty's navy, superior to what would doubtless be proposed to them by the slavers, and the first-mentioned inefficiency would be supplied by the co-operation of our cruisers of a similar description in the numbers required.

Unless something of this kind is resorted to, we feel persuaded that the Slave Trade will be carried on as it has been in defiance of the Treaties which have been entered into with Spain for its extinction, for although, at certain periods there have been very satisfactory proofs of its diminution, and upon the whole there is no doubt of its being very much restricted, still there are occasionally outbreaks, the results of impulses produced by unforeseen causes, and which keep alive the latent desire of these people to engage in the detestable Traffic, to burst into new life and activity upon occasions like the present, the profits being so enormous, and, as experience of upwards of twenty years since the celebration of the Treaty has proved, the difficulties being very easily surmountable.

No. 36.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 1.)

(Extract.)

Havana, November 7, 1856.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 29th of September, acquainting us that your Lordship had instructed Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid to request the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to have the oversight with regard to Her Majesty's Arbitrator rectified, and expressing your Lordship's opinion that Mr. Crawford ought not to have allowed himself to be sworn in, without Mr. Lousada's being sworn in at the same time.

Mr. Crawford begs leave to express his regret for having committed such error, and the oversight having been rectified, and the Captain-General officially notified of Mr. Lousada's appointment, he was this day sworn in as Her Majesty's Arbitrator in the Mixed Court at this place, in the usual manner, and in the form prescribed by the Treaty.

No. 37.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 5, 1857.)

My Lord,

Havana, November 24, 1856.

WE have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 30th ultimo, informing us that your Lordship had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, inclosing a copy of a note dated the 30th September, which he had received from Señor Pastor Diaz, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which his Excellency states that the order which had been sent to the Captain-General of Cuba in June last, to recognize Mr. Lousada as Her Majesty's Arbitrator, had miscarried, and that fresh instructions to that effect had accordingly been sent to the Havana.

Mr. Lousada having been duly sworn in as Her Majesty's Arbitrator on the 7th instant, we did ourselves the honour of reporting that circumstance in despatch of that date.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD.
FRANCIS LOUSADA.

No. 38.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 5, 1857.)

(Extract.)

Havana, December 5, 1856.

WE beg leave respectfully to refer to our despatch of the 30th of October last, in which we submitted to your Lordship's consideration the increased inducements there are for the more active operations of the slave-traders, their arrangements, and ingenious devices, and their application of the means (all-powerful) for the purposes of their detestable Traffic; and we considered it our duty to bring under your Lordship's notice the inaptitude of Her Majesty's ships employed as cruizers for the prevention of the Slave Trade, the class of vessels selected for that purpose being such as that little or no beneficial result has manifested itself, or need be expected; our cruizers, because of their size and excessive draught of water, being unable to go where the slavers are accustomed to land their cargoes.

Since the date of that despatch we have received intelligence of the running of three cargoes of slaves, viz., one at Sierra Morena, another at the Granadillo, and the last at Las Charcas.

To none of these places could the cruisers which have of late been employed on this service, get, and they are situated so far inside the shoals and cays which lay off the mainland of the island, that they are hid from the view of cruisers whose dimensions and draught of water oblige them to keep out at sea and in the deeper waters.

Had Her Majesty's sloop "Atalanta" been of a suitable description, we should have requested Commander Pasley, when here, the 24th ultimo, to proceed to the Granadillo and the Sierra Morena to intercept the slaver brigantine "*Paquete de Trinidad*," respecting which vessel we had received information a few days previously; but the "Atalanta" could neither go to Granadillo nor Punta de Tejas, notwithstanding that we communicated our information to her Commander, nor could Her Majesty's brigs "Arab" and "Mariner," at present cruising along the south side of the island, enter the shallow and dangerous channels inside the Isle of Pines, the Jardinillos, or the extensive line of cays which extend from Trinidad to Cape Cruz.

The success of our cruisers in former years was far less precarious than it is now, for the slavers were not so wary, nor were their combinations so perfect as they are now: at that time they could run their cargoes at almost any place on the coast, and once landed they were safe; now they have to seek for points of disembarkation, which are concerted with the local authorities, their cédulas, certificates of baptism, and passes, await them. They select, for that purpose, the most convenient places near to the estates of the parties interested, and where they know that our cruisers cannot come to them, nor follow them through the shallow and intricate passages between the cays and reefs.

We would, therefore, suggest that a more suitable description of cruisers should be employed here as preventives of the Slave Trade; that they should be sent, as soon as possible, and in sufficient numbers, to cover and guard the whole coast north and south of the island; that they should be in continuous communication with us and with Her Majesty's Consuls, and the Vice-Consuls be instructed to examine all suspicious vessels, the coasting craft of the island as well, and that they should be in constant communication with each other from point to point all around Cuba.

With such a flotilla of vessels of light draught of water to watch the coast and inlets and suspicious places, a few cruisers for the deeper waters outside the shoals and cays might be advantageously employed, when their services are not needed for the other attentions of the station.

We are more and more satisfied that it is to the exertions of our own Government that we must look for putting an end to the Traffic in Slaves; and we must not omit to bring under your Lordship's notice, that none of the officers in command of the districts where the last slavers have run their cargoes have been removed, nor any of the others visited with the marks of the Captain-General's displeasure, neither has there been any punishment inflicted upon the officers who furnished the cédulas and other official documents to the slave-traders, by means of which they were enabled to violate the law and the Treaty with impunity.

No. 39.

Her Majesty's Commissary Judge to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 2, 1857.)

My Lord,

Havana, December 31, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that no emancipated negroes have been sent from this to Jamaica during the present year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 40.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, February 5, 1857.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a note addressed by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs to Lord Howden, Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid,* stating that Don Manuel Espelius has been appointed to be Spanish Judge in the Mixed Court of Justice established at Havana under the provisions of the Treaty of 1835, and that he has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 41.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 4.)

My Lord,

Havana, January 1, 1857.

IN obedience to the Act 5 Geo. IV, cap. 113, directing such Returns to be made on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in each year, we have the honour to report that there was no case brought for adjudication before the Mixed Court of Justice at this place during the last six months.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD.
FRANCIS LOUSADA.

No. 42.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 4.)

(Extract.)

Havana, January 31, 1857.

WE have the honour of laying before your Lordship a statement of the slaves which have been landed in Cuba during the past year, 1856, of which violations of Treaty reliable intelligence has been received by us, the statement showing also the numbers captured by the Spanish Government officers; and we regret to say that the list proves that the Slave Trade continues to be carried on not only extensively, but almost with impunity, since of so large a number as 5,478, known to have been landed, only 54 have been captured, and of these 49 were seized upon information given by an agent of the Consul-General, who traced them to an estate, where he denounced them to the authorities.

The Slave Trade, it appears, is now attended with less risk than it used to be, as the system of cédulas is so imperfectly carried into execution that it has been converted into a means of protecting the recently landed negroes. These cédulas, issued by this Government, were meant to have operated as a complete registration of all the slaves, and would have answered that purpose if the law had been enforced which made it compulsory that every slave should be furnished with a cédula within a period prescribed. The want of such ticket was punishable by fine, and after the expiry of a certain time, all those slaves who were not provided with the protective cédula were to be forfeited; but we have seen, first, that there were only 374,000 cédulas issued the first six months, and 366,000 the second half-year, after the law came into operation; and afterwards, it has come to our knowledge that the greatest abuses have been practised with regard to the issues of the cédulas, which have been obtained by the slave-traders and have been made use of to protect their

* Class B, Inclosure in No. 496.

Bozal negroes, who are at once furnished with those documents, with certificates of baptism, and with passes as from one part of the island to another, so that being provided with every requisite, they are landed from a coaster or "guira" (launch), which takes them from the slaver at some previously concerted point of rendezvous. With a little gratification to the local authority they are passed, and the transaction is complete; the newly-introduced African being provided with everything necessary for his purchaser's protection, is consequently worth more than he would have been without such protective requisites, and the slave-trader gets back, in the so increased value of the negro, the amount he had to pay to the officials and the priests, the price of their dishonour and venality.

The outfits for slave-trading by vessels from hence under the flag of Spain have been but few. The slave-traders find it less dangerous, and in other respects more advantageous, to purchase vessels, fit them out, and sail from the United States; the agents for such adventures have of late been chiefly Portuguese, who undertake the business in the States and are also agents for the slave-dealers in Africa; they, therefore, can with certainty direct the vessels to the factories on the coast, timing their arrival so as that, everything being ready, there is no detention, and consequently less risk of capture by the cruisers of the African squadron.

The vessels purchased in the United States for these expeditions are generally of little value, and are usually destroyed as soon as their miserable cargoes have been landed. They clear out from the States as Americans; sometimes they are transferred after their arrival at the coast of Africa, and the American papers are withdrawn, but the flag is retained and used whenever they are fallen in with by Her Majesty's cruisers, as a baulk; but it is probable that no papers of any kind would be found on board: and the abuses which are practised under the pretended immunity assumed for the flag of the United States, by the parties who are engaged in the Slave Trade, are such as to call for some practical arrangement that would be consistent with the national dignity and the humane views of both Governments upon this important subject.

Many years have elapsed since any slaver having slaves on board has been captured and brought into this port, and all the time Slave Trade has been carried on to a considerable extent. It is true that there have not been a great many cruisers employed for its suppression, and it is also true that because of the other demands of the service, it has not been possible for the Commanders-in-chief of the West India Station to detach any of the smaller vessels at certain seasons of the year to the coast of Cuba; but this important branch of the Admiral's and Commodore's attention has not been neglected, and officers of the greatest zeal and ability, who were very successful on the coast of Africa, and have been in the command of cruisers along the coast of Cuba, have not succeeded in capturing a single slaver.

We would respectfully beg leave to submit to your Lordship our opinion, that the class of vessels is unsuitable, and that cruisers for prevention of the Slave Trade around this island should be of much less draught of water than the brig-sloops which have been employed in that service, drawing fourteen feet water and upwards. Vessels of that class, up to the year 1840, were found to be effective, and made frequent captures of slavers with slaves on board. But at that time, not only were the slavers more numerous, but the Trade was carried on with much less cunning and arrangement than it has been since.

At present, and for some time past, the slave-vessels manage to land their cargoes, either direct from on board, or by transferring them to coasting craft or launches at some given point, which is preconceived, but the disembarkation is effected inside the cays or reefs which surround the island, where vessels drawing seven to ten feet of water only can go, and where not only the brigs could not follow a slaver, but where the slaver cannot be seen from the cruiser whilst engaged in the violation of the law and of the Treaty.

We would suggest the expediency of the Lords of the Admiralty taking into their superior consideration the employment of vessels of such draught of water as that they could follow the slavers through the

passages between the cays and inside of them, and of the reefs; that the number of cruisers should be sufficient to watch the whole coast of Cuba; and that the vigilance of the Commanders should be directed not only to vessels from foreign, but to the coasters and island craft, the coasting steamers of the Colony inclusive, by which latter Bozal negroes are very frequently conveyed from the ports in the neighbourhood of their landing places.

The abuses to which the cédulas have given rise call for the immediate attention of Her Majesty's Government, and they ought either to be abolished, and some other effective measure for a complete registration of the slaves be adopted, or else the regulation as to the cédulas should be rigorously enforced and followed up by occasional musters of the slaves throughout the island.

But your Lordship will easily understand that there is no very great disposition on the part of this Government to do anything that might operate to lessen the amount of labour which is necessary to the prosperity of the island, and that, therefore, the enforcement of any regulation which would have that effect can hardly be expected, and consequently our hopes of putting an end to the Slave Trade are limited to our own exertions, and to the energy of our measures of prevention.

Inclosure in No. 42.

STATEMENT of the Slaves Landed, and proportion Captured, by the Government Officers in the Island of Cuba, during the year 1856.

Date.	Where landed.	Number Landed.	Number Captured.	Remarks.
1856				
January ..	Pinar del Rio	350		
February ..	Sierra Morena	524	..	Per American brig "Pierre Soulé."
February ..	Bahia Honda	Not known		Per Spanish schooner "Segunda Josefa."
March . ..	Sierra Morena	600		
April . ..	Cabañas	315		
April . ..	Granadillo	500	5	Per Portuguese vessel.
April . ..	Sagua la Grande	300	..	Per American barque "C. F. A. Cole."
June	Cabañas	300	49	
September ..	Las Pozas	Not known		Denied by the Captain-General.
October 18	Sierra Morena	600	..	Barque.
October . ..	Las Charcas	500		
October . ..	Granadillo	485	..	Per Spanish brig "Paquete de Trinidad."
December ..	Rio Dominica	304	..	Of the Ganga nation.
December ..	Zarza	400		
December ..	Rio Manati	300		
		5,478	54	
	Add one-third . ..	1,826		
	Total	7,304		

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD, *Commissary Judge.*

Havana, December 31, 1856.

No. 43.

*The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.*Gentlemen, *Foreign Office, March 11, 1857.*

I HAVE to acquaint you that I have received a communication from the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at this Court, in which he informs me that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty has confirmed Don Jacinto Gonzalez Larrinaga in the post of Spanish Arbitrator in the Mixed Commission at Havana, to which he was nominated by the Captain-General of Cuba, on the death of the Brigadier Don Francisco Illas.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

No. 44.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to the Earl of Shelburne.—(Received July 30.)

My Lord,

45, Bedford Square, July 29, 1856.

I BEG respectfully to refer your Lordship to a despatch addressed on the 24th of June, 1851, by the Commissioners at the Cape to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which we solicited instructions as to a claim advanced by the Portuguese Acting Commissioner to the whole amount of bail forfeited by the surety of Francisco dos Santos Tavarez, a prisoner taken on board the condemned Portuguese polacca "*Eolo*," who escaped before arrangements could be made for sending him to Mozambique for trial, in pursuance of Article XII of the Treaty with Portugal of July 1842.

Our Portuguese colleagues have inquired occasionally whether we have received any instructions upon the subject, although they have not addressed us officially; and seeing that as long as the question is left unsettled, a sore relative to the "*Eolo*" is kept open, which is not desirable, I am induced to request your Lordship to bring the matter to the notice of the Earl of Clarendon, with a view to our being honoured with his Lordship's commands for its settlement.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. FRERE.

No. 45.

Her Majesty's Arbitrator to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 20.)

My Lord,

*Mixed Commission Chambers, Cape Town,
June 2, 1856.*

IN a previous despatch I had the honour to state to your Lordship that no tidings of the Rev. Mr. Livingston, the South African explorer, had reached this Colony by Her Majesty's ship "*Frolic*," which had then recently returned to the Cape from the Mozambique, and which it was hoped would have brought him back, had he successfully accomplished his journey through Africa from Loanda, about the time he expected; I was informed, indeed, that at the Mozambique great doubts were entertained as to his safety.

It is with much gratification that I now acquaint your Lordship that Her Majesty's ship "*Dart*," which arrived at the Cape on the 25th ultimo, brought a letter to Mr. Maclear, the Astronomer Royal here, from Mr. Livingston, from which it appears that he was near Tete, on the Zambesi River, in February last. Letters were found from him at Quillimane, addressed to any of Her Majesty's ships expected to be there on the 1st of April; but when the "*Dart*" left, nothing further was known respecting him.

I observe in the Slave Trade Papers presented to Parliament last

year, that his departure from Loanda back to the Mozambique was reported to your Lordship as having occurred on the 20th of September, 1854.

A copy of his letter to Mr. Maclear, which has been published in this Colony, I have now the honour to inclose. It would seem that a letter or pass, given by my Portuguese colleague, the Chevalier Duprat, to Mr. Livingston, to be presented to any Portuguese he might meet, was productive of great kindness from various Portuguese.

I have, &c.

(Signed) **FREDERIC R. SURTEES.**

Inclosure in No. 45.

Dr. Livingston to Mr. Maclear.

*Near Tete, or Nyankwe, on the River Zambesi,
February 15, 1856.*

My dear Sir,

IF a note sent by way of Angola reached its destination, you will be aware of my having returned again to Linyanti. So little time was allowed by my Arab postman for writing, I could not send all the observations made in the north, but those which remain unsent refer chiefly to places of little interest, as Bango, a town south-east of Cabango; town of Shinté or Kabompo, confluences of the Loéti, Njoko; town of Sesheké, &c. The present letter is therefore intended to give you some idea of the country east of Linyanti, so that performing your dry calculations, you may have something else for the imagination than the very interesting powers of $p = x^2$, &c.

We descended the Leeambye from Sesheké, in November last, in company with a large convoy of Makololo. The confluence of the Chobe is about fifteen or twenty miles below Sesheké, but I could get no observation: the new moon peeped out from among the clouds enough only to let us know it must have been visible, but for clouds, the night before. About ten miles lower down we came to the beginning of the rapids, which end in Mosioatunya. Leaving the canoes, we now marched about twenty miles along the bank to Kalai, otherwise named the Island of Sekoté. As it was decided by those who know the country well through which the river flows in front, that we should avoid the hilly country there, both on account of Tsetse and the ruggedness of the path, and turn away to the north-east to meet the river when it has become placid again, I took a canoe at Kalai, and went down to see the most wonderful sight I have seen in Africa—the “smoke-sounding” falls of the Leeambye or Zambesi. The direction was south-south-east, and the distance seven or eight miles from Kalai. I mention this, because all the observations were made at the latter spot. When within six miles of the falls, five or six columns of vapour are seen ascending, exactly as occurs in extensive grass burnings in Africa, and close behind them stands a range of low tree-covered hills. The river is here of great breadth, probably 1,000 yards, and covered with islands of great beauty, in consequence of being clothed with magnificent masses of tropical forest. When close to the falls, we got a little light canoe, and men well acquainted with the eddies in the fast flowing water, and went to an island situate in the middle of the river, and [nearly at the] edge of the lip over which the broad Zambesi rolls. This cannot be done except when the water is low. Creeping to the verge, we peer down into a gulf from which an immense body of vapour rushes up, and find it is a rent made in the hard basaltic bed, from bank to bank, and the river of a thousand yards leaps down a hundred feet, and is suddenly compressed, at the bottom, into fifteen or twenty. Excuse my using the same language to you as I do in trying to convey an idea of the same thing to some of my friends, natives of the island called Anglia. If we imagine the Thames filled with low tree-covered hills from the Tunnel to Gravesend, the bed of hard basaltic rock instead of London mud, and a rent or fissure made therein from one end of the tunnel to the other, down through the key-stones of the arch, and the pathway a hundred feet from the surface instead of where it is: if we suppose farther, the rent having its lips from sixty to eighty feet apart, and prolonged from the left-hand bank away to Gravesend, and the Thames leaping bodily into the gulf, and forced to change its course and flow in the narrow space at the bottom, from the right to the left bank, then turn a corner, and go boiling and roaring through the hills—and we have something of what takes places with the Zambesi. When it emerges thirty or forty miles from its place of confinement, it flows broad and placid again away to the north-north-east or north-east, till it reaches the latitude of $15^{\circ} 37'$ south. I have said a hundred feet deep; but this requires explanation. When looking at the perpendicular walls of the fissure, we see the opposite lip has a straight edge, while that over which the water tumbles is serrated, partly because a little worn by the torrent, and partly because several pieces have fallen in. Looking down on the right of the island, where most of the stream precipitates itself at low water, we see a dense white cloud only with two bright rainbows on it. (It was at midday we visited it, and the declination of the sun and latitude of the place about equal.) On the left a large piece has fallen, and from that appearing above the foam I conjecture the depth. The vapour rushes up with a force sufficient to lick up completely several little rills which run down from the other side into the fissure, and when it reaches three or four hundred feet in height, it loses its steam colour, becomes dark, and descends in a smart shower, which soon wets one to the skin.

The falls were formerly used as places of worship by three Chiefs, who then lived in the vicinity: the constant roar must have inspired feelings of awe. When the river is in flood, it is said to sound like distant thunder ten miles off. Trade does not seem to have extended itself to these parts, for one of these Chieftain's graves may now be seen on Kalai, ornamented with seventy large elephants' tusks planted round it. There are thirty over the resting places of his relatives. Indeed, through the whole of the Batoka country, ivory was employed to make bracelets and grave-stones only. Sun and rain soon rot them. The Chiefs had, too, a great love for “ornamenting”

their towns with human skulls. I counted between fifty and sixty such, mounted on poles, in one village. They were rooted out of their island fastnesses by Sebituane.

Our route then led us away to the north-east, until we reached the hills through which the Bashukulompo river flows, before joining the Zambesi. It is called Kahowé, and farther down the river, Kafué and Kafurwé. Pursuing our course along the left bank, we came among tsetse, and lost all oxen except two untaught ones, so I have to march on foot. The usual mode of travelling is by canoes, and there being no pathway, boring continually through tangled thorned jungle is excessively tedious. About 1° below the confluence of the Kafué, we came to that of the Loangua (Loangwa), both of which streams are said to form but one river in the north-west. The Kafué is about 300 yards broad, the Loanga double that; but being in flood when we crossed it, the actual distance across the ford was at least half-a-mile. We found the ruins of a church exactly at the confluence. A building on a hill on the opposite side on the Zambesi must have been a fort, and there are eight or ten large establishments of stone in ruins on the left banks of both rivers. The broken church-bell contains no date, and I could not ascertain from the present inhabitants the name of the station. From two Portuguese traders I have met since, I learn that it is Zumbo. It is impossible to conceive a finer trading station than this must have been. Besides being very beautiful from having a fine tree-covered hill, named Mazanza, behind, there is a magnificent view of the broad Zambesi, and its tributary Loangua, in front; and there is water carriage in three directions; beyond one of them to Mosilikatze, another to the Bashukulompo, and by the Loangua to near Cazembe in Loanda; indeed, Pereira went thither by this route. A mango tree, measuring fifteen feet in circumference, in one of the gardens, was, with the exception of some tamarinds, the only vegetable relic I could discover. I wondered much why the Portuguese had abandoned so fine a station. The natives said they were now visited by Babisa traders only. When, however, we got further down, we learned that "Kafir wars" were fashionable here too; and that the Portuguese being unable to make the mother-country foot the bills, they had been for the last two years shut up in their fort at Tete.

I cannot pretend to a knowledge of the causes of this uncomfortable state of things—"uncomfortable" rather for me, for I have unwittingly lugged myself into the midst of the belligerents. We have seen the women and children sent away several times, and parties of men pouring in to certain points during whole nights, but they have generally come to the conclusion that, "after he had been allowed to pass so many tribes unscathed, it would be a pity to have it said his progress had been stopped here;" in which wise conclusion I most heartily coincided.

The river generally is densely peopled by a strong muscular race of negroes, much addicted to agriculture. We see both men and women constantly employed in the gardens; and as the soil is extremely fertile, they raise large quantities of grain. The maize is nearly of the same size as American seed I have seen sold in Cape Town. They have been most liberal to both my men and self; indeed, had they been otherwise, we should have starved, for my company consisted of 113 persons.

The tsetse has been the barrier to their possession of cattle; yet should the large game which now abounds be exterminated, I imagine the insect must cease to exist, for it leaves a spot impregnated with the effluvia from man, and would then have no sustenance.

There are several tribes of Kafirs amongst them; when I say "Kafirs," I mean men of the Zulu family. No one calls Basuto or other Bechuana by that term, unless he wishes it to be tacitly understood that he has travelled or lived among people equal to those who have bled about the brave British soldier so roughly. It is noticeable that the tribe which drove the good men of Tete into their fort is of the real Kafir or Zulu tribe; and fire-arms and gunpowder are now contraband all along the coast, as at the Cape. The missionaries have had no hand in it here, neither has cattle-stealing, for there were none to steal. What else can we do now but turn up the whites of our eyes, and exclaim, "Kafir wars are ordained by the immutable decrees of Heaven, and in engaging therein we labour under the same 'terrible necessity,' as the American professor of chemistry (said he was) to dismember quickly the man he murdered." The native laws are very strict; the boundaries of the lands of each Chief are well known and clearly defined by numerous torrent-beds or sand-rivers. If any one kills an elephant, the half which lies on the ground belongs to the lord of the soil; and should the huntsman commence cutting up before a man comes from the Chief to give permission, he loses both carcase and tusks. This law, and others equally stringent, applies to both natives and Europeans.

I must now give you a sketch of the physical geography of the region which has come under my observation. When I mentioned in my last the curious phenomenon of the Lotembwa flowing from Dilolo in two directions, I had the whole excogitated and ready, but had not yet mustered courage enough to bare my back to the critical scourge of you knowing philosophers.

A short time afterwards, however, I found by perusal of a speech made by Sir R. Murchison before the Royal Geographical Society, so long ago as 1852, the same views clearly expressed. As I arrived at the conclusions by a route wholly my own, and have such an eminent forerunner, I have now no hesitation in expressing them. In 1843 I sent a paper to the Rev. Dr. Buckland, in which I traced the gradual desiccations of the Bechuana country, to the elevation of the country to the westward, and indicated the course of a large river which flowed from north to south, exactly as the Leambye does now. That the period of this flow was geologically recent, I inferred from observing that it flowed into a large lake which must have been discharged when the Orange river found a fissure made for it (as described by Campbell, it is not a waterfall, but a deep rent as at Mosioatunya); and at its point of confluence with the lake, there are several conical hills of amygdaloid, which caused an eddy, and the deposit of a mound of calcareous tufa, containing a mass of fossil bones, which, from being like those of the zebra or buffalo, I conjecture to be recent. I have been remarkably unfortunate in geologizing. When I discovered this mound I had not even a hammer with me, and would not spoil the beautiful teeth, &c., which stood out in bold relief on the rock. Many years afterward, my other duties led me back to that part, and fully armed, I felt as a keen antiquarian would, if he expected to meet a manuscript history of the world by Methusaleh, with an appendix containing an account of the flood by Ham, one of the survivors. You will not think this exaggerated when you reflect that I had been peering at rocks for many a day, in a country where there is no road-making or quarrying, or even torrents laying fossils bare, and this was the only instance in which fossil-bones gladdened my sight. But an express came from Kuruman; the son of another missionary was dangerously ill. I galloped back 100 miles to find him in his grave, and never had, and probably never will have, an opportunity of visiting that part again; (it is near Bootchap, and the mound is

known to the Rev. H. Elmore, of Likatlong, who would willingly show it to any scientific traveller). To crown my geological misfortunes, some epiphises and other loose portions of bones I picked up, with specimens to illustrate the geology of the interior, though taken to England by the Rev. H. H. Methven, were stolen from the railway before they reached the venerable doctor's hands; the thief, it is supposed, thinking the box contained plate; and the Boers at Kolobeng finished the remainder. I am not aware whether any public use was made of that paper, but you will, further on, perceive the connection there exists between this part of the continent and that beyond Lake Ngami; the one is a basin partially filled up with eruptive rocks, the other is really of a basin or trough-form at the present time. In going north, the presence of large Cape heaths and rhododendrons made me imagine that we were travelling on an elevated table-land, and the sudden descent of at least 1,000 feet into the Valley of the Quango seemed to confirm the idea; but having hopes of meeting an aneroid or barometer at Loanda, I did not try my only other resource for measuring elevations, namely, the point of ebullition of water. Being disappointed by the Autocrat of all the Russias requiring the presence of my friend, I was obliged to trust to the thermometer, and as I tried to use it always at the same hour of the day, and when the temperature of the air in the shade was the same, I hope the results may be taken as an approximation. As I have not a table for reducing the degrees to feet, I must give you the degrees themselves.

Well, the highest point of Pungo Andongo is the most westerly observation in measuring an oblong ridge which lies parallel to and about 300 miles from the west coast. It cannot be less than 20° of latitude long, and from it arise the Coanza and Quango on the north-west, and Loeti on the south, the numerous rivers which unite and form the Chobe, the Embarras, or river of Libebe, on the south-west, and the Casai and its many feeders on the east.

	Brisk Ebullition.			
Top of rocks of Pungo Andongo	..	..	..	204°
Top of Tala Mungongo	..	..	..	206
Bottom of descent of ditto	..	..	..	208
Bottom of eastern ascent	..	..	..	205
Top of ditto	..	..	..	202
Dilolo	..	..	..	203
Confluence of Leeëba and Leambye	..	..	..	203
Average of many observations at Linyanti	..	..	..	205 $\frac{1}{3}$
Quoted from memory, doubtful:				
Lake Ngami	..	..	..	207 ? 206
Kolobeng	..	..	..	204 $\frac{1}{2}$? 205

If you do not reject my instrument *in toto*, the ascent of Tala Mungongo, which to the eye is much higher, is in reality lower, and not much higher than Lake Ngami, which is certainly in a hollow; indeed, I believe when we were looking at the rhododendrons we were nearly on the crest of the ridge, and the Quango has given us a section of it, showing it is composed of red clay slate (Scottice, Keel). Then Dilolo forms a sort of partition in the valley which exists between this, the western end, a similar ridge which we have found about 10° eastward, for all the rivers and rivulets turn northerly or southerly from that point, according as they belong to the western or eastern outgoing drains of the country. The Lotembua alone sends a portion of its waters to the Atlantic, and another portion to the Indian Ocean. The general direction of the chains of hills, and the dip of the old rocks which contain impressions of algæ only, or the ripple-mark, with no fossils, being towards the centre of the continent, show that the present form is very ancient. The eruptive rock on which Kuruman stands, brought up fragments of these bottom rocks in its substance. Geologically, the country around and north of Kuruman forms part of a great primeval valley. It was, therefore, with much satisfaction I noticed Sir R. Murchison mentioning with approbation the views of Mr. Bain, who is really a geologist, and not a mere dabbler in the science, like myself. I am, however, dosing you with my observations and cogitations with a specific object in view. If you cannot demolish my theory, I mean to give some useful advice to all who may attempt to explore or civilise Africa; so be patient.

When we left Kalai we went a little north, into the bed of the Lekoné, a rivulet which joins the Leeambye a few miles above Kalai. Going up its bed, it seems wonderfully like what may have been the bed of the Leeambye before the formation of the fissure; but, after going ten or twelve miles, we left the valley on our right, or south. I give the observations on the eastern ridge here:

	Brisk Ebullition.			
Bed of the Lekoné, near the fall	..	..	..	204 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marimba, after leaving Lekoné	..	..	..	203 $\frac{1}{4}$
Near source of Unguesi	..	..	..	202 $\frac{1}{2}$
Banks of the Kalomo (top of ridge)	..	..	..	202
Banks of the Kafué or Bashukulompo River	..	..	..	205 $\frac{1}{2}$
Top of the hills at Semalembués	..	..	..	204 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bottom of the hills at Semalembués	..	..	..	205 $\frac{3}{4}$
Banks of Zambesi near confluence of Kafué	..	..	..	209
Banks of Zambesi at confluence of Loangwa	..	..	..	209 $\frac{1}{4}$

Here it may be remarked that the Lekoné flows in the contrary direction to the Zambesi or Leeambye, and so does the Unguesi, which, indeed, joins that river above the commencement of the rapids at which we left the canoes. The Kalomo on the top of the ridge flows south. The Mozunia the first rivulet on the eastern side, flows easterly, and then the rivulets flow away into the Kafué. Suppose the bed of the Lekoné, or we may say the ancient bed of the Zambesi, to have suffered little or no change of elevation by the formation of the fissure, then the elevation, being only a little more than that of Linyanti, we see the machinery by which a vast lake was collected, which embraced in its bosom most of the bed of the Chobé, Lake Ngami, and much of the country from Nchokotsa eastwards. This is abundantly evident otherwise, for the whole of the space thus indicated is covered over with a thick bed of soft calcareous tufa, which the waters formerly seem to have deposited most copiously; and considerably to the south-west of Ngami, if an ant-eater digs his burrow, shells are thrown up identical with those now living in the Zambesi and Zouga. It is also pretty certain the

waters pent up in the Barotse valley were discharged by the fissure of Gonye; and there are other fissure-falls in the country, as one in the Kabompo or Leeambye beyond Masiko's, and another in the Bashukulompo river.

That these ridges are much further north than my inquiries extend, may perhaps be inferred from the Congo or Zaire being exceedingly narrow where Captain Tuckey turned; yet Commander Bedingfield informed me that it yields an extraordinary large amount of water to the ocean; indeed, no soundings can be found with ordinary lines near the mouth, though the stream is rapid and perfectly fresh. I have referred already to the fissure-outlet of the Orange River.

Information got from Arabs from Zanzibar and the Makololo, who went on a marauding expedition to the east or north-east of Musiko, while we were at Loanda, may be cited as next best to actual observation. The Arabs say a large river flows from the east, or country of Banyassa (N'Yassa), to the south-west, and, passing near Cazembé, joins the Leeambye. The Banyassa live on a hilly country, and have no lake on their own land, but to their north-north-west the large lake Tanganyenka is situated, and that is connected with another still further north, and is named Kalagwé (Garague?). I am writing now in the most profound ignorance of all that may have been done there during the last few years.

My Arab friend goes either round the end of Tanganyenka, or is taken across it, the distance being three days, and the canoe is punted the whole way. It is ten days north-east of Cazembé. Is it unreasonable to suppose these large shallow collections of water are aught else but the result of tropical rains, the fissures in the eastern ridge not yet being deep enough to produce perfect drainage?

The Makololo, when in their eastern foray, were accompanied by the above referred-to Arab, and, when near Sebolamakea, they found a large river coming from a distant ridge, to which the Arabs directed their attention, saying, "When we see that, we always know that we are about to begin our descent of ten or fifteen days to the sea." The same river, named Lokanke, spreads out into a lake called Shuia (Shooeea), which gives off two rivers; these, uniting with the Kafué, again divide and form it and the Loangwa. The situation is that assigned to Lake Marave; but the country being full of reedy marshes, shows clearly, with the directions of the Loapola and Lokanka, that there, too, the basin form prevails.

The strike of the rocks of the eastern ridge makes me suppose it trends away to the north-east. This agrees with what both the Arab and Makololo report.

Now, like the postscript of a lady's letter, comes the kernel of the whole of this verbiage.

Both eastern and western ridges are decidedly salubrious, while the valley is as decidedly deadly. Criminals who were doomed by the Portuguese to the black rocks of Pungo Andongo were believed to be undergoing a much severer punishment than those who were sentenced to transportation to the coast. But these same rocks are now known to be in the healthiest district in Angola; and Bihé, still farther in, is more salubrious still. It is the same with the eastern ridge. We saw neither a marsh nor a fountain on it; and though I have been for a month on the Zambesi, I have suffered nothing from fever. This, however, is partly owing to having had wheat bread, and not the mere starch of Loanda manioc and bird-seed.

Zumbo was healthy, not because it was elevated, for the country is all low. The ranges of hills which run all along on each side of the river are not so high as the ridges we left behind. If, then, these salubrious ridges run much further to the north than my inquiries extend, it may be recommended to all those who engage in scientific pursuits, or in enterprises of commerce and benevolence, to endeavour to ascertain if these may not be directed from sanatoria on these elevations. It is worth inquiry, at least.

The Niger expedition may have turned back when within fifty miles of such a desirable position for its stricken and prostrate members.

I anticipate water-carriage to within 2° of the Makololo, by means of flat-bottomed boats. The chief obstructions are rapids, and I have seen none yet equal to those below the Barotsé Valley. And if this can be effected during a healthy part of the year, I expect to be able to pursue our plans in good health.

I am not so much elated by the feat of crossing the continent being nearly accomplished as might be expected. The end of the geographical feat is but the beginning of the missionary enterprise. That I may be honoured to do some good to this poor, degraded, trodden-down Africa, is a wish in which you will, I doubt not, cordially join.

Reached Tete 2nd March, pretty well tired from marching through a rough stony country, without path. The Portuguese very, very kind, thanks to Mr. Duprat.

Kind remembrances to Mrs. M—— and family, Mann, Morton, &c.

(Signed) DAVID LIVINGSTON.

No. 46.

Her Majesty's Arbitrator to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 3.)

My Lord,

*Mixed Commission Chambers, Cape Town,
July 1, 1856.*

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that no case has been adjudicated by the Mixed Commission of which I am a member, during the half-year ending June 30, 1856.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FREDERIC R. SURTEES.

No. 47.

*Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received
January 17, 1857.)*

My Lord,

*Mixed Commission Chambers, Cape Town,
November 18, 1856.*

WITH great regret we have the honour to inform your Lordship of the death of our Portuguese colleague, Senhor the Conselheiro Luis Carlos Rebello, His Most Faithful Majesty's Commissioner in this Mixed Commission. This event occurred on the 10th instant, after a protracted illness.

We beg also to acquaint your Lordship that on the death of Senhor Rebello, the Chevalier Duprat, Her Most Faithful Majesty's Arbitrator, has assumed the office of Commissioner.

We have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. FRERE.
FREDERIC R. SURTEES.

No. 48.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, January 31, 1857.

I HAVE referred to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, Mr. Frere's letter of the 29th of July last, referring to your despatch of the 24th of June, 1851, and requesting instructions as to the disposal of the sum of 50*l.* which was forfeited by Mr. Berg on his failing to produce one Tavaréz, who had been a passenger on board the "*Eolo*," and which sum, it appears, was claimed by the Portuguese Commissioner, on the ground that as Tavaréz was detained for the purpose of being handed over to the Portuguese authorities, the bail, when forfeited, belonged of right to the Queen of Portugal.

I have to acquaint you that the Lords of the Treasury have referred to Article III of Annex B of the Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal of the 3rd July, 1842, which provides, that the Mixed Commissions shall judge definitively, and without appeal, all questions arising out of the capture of vessels seized for being engaged in the Slave Trade; and their Lordships have stated that, as the Mixed Commission Court at the Cape which tried the case of the "*Eolo*," directed the 50*l.* in question to be estreated, they are of opinion that that sum should be divided between the British and Portuguese Governments in equal moieties of 25*l.* each. And in conformity with that opinion, I have to state you that the Court should direct the Registrar to pay those moieties to each of the two Governments.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 49.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, February 23, 1857.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 18th of November last, I have to acquaint you that I have received a despatch from Mr. Howard, Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, in which he reports that the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs had informed him that the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty had decided upon appointing the Chevalier Duprat to be Commissioner in the Mixed British and

Portuguese Commission established at the Cape, in the room of Senhor Rebello deceased, and Senhor Francisco Travassos Valdes, formerly Arbitrator in the Mixed Court at Loanda, to the same post at Cape Town, in the place of the Chevalier Duprat.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 50.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 18.)

Mixed Commission Chambers, Cape Town,
January 2, 1857.
My Lord,
WE have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that no case has been adjudicated by the Mixed Commission of which we are members, during the half-year ending December 31, 1856.

We have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. FRERE.
FREDERIC R. SURTEES.

No. 51.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 18.)

Mixed Commission Chambers, Cape Town,
January 2, 1857.
My Lord,
IN pursuance of the instructions given to us in the Earl of Aberdeen's despatch of February 20, 1843, by which we were directed to transmit at the close of each year a detailed report of the judicial proceedings before this Mixed Commission during that period, we have the honour to report to your Lordship that no case has been adjudicated by the Court during the year ending December 31, 1856.

We have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. FRERE.
FREDERIC R. SURTEES.

No. 52.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 18.)

Mixed Commission Chambers, Cape Town,
January 2, 1857.
My Lord,
WITH reference to instructions given to us by the Earl of Aberdeen's despatch of the 20th February, 1843, to transmit to the Foreign Office, at the end of each year, a certified copy of the register of slaves emancipated by sentence of this Mixed Commission, we have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that no vessel with slaves on board has been brought before us during the year ending 31st December, 1856.

We have, &c.
(Signed) GEO. FRERE.
FREDERIC R. SURTEES.

No. 53.

*Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 18.)**Mixed Commission Chambers, Cape Town,
January 4, 1857.*

My Lord,

WE have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a report drawn out by the Mixed Commission of which we are members, in compliance with the provisions of Article XI, Annex B, to the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves, relating :

1st. To the cases which have been brought before the Court for adjudication.

2ndly. To the state of the liberated negroes.

3rdly. To the treatment and progress made in the religious and mechanical education of the liberated negroes.

We have also the honour to inform your Lordship that our Portuguese colleagues are about to transmit a duplicate original of this report to the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

GEO. FRERE.

FREDERIC R. SURTEES.

Inclosure in No. 53.

Report of the Mixed Commission for 1856.

IN pursuance of Article XI of Annex B to the Treaty concluded on the 3rd July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves, by which it is stipulated that the Mixed Commissions shall transmit annually to each Government a report relating :

1st. To the cases which have been brought before them for adjudication ;

2ndly. To the state of the liberated negroes ;

3rdly. To every information which they may be able to obtain respecting the treatment, and the progress made in the religious and mechanical education, of the liberated negroes ;

The Undersigned, members of the Mixed Commission established at the Cape of Good Hope, have the honour to report to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and to the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, that no case has been brought before them for adjudication during the year ending the 31st December, 1856, and that no negroes have been emancipated by decree of this Mixed Commission since its establishment.

(Signed)

GEO. FRERE.

FREDERIC R. SURTEES.

A. P. DUPRAT.

JAMES R. MACLEAY, Registrar.

*Mixed British and Portuguese Commission,
Cape Town, December 31, 1856.*

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 4.)

My Lord,

Loanda, January 22, 1856.

WE have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch of the 13th November, 1855,* transmitting to us, for our information, a copy of a despatch received by you from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon, inclosing a copy of a note from Viscount Athoguia, which announces the appointment of three gentlemen to act respectively as the Portuguese Commissioner, Arbitrator, and Secretary in the Mixed Commission Court at Loanda.

On this subject we beg leave to draw your Lordship's attention to the 75th Article, and its three sub-clauses, of the Regulations to which the note of Viscount Athoguia refers as having been approved by the Decree of the 30th December, 1852, noticing, at the same time, in passing, what will, doubtless, not have escaped the observation of your Lordship, namely, the oversight in that note, by which it is assumed that the composition of the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission established at Loanda, in conformity with the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, is to be regulated by the rule approved of by the Decree of the 30th December, 1852.

This Article and its sub-clauses run thus :—

“Article 75. The Senior Judge in the Court (*Relação*) at Loanda, not exercising the functions of President, shall be the Portuguese Commissioner in the Portuguese and British Mixed Commission established in that city.

“§ 1. The Junior Judge in that same ‘*Relação*’ shall be the Portuguese Arbitrator in the said Commission.

“§ 2. Whoever acts as Secretary to that ‘*Relação*’ shall also act as Secretary to the Mixed Commission.

“§ 3. Neither these two Judges, nor the Secretary, shall receive any salary whatever for their services in this (latter) Commission.”

This, my Lord, seems to be conclusive as to the understanding which governs these several appointments, namely, that they are considered not as nominations of individuals holding two separate and unconnected offices, liable to be disjoined at any moment, but as duties to the discharge of which the two junior, in other words the second and third, members of the “*Relação*” are *ex officio* called: their authority to transact such duties emanating derivatively and solely from their appointment as Judges; being, moreover, in this latter character, transferable, indeed, but as such permanent and independent. Whether this be consistent or compatible with Section 1 of Article VI of the Treaty of 1842, or with the reservation contained in Section 2 of the same, it will be for Her Majesty's Government to determine; but, as bearing still further on this question, we take the liberty of adverting to the tenour of Article 20, chapter 2, of the Regulations cited by Viscount Athoguia, as contrasted with section 3 of Article X of Annex B to the Treaty.

Article 20 aforesaid declares, that in the event of the impediment of either of the Judges of the “*Relação*,” the “*Juiz de Direito da Primeira Instancia*” of Loanda shall be called to supply his place; and, in case of the impediment of this latter, his substitute, pointed out in a subsequent Article (29), shall be called, and, in the further contingency of both these being impeded, that the post shall then be supplied by the Judge of Benguella.

We have, my Lord, had our attention drawn to this question from the moment the Decree of the 30th December, 1852, became known to us, but the reports from Lisbon, relative to that part of it which concerns the change in the constitution of the Portuguese members of this Commission, have been so various and contradictory that we have refrained till now from touching upon it in our correspondence with your

* Class A, presented 1856, No. 74.

Lordship; the more so as no official communication has yet reached our Portuguese colleague from his own Government on the subject. At one time it has been reported that Her Majesty's Government had made representations to that of Portugal against the contemplated measure; at another, that the latter had itself abandoned it. The communication which your Lordship has now transmitted to us appears to preclude any further uncertainty on this point, and it will be our duty to examine it carefully, on the arrival of the "Relação" at Loanda, and to report without delay, as we shall not fail to do, the result of our investigation, on a view of the document in virtue of which the new Portuguese functionaries may claim to be recognised by us. In the mean time, we have to state that one of the gentlemen named in Viscount Athoguia's note, Senhor Joaquim Salvador Baptista, who had arrived from St. Thomas and Princes, where he had been residing for some years as Juiz de Direito, died here in the month of December last.

It becomes us further to remind your Lordship that, by Article 17 of the Regulations in question, the prize causes, hitherto submitted to the tribunal established by the Decree of the 14th September, 1844, are to be tried by the "Relação" in the mode prescribed by that Decree, and that by Article 78 all Courts or judicial offices whatever, not mentioned in this Decree of the 30th December, 1852, are declared to be extinct.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 57.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Loanda, January 22, 1856.

WE are concerned to have to inform your Lordship that accounts have been received from Benguella by which we learn that on the last days of December, a vessel, believed to be American, and bound to the Havana, appeared off the coast to the south of Benguella, and succeeded in shipping on the 31st a cargo of more than 500 slaves, from a spot situated between the River St. Francisco and Cape Mary. A few days previously a gang of between 50 and 60 negroes had been intercepted proceeding in the same direction, who, doubtless, were destined to form a part of the same shipment: indeed, it is asserted that, but for the measures adopted by the Governor of Benguella, 200 more would have been embarked.

The same accounts state that a well-known dealer in slaves of the name of Lucas, a resident in those parts, and who had gone off from this coast concerned in those speculations which marked the close of the year 1853, had lately re-appeared in the district, and that, contriving to elude detection, he had collected a very considerable number of slaves, for whom he had offered as much as 50 and 60 milreis per head, ready money. The result, it is reported, as ascertained beyond all doubt, has been his own re-embarkation with the 500 mentioned above. It is also strongly asserted that two other cargoes destined for the Brazils were shipped at about the same time and place, but of this we cannot speak with the same certainty. Lucas, however, is but one of many speculators who are known to be again on the coast, and from whose persevering efforts it is much to be feared that the Slave Trade will once more spring up in this province.

Another individual, named João Soares, established at Novo Redondo, returned in the brig "*Charlotte*" from New York, commanded by a man who had been mate on board the "*Glamorgan*," captured in March 1854, and who was imprisoned for his share in the proceedings of that vessel.

From these circumstances, the "*Charlotte*" was at first an object of considerable suspicion, but she is said to be chartered by a house connected with the Portuguese Consul at New York, and on this and

other accounts is now believed to be about to return to New York with a lawful but inconsiderable cargo. That, however, the "*Charlotte*" left the United States with the intention of carrying off a cargo of slaves from this coast to the Havana on account of Cunha Reis, the well-known slave-dealer, formerly residing at Ambriz, we have little doubt, any more than that the failure to do so has been mainly owing to the presence and vigilance of Her Majesty's ship "*Plumper*" off the Congo during the past month.

João Soares was well known to the Governor-General when his Excellency was administering the district of Benguella, and in a private interview with him, the fact of his having carried off a cargo of slaves in 1853 was hardly denied, though, on being examined publicly by the judicial authorities, a story was got up to account for his leaving the province without the necessary passport.

On the receipt of the above accounts the "*Villa Flor*" brig of war was dispatched on a cruize to the southward, and we have still greater satisfaction in stating that Commander Need, on being apprized of them on his return from the Congo, sailed yesterday for Benguella, in Her Majesty's brig "*Linnet*."

We have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 58.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Loanda, January 29, 1856.

WE hasten to lay before your Lordship, in translation, what might prove, were its provisions faithfully carried out, the most important and efficient document for the suppression of the Slave Trade which we have yet had the satisfaction of reporting as originating with the authorities of this province; and, if we could but feel satisfied on this point, and that the regulations laid down in this Portaria would be sanctioned by the Home Government, at least in its most essential points, we should consider that a very great check to the facilities which this coast has hitherto presented for the prosecution of Slave Traffic had been effected.

Article I strikes directly at one of the greatest of these facilities, namely, the establishment of factories such as that of Equimina, ostensibly for the purpose of lawful trade, but, in fact, to serve as depôts for slaves kept in readiness for embarkation.

It is, however, to be feared that unless the special authority in virtue of which the Decree is said to have issued shall be made more apparent than it is in this document, the judicial authorities will demur in giving effect to it. The exaction of a bond, for instance, or security against any contravention of the laws for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves, would, we apprehend, be found to have no legal sanction.

Article II may be considered, perhaps, as a mere Governmental requirement, dependent only on the will and power of the authority from which it proceeds to enforce it.

To the spirit of Article III no reasonable objection can, we think, be urged, unless it be the demanding the certificate of registry, to obtain which requires a sum of not less than Rs.1\$200 or Rs.1\$300 for each slave. This, considering that for every separate registry 500 reis have been already paid, seems to be a very heavy tax, which, we think, should not be imposed whenever the original receipt for the payment of the first sum may be forthcoming.

Article IV refers in its first part to a Portaria issued by Viscount Pinheiro, dated October 7, 1853, and inclosed in our despatch of November 18 of that year, forbidding generally the practice of chaining slaves together; the latter part of the Article is now directed more especially to slaves found in factories on the coast.

The Vth and last Article, though it will probably give rise to much complaint, as tending to encourage a malicious and vindictive spirit in the slave, will prove, no doubt, very instrumental in attaining the object it has in view.

In our commendation of the above Portaria, we have, of course, in view only its application to that part of the coast lying to the south of Loanda, which is, in fact, Her Majesty's Commissioner believes, all that is contemplated by it. It is, however, no doubt susceptible of a further extension, and may be construed as affecting the question of Ambriz and the claim of Portugal to the adjacent territory, and thereby rendering the British and other factories established in those parts liable to be interfered with by the Portuguese authorities. This, however, would seem to Sir G. Jackson to be an overstrained interpretation of a measure which, upon the face of it, promises much good, and which, if earlier enacted, would probably have prevented many a successful slave speculation.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

Inclosure in No. 58.

Portaria.

(Translation.)

THE Governor-General of the Province of Angola, &c., decrees as follows :—

It being expedient to regulate the power of establishing factories on the coast of this province in such manner as that, whilst permitted for the lawful purposes of trade, they may not cover and aid the reprobated speculations of the Traffic in Slaves, I think it right, in virtue of the special authority which I hold from His Majesty's Government for this object, to decree as follows :—

Art. 1. From henceforward no person shall have the power of establishing factories on any points of this coast where no public administrative authorities exist, without the previous consent of the General Government of the province. Application for this privilege shall be made by means of a petition, declaring the purposes for which the factory is destined. It rests with the Government to exact, or not, a bond against any contravention of the laws for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves which may either be committed, or aided, by the owner of such factories.

2. The proprietors of factories already existing in such localities are required to apply, within the term of sixty days, for authority from the Government to maintain them.

3. According to Articles 1 and 4 of the Decree of the 14th December, 1854, no slaves or libertos can be allowed in the said factories who shall not have been registered. The document in proof of this legal sanction shall be the certificate of registry. In default of the presentation of this document, the authorities charged with the superintendence of the requirements of the present Portaria shall at once apprehend the slaves, or libertos, who shall all of them be then considered as being, in this latter character, at the disposal of the respective Board of Protection, should the owners not prove within sixty days that they had registered them before their apprehension. In default of the production to the same authorities of the licence of the General Government for the establishment of the factory, the same shall be destroyed.

4. The original prohibition against keeping slaves in chains, or in any way confined with irons, such as fetters or hand-cuffs, is renewed. Transgressors of this rule shall incur a fine of twenty milreis, or imprisonment for thirty days, for each slave that they shall have put in irons. If the slaves found in chains shall be in factories on the coast where there are no public authorities, they shall be considered by this fact as intended for shipment, and their owners shall be subjected to the loss of them, besides the other legal penalties, on proof of the attempt to export them.

5. Every slave who shall give information of any other slaves being placed in irons on any point of the coast shall, on such information being verified, be redeemed at the public expense, according to the mode established by the Decree of the 14th December, 1854. If the slave should belong to the same owner as those who may be found in irons, his liberty shall be granted him without any indemnification to the said owner.

The authorities, &c.

(Signed)

JOSE RODRIGUES COELHO DO AMARAL,
Governor-General.

Palace of Government at Loanda, January 28, 1856.

No. 59.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Loanda, January 30, 1856.

HER Majesty's Commissioner has, this day, had a long and unreserved conversation with the Governor-General respecting the Slave Trade, in which, after fully confirming the purport of the statements we had the honour of making to your Lordship in our despatch of the 22nd instant,* his Excellency read to him, first, the accounts he had received from the Governor of Benguella, stating that he had reason to apprehend some relaxation of the restrictions which had of late impeded the importation of slaves into the Brazils, and the efforts he was making, by the employment of every launch at his disposal, to counteract the manœuvres of the slave-trafficers now again in active operation; and secondly, the report his Excellency was preparing for the Government at Lisbon, detailing every particular of what had occurred, the insufficiency of the means at his command to arrest the mischief, and the absolute necessity of his being armed with further powers to countervail the tardy and uncertain operation of the ordinary course of all Portuguese legislation. He complained not, he said, of those who administered the law as it now stood, nor, considering the jealous respect in which the rights of a citizen are held, could he altogether blame the issue which he witnessed of that legislation; much as he deplored its effect in cases where the moral conviction of guilt amounted to certainty, however the evidence adduced against the accused party might fail to come up to the strictly legal and positive proof required by the Courts.

He instanced the cases of João Soares Ignacio, of Equimina, and others, against whom a prosecution had been in vain attempted, and he feared that the proceedings instituted against the parties concerned in the affair of the cutter "*Effort*" would have no better result.

Feeling strongly, his Excellency continued, the absolute necessity of providing some remedy for this deplorable state of things, he had, on his own responsibility, issued the Portaria which we had the honour to inclose in our preceding despatch. The scope of such an instrument, he observed, naturally exceeded its practical operation; but those to whom he entrusted its execution would take care that no injustice nor vexatious interference with *bonâ fide* agricultural or licit commercial undertakings should be practised under cover of it. For instance, should any slaves really employed therein be found in irons for the purposes of correction and safe custody only, its enactments would not be rigorously enforced. With this understanding between them, the Governor-General has transmitted a copy of the Portaria to the Commandant of the Portuguese naval station, expressing his hope that its provisions will be punctually executed by the commanding officers of all vessels under his orders.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 60.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Loanda, January 31, 1856.

THE Governor-General having declared by letter, as well to Commodore Adams as to Her Majesty's Commissioner, that he had required the return of the cutter "*Effort*" within the space of thirty days, and that failure to comply with that requirement would cause the immediate condemnation of the owner in a fine of two contos of reis, Sir George

Jackson some days after the expiration of that term inquired of his Excellency what steps had been taken in the matter, and what their result. He said that Barboza, on being again called upon, had presented, first, a letter from his correspondent in the river Congo, dated the 18th October (the day previous to that of the capture by the "Plumper"), stating that the "*Effort*" was to sail the next day for the Gaboon with goods, the proceeds of which should be duly remitted to him, and next, a second paper, dated some days later, attesting the wreck of the cutter, after leaving the Congo.

These two papers, together with several others relating to the "*Effort*," among which were the letters addressed to the Governor-General by Commodore Adams and Her Majesty's Commissioner, his Excellency forwarded to the "Delegado," in order to his taking such legal proceedings in the case as he might think practicable. This instruction his Excellency read to Her Majesty's Commissioner, giving him to understand that he should be made acquainted with the result.

We shall not fail to report the same to your Lordship in due course; but, as we have already had the honour of stating, we are far from expecting anything satisfactory therefrom.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 61.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 25.)

(Extract.)

Loanda, February 16, 1856.

THE state of the Slave Trade in these parts during the year 1855 has presented no new phase, and our notice thereof can, therefore, be little more than confirmatory of that which we had the honour to submit to your Lordship in our last report.

The Traffic has been in a state nearly of abeyance, giving here and there, indeed, indications of life, and of a readiness to spring up afresh as vigorously as before, whenever opportunity may offer, either in the Brazils or in Cuba, but showing no proof of that open and daring activity which once characterized it.

Commercial distress continues, and the protracted stay of the few vessels which have arrived from Lisbon, notwithstanding that there is no want of return cargoes ready for shipment, proves the difficulty which is experienced in obtaining payment for the goods brought out from Europe. This pressure is more particularly felt at Benguella.

An important and extensive trade in palm oil, in the meanwhile, has recently sprung up in the River Congo, from whence, only three years since, nothing but slaves were exported. The agent of Messrs. Tobin and Son of Liverpool is now actively employed in trading for that article in the Congo, and as there is reason to suppose, from the information derived from Dr. Livingston, the heroic and successful explorer of South Africa, that the vast extent of rich and fertile country in the interior watered by that river abounds in the elements of lawful commerce, the probable result of the efforts now making to open up and establish British trade there, is a question of momentous interest.

As regards the registration of the slaves, Her Majesty's Commissioner is inclined to think that the main object it has as yet effected has been to ascertain approximatively the number of slaves existing in the province, amounting, as the result shows, to nearly 20,000, and to enforce the payment of several contos of reis, one-half of which goes to the Board of Protection, the other half to remunerate the services of the officers appointed under it.

The publication of the Decree enacting the registration, together with the names of the individuals who, *ex officio*, form the Board for the protection of the slaves, was made here in due course, and was soon

followed by the appointment by the Governor-General of the several officers to act under it; but Her Majesty's Commissioner has reason to believe that but little beyond this has been accomplished, and that the scope of the Decree itself is very imperfectly understood by those charged with its execution. He has made it his business to ascertain the interpretation put upon it by those who might be supposed to understand it best, but has met with no two individuals who explain its provisions alike. One clause would appear to modify, if not contradict another, and the seemingly promiscuous use of the terms "livres, libertos, and ingenuos," makes it very difficult to affix the precise meaning intended in each instance. One thing only seems certain, that in virtue of this Decree no one living soul, be the age, sex, or condition what it may, obtains full and complete liberty, with the sole exception of the twelve classes specified in Article XXXIII; as coming under which classification few, if any, individuals could perhaps, be found. Its chief recommendation, therefore, appears to Her Majesty's Commissioner to be the formal recognition thus solemnly put forth by the Crown of Portugal, of the many and serious inconveniences resulting from the present state of the negro population in her transmarine possessions, and the facilities which it may afford for that further and more perfect legislation in favour of that unhappy race, which the preamble of the Decree points to, and which it is to be hoped may at no very distant period be found to be practicable.

The character of the individual invested with the supreme authority in this province, affecting essentially whatever hopes we may venture to cherish of finally exterminating Slave Traffic on this coast, we must not omit to mention in this report that the officer whose integrity and intelligence Viscount Athoguia declared to Sir Richard Pakenham no one had dared to call in question, was confirmed early in the year in the post of Governor-General of Angola, with which he had been temporarily charged, and that thus both this Government and that of the subordinate district of Benguella are now in hands on whose honesty of purpose and zeal in the suppression of the Trade every reliance, we would fain hope, may be placed; but it is much to be lamented that the so-called constitutional guarantees and technical niceties of the existing law render every attempt of the Executive, even under the arbitrary administration of it which we have sometimes witnessed, to reach delinquents in matters of slave-dealing, so easy of evasion.

Of the naval forces employed on this coast for the suppression of the Slave Trade, we have this year little to say beyond the expression of our regret at the continued reduced strength both of the British and Portuguese squadrons. Weak, however, as the former is, we have little doubt that, but for the persevering vigilance of Her Majesty's cruisers off the Congo, many a slave cargo would have been shipped in and about that river, during the last twelvemonth.

No. 62.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Loanda, February 17, 1856.

WE have the honour to inclose herewith the joint Report of the British and Portuguese Commissioners which Article XI of Annex B to the Treaty makes it incumbent upon them to transmit annually to each Government.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

Inclosure in No. 62.

Report of the Mixed Commission for 1855.

REPORT for the year 1855, which the British and Portuguese Mixed Commission established in this city of St. Paul de Loanda, in virtue of the Treaty of July 3, 1842, concluded between Great Britain and Portugal for the Suppression of the Traffic in Slaves, is to transmit to each of the respective Governments, in conformity with Article XI of Annex B to the said Treaty.

1.—*Cases submitted for Adjudication.*

In the year 1855 there was no case of capture on account of Slave Traffic, submitted to this Mixed Commission for adjudication.

2.—*Condition of the Liberated Negroes.*

1. The 4 negroes who were liberated by sentence of this Mixed Commission of March 29, 1845, are known to the Commission to have been enlisted in the Portuguese naval service.

2. Of the 13 negroes under the charge of the Board of Superintendence remaining of the 20 liberated by sentence of the Mixed Commission of the 27th March, 1848, eight of them are known to this Commission to be still under the charge of this Colonial Government.

3.—*General Information respecting the Liberated Negroes.*

1. It is not known to this Commission that the 4 liberated negroes enlisted in the Portuguese naval service, and who went in that service to Lisbon in 1854, have since then returned to this Colony.

2. It is known that of the 13 liberated negroes under the charge of this Colonial Government one of them is still missing; that the 8 above referred to as being under the charge of this Colonial Government continue to learn various mechanical trades, and that 4 have received from the Board of Superintendence their full liberty, because, having been more than thirteen years of age at the date of the sentence which emancipated them, they completed in the year 1855 the seven years marked in Article VII of Annex C to the Treaty.

3. It is known that all the libertos receive the same treatment which other libertos under the charge of this Colonial Government receive, and that they have the food proper for negroes and in abundance.

Hall of Sessions of the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission

at Loanda, February 15, 1856.

(Signed)

GEORGE JACKSON,
Her Majesty's Commissioner.

GUILHERME CYPRIANO DEMONY,
His Most Faithful Majesty's Commissioner.

No 63.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Lbanda, February 19, 1856.

" WE have the honour to inform your Lordship, that in a report made by the Delegado, and which the Governor-General has read to Her Majesty's Commissioner, that officer states that there are no grounds on which to institute any process against the party who figured as owner of the cutter "*Effort*," and that all that could be done was to file the several documents which had been forwarded to him, to be made use of at any future time, should opportunity offer.

The Governor-General, in acquainting Her Majesty's Commissioner with this report, went over the same ground as before respecting the rights and immunities of citizens, and the cautiousness to be observed not to intrench upon them; confirming, in the reasons he gave for resting satisfied with the Delegado's report, and not pushing the matter further, our statement of the illegality of the bond which had been required for the return of the cutter within a given period.

Her Majesty's Commissioner refrained from urging anything with reference either to this latter question, or to the alleged want of proof to support the accusation sought to be established: but he observed that if, on the one hand, this proof failed, on the other it was incumbent on the party accused to prove the fact of the alleged wreck, and that a mere assertion or written certificate, unsupported by the oath of credible eye-witnesses, ought not to be held sufficient.

His Excellency acquiesced in this observation, saying that he had at first thought of suggesting to the Delegado the propriety of calling for

the personal attendance of the individuals who have ventured to attest the stranding of the "*Effort*," but that he had abandoned that idea from the consideration that to proceed any further against the parties would only be to expose the illegality of the course which had been in the first instance pursued.

Accordingly, the person who figured as having bought and become the proprietor of the "*Effort*," Francisco Barboza Rodrigues, whose bond was taken for two contos of reis, and who in that character, and on the strength of that security, obtained Portuguese papers for the cutter, has been allowed to leave this place without further impediment for Benguella.

We have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 64.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Loanda, February 23, 1856.

WE have the honour to report to your Lordship the capture of a slave-vessel fully equipped, under American colours, by His Most Faithful Majesty's brig "*Serra do Pilar*:"

The particulars of this capture, which was made off Benguella Velha, are very interesting, and we shall do ourselves the honour of detailing them in a subsequent despatch, there not being time by this opportunity to do so.

We have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 65.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, April 28, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia,* inclosing translations of two documents containing information relative to the Slave Trade carried on from the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of Africa, which were found in the possession of a Portuguese named João José Vianna, who was a passenger on board the American vessel "*Mary E. Smith*," captured, with a cargo of slaves on board, off the coast of Brazil, by a Brazilian cruizer in February last.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 66.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, April 30, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatches to that of the 23rd of February; and with reference to the contents of your despatch of the 30th of January, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have learnt with satisfaction that the Governor-General of Angola is disposed to take active measures in order to counteract the renewal of slave-trading projects in Angola and Benguella.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 67.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 14.)

My Lord,

Loanda, February 23, 1856.

WE have the honour to inform your Lordship that His Most Faithful Majesty's brig "Serra do Pilar" put to sea suddenly on the evening of the 15th instant. It was given out that she had sailed to the northward to watch the movements of a suspicious American vessel (of which we may hereafter have occasion to speak) named the "*Isla de Cuba*," which had entered this harbour a few days previously "em franquia," and had gone, it was said, to Ambriz.

On the morning of the 22nd, the "Serra do Pilar" re-entered this port in company with another brig showing Portuguese colours. It soon, however, became known that it was an American slaver captured off Benguella Velha on the 18th.

On communicating with Captain Rodovalho, Her Majesty's Commissioner learnt the following particulars respecting this transaction: That having received information from a private, but credible, source, that at a given spot there were a considerable number of slaves collected ready for embarkation, and that a vessel was momentarily expected to appear off that spot to receive them, Captain Rodovalho lost no time in proceeding thither, and on the morning of the 18th perceived a brig under easy canvass and American colours in Benguella Velha Bay, which, on the "Serra do Pilar" appearing in sight, stood to the southward. There was, however, little or no wind, and it was only about noon, when the breeze sprung up, that either vessel could make any way. The American then made all sail, using every possible exertion to escape. The "Serra do Pilar" did the same, but it was not until after a chase of four hours that she could bring her to, and so good a sailer did the American prove, and in every respect so well appointed, that Captain Rodovalho doubts whether with stronger winds she would not have out-sailed him. On finding escape impracticable, she endeavoured to run ashore, but in this attempt she was foiled.

On being boarded she was found to be fully equipped, and in the most careful manner prepared for the Traffic; slave-deck ready, divisions for males and females, two large coppers, extra fire-place, a great supply of water, above seventy casks full, and nearly as many more empty, abundance of salt provisions and utensils of every kind.

On this being reported to Captain Rodovalho, he went on board himself, and asked for the master and the ship's papers. On being told she had none, he hauled down the American flag, took possession of his prize and sailed for Loanda the following morning. It appears that this vessel has already made two successful voyages from the same part of the coast, and, but for this fortunate occurrence, 600 slaves would, it is understood, have been shipped the very day that the "Serra do Pilar" made her appearance so opportunely. The prize is of 210 tons burden, and has a crew of fourteen, a medley of American, Spanish, and Portuguese, with two persons who call themselves passengers.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 68.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 14.)

My Lord,

Loanda, February 25, 1856.

WE have the honour to inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, a translation of the sentence of the Prize Court in the case of a launch recently seized by the Portuguese authorities in a bay to the south of Benguella, on suspicion of being engaged in Slave Trade.

CLASS A.

H

The probability is, that this launch was in some way connected with the gang of negroes referred to in our despatch of the 22nd ultimo,* but she was furnished with what in the sentence is termed legal papers, *i. e.*, a coasting-trade passport from this General Government, and a "guia" or license from the Chief of Novo Redondo; and presenting none of the indications specified in the Decree of 10th December, 1836, as evidence of Slave Traffic, was unanimously acquitted, the crew set at liberty, and the property restored.

We have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

Inclosure in No. 68.

Sentence in the case of the Launch "Rival."

(Translation.)

IN view of these proceedings, &c.

It is seen that the launch "*Rival*" was captured on the 25th December last in the bay called Farta, to the south of Benguella, on suspicion of being engaged in the Traffic in Slaves, by the captor, Ensign Manoel Antonio de Souza Lobo, who had sailed from Benguella to cruize in those parts; and that she had legal papers from which it appears that she is the property of Antonio dos Santos Silva Patricio, and that she was carrying a cargo of provisions, and had also a closed trunk; all which circumstances, however, do not exclude the possibility of her being engaged in that nefarious Traffic: still, the crime imputed to her being that which is to be deduced from the facts and evidences enumerated in the Decree of the 10th December, 1836, the Court proceeded to an investigation of the proofs, which occupied them during four sittings, taking the declaration on oath of the captor, examining the persons on board, as well as the master of the said launch and other witnesses, and searching, in the presence of the captor, the aforesaid trunk, which they broke open under legal sanction, there being no key to it; and considering that every tribunal which judges definitively and in the last instance, should be most scrupulous in requiring those proofs and evidences which do not exist in the present case, they unanimously acquit the aforesaid launch "*Rival*," not considering her to be a good prize, order the persons detained to be set at liberty, and the launch with the trunk and its contents, the whole of the cargo and her papers, to be given up to the master, and condemn the captor in costs, without, however, his being bound to indemnify the parties, according to the terms of Article VII of Annex B to the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, there being no claimant.

Loanda, in session, February 15, 1856.

(Signed)

AMARAL, Governor-General, President.

FAUSTINO CRESPO, Auditor.

DEMONY.

AUGUSTO GUEDES COUTINHO GARRIDO, Secretary.

No. 69.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 14.)

My Lord,

Loanda, March 4, 1856.

WITH reference to our despatch of the 23rd ultimo, we have now the honour to inclose a translation of the sentence of the Prize Court, which has declared the vessel referred to in that despatch as having been captured by the Portuguese brig of war "*Serra do Pilar*," to be a good prize.

The individuals found on board her are to be forthwith tried by the competent judicial authority, the Juiz de Direito of this district. The result of the trial we shall not fail to report, for your Lordship's information, so soon as it shall be made known; but, judging from the dilatory nature of the proceedings in all such instances as have hitherto come under our observation, it is not likely that it will be brought to so speedy a termination as has been done in the case of the prize itself.

We have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

Inclosure in No. 69.

Sentence in the case of a Brig, name unknown.

(Translation.)

ON a review of the proceedings respecting the detention of a brig which was captured on the 18th instant, near Benguella Velha, by Captain João Maximo da Silva Rodovalho, Chief of the Portuguese naval station on this coast, and commanding the brig of war "Serra do Pilar;" and after examination of the individuals found on board the said captured brig, who, according to the minute of the same proceedings, were the officers of the vessel, viz., Benito Derizanz, Captain, subject of the Republic of Venezuela, John E. Silva, citizen of the United States, and Antonio Balloe, Spanish subject, first and second mates of the brig, as also Manoel Gomes Paulos, steward, Portuguese subject, and after the survey taken, by order of the Court, in presence of some of its members, on board the captured brig—the act of capture being, moreover, ratified on oath by the captor—it is proved that the aforesaid brig was seen on the morning of the 18th instant, in the Bay of Benguella Velha; that, being chased by the cruiser "Serra do Pilar," she endeavoured to escape being visited by carrying a press of sail; that being at last overtaken within the Bay of Benguella Velha, she hoisted the United States' flag, but did not establish either this or any other nationality, seeing that no papers whatever were found on board: that the vessel was completely equipped to receive slaves, having a slave-deck in the hold, and planks over stowage of provisions and water, in great quantity, coppers of large dimensions, and stove fitted for them, besides other articles for their use, such as mess-tubs in great number for feeding slaves, and they (the before-mentioned individuals) do not deny the illicit destination of the vessel, some, on the contrary, viz., the first mate and steward, confess it; the captain and second mate (who denied that they were such, but were merely passengers) confining themselves to declaring that they were entirely ignorant of the matter. It is to be observed further, that it was not possible to ascertain the name of the vessel or of her owner, since to these questions each replied he knew nothing.

On a review of the above, the Court having, by public advertisement in the "Official Government Boletim" of this province, called upon any parties interested in the defence of the captured vessel to appear, and no person appearing, all the individuals on board who were examined admitting that the circumstances and grounds of seizure are stated exactly in the minute of capture, the Court, in conformity with the provisions of the Decrees of the 14th September, 1844, and 10th December, 1836, condemns as good prize the brig, without name or nationality, detained by the brig of war "Serra do Pilar" within the Bay of Benguella Velha, on the 18th instant, and which is at present anchored in this port, considering it to be proved that the said vessel was destined for the Traffic in Slaves; orders an inventory to be taken, a valuation made, and the cargo to be sold, in order that the produce of such sale may be applied in the manner determined by Article 10 of the Decree of the 14th December, 1844; that the vessel itself be destroyed (unless the Government determine to buy her) according to the Decree of the 10th September, 1846; and, finally, that a certified copy of this sentence be remitted, together with the individuals found on board the prize, to the competent judicial authority for the purpose of instituting criminal proceedings in conformity with Article 6 of the aforesaid Decree of the 14th December, 1844.

Loanda, February 27, 1856.

(Signed)

AMARAL, *Governor-General, President.*
 FAUSTINO CRESPO, *Judge Auditor.*
 DEMONY, *Portuguese Commissioner.*
 GUEDES GARRIDO, *Secretary to the Court.*

No. 70.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Loanda, May 10, 1856.

WE regret to have to inform your Lordship that, by a letter addressed to Mr. Gabriel, and dated the 5th April, 1856, it appears that an American schooner had, shortly before, succeeded in shipping a cargo of slaves somewhere about the mouth of the Congo, which had merely entered the river for the purpose of filling up with water, and had come out again the same night.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE JACKSON.
 EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 71.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, July 18, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon,* respecting a project of law now

* Class B, No. 346.

before the Portuguese Cortes, which provides for the liberation of the children of female slaves born in the transmarine Possessions of Portugal.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 72.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Loanda, June 5, 1856.

WE have the honour to report to your Lordship that we have been informed by Commander Need, of Her Majesty's ship "Linnet," that, on the 27th April, a schooner of 140 tons was chased by Her Majesty's brigantine "Dolphin," to the north of the Congo, when, finding escape impossible, her crew ran her close into the beach off Molembo, and scuttled her; and before the boats of the "Dolphin" could get alongside, she heeled over, and sunk to the water's edge.

The crew had previously landed, carrying off with them the greater part of the sails and stores. Neither her name nor nationality could be discovered; but, on examination, the schooner was found to be completely equipped for the Slave Trade. Some of the canvass on board was marked "Baltimore," with the addition of the name of an Havana agent. It being impossible to raise her, she was completely destroyed.

We have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 73.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Loanda, June 11, 1856.

WE have the honour to inform your Lordship that Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Teazer" arrived here yesterday, bringing the mails from the Foreign Office of December, January, and February, with the several despatches contained therein from your Lordship, which we shall have the honour of replying to by an early opportunity.

In the meantime, we have much satisfaction in transmitting, for your Lordship's information, by Her Majesty's steamer "Plumper," which is on the eve of sailing to join the north division, the copy we have received of a letter from Lieutenant Grubbe, commanding the "Teazer," detailing the particulars of his capture on the 7th instant, on his passage hither, of another fully-equipped slaver, belonging, doubtless, to the same Company at New York who have lately been so active on this coast. Lieutenant Grubbe informs us that he has dispatched his prize for adjudication to Sierra Leone.

We have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

Inclosure in No. 73.

Lieutenant Grubbe to Her Majesty's Commissioner.

Sir,

"Teazer," Loanda, June 11, 1856.

IN compliance with your request that I would furnish you with the particulars of the capture, by Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Teazer," of a slave brigantine, I beg to inform you that, at daylight on the 7th of June, being about sixty miles from the land, I chased, under steam and sail, a brigantine, standing under all sail to the north-north-west.

I boarded her at 1.40 P. M., in latitude 6° 41' south, and longitude 10° 30' east, and found her without papers or colours; crew, Portuguese or Spaniards, ten in number; slave-deck laid; several

large casks of water; coppers, capable of cooking for 500 or 600; also a quantity of jerked beef, rice, and calavances.

The person I suppose to be captain, informs me that he cleared out from some port in the Rio de la Plata, and was to have shipped about 500 slaves in the Congo, for transport to the Havana.

The brigantine, of American build, was well found in every respect.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. J. H. GRUBBE.

No. 74.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Foreign Office, August 14, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro,* inclosing copies of the depositions of the master of the American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," which was captured off the coast of Brazil in the month of January last, by the Brazilian war-schooner "*Olinda*," and also copies of some intercepted letters respecting that vessel.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 75.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Foreign Office, August 22, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 18th ultimo, I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon,† inclosing a copy of a Portuguese Law, dated the 24th of July last, and published in the "*Diario do Governo*" of the 30th of the same month, providing for the freedom of the children of female slaves born in the transmarine Possessions of Portugal subsequent to the date of the law in question.

I transmit to you, at the same time, the accompanying copies of two despatches from Mr. Howard,‡ inclosing copies of two further laws passed by the Portuguese Cortes, one dated the 30th June last, extending to slaves belonging to Municipal Chambers, and to "*misericordias*," the operation of Article VI of the Decree of the 14th December, 1854; and the other, dated the 25th July, extending the same advantages to slaves the property of Churches, in the Colonial Possessions of Portugal.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 76.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 13.)

My Lord, Loanda, June 17, 1856.

WE have had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 16th of February last,§ respecting our proceedings in the case of the slaves shipped for the Island of St. Thomas on board the American barque "*Seamew*," which we are happy to learn have met with your Lordship's approbation.

We have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

* Class B, No. 149.

† Ibid., No. 361.

‡ Ibid., Nos. 353 and 362.

§ Class A, presented 1856, No. 80.

No. 77.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 13.)

(Extract.)

Loanda, July 1, 1856.

REFERRING to our despatch of the 4th of March last, we have the honour to inform your Lordship that, after a trial of an unusually protracted duration, even for the tribunals of this city, the Juiz de Direito found all the parties taken on board the vessel, the condemnation of which was reported in that despatch, guilty of Slave Traffic, and sentenced the three principal individuals to imprisonment as follows, the sentence bearing date the 9th June :—

Benito Derizans, to three years' service on board a Government vessel, without pay, and to defray the costs of suit ;

John E. Silva and Manoel José Dias, both to the galleys for the same term, and a fine of Rs. 500\$000 each ;

The remainder of the crew to serve three years on board a man-of-war, without pay, and to defray the costs of suit.

We had expected to see this sentence published in the "Boletim," but, as it has been appealed against both by the "Delegado" and by the prisoners themselves, the practice hitherto followed, of inserting the sentences of the Court in the "Boletim Oficial," has been departed from in this instance ; we cannot, therefore, send a copy of it, but the above are the essential points.

No one of the above individuals established any positive claim to citizenship of the United States ; indeed, one only put forward such a pretension, namely, John E. Silva, but he certainly was not a natural-born American, and failed to satisfy the American Consul that he had been naturalized. One was a Spaniard, Antonio Balloe, of Catalonia, and had a passport from General Concha at the Havana, dated the 7th November, 1855, for New York.

The leading personage, however, in this affair, and whose antecedents are such as to make his capture here a special subject of congratulation, is Benito Derizans, who bore a passport as a citizen of the Republic of Venezuela, from the Venezuelan Consul at New York, José Zanchez de Agueda, dated 6th December, 1855, to go to Rio de Janeiro on private business, *visé* the same day by the Brazilian Consul-General, F. d'Aguiar.

Your Lordship will, probably, remember Mr. Howard's despatch from Rio de Janeiro, dated 11th May, 1854, No. 97, Class B, in the papers presented last year to Parliament. From that, and the subsequent interesting despatches on the same subject, you will see how severe a blow these old offenders have met with ; for, though the fact is denied, and nothing appears to have come out on the trial to confirm it, yet there is little or no doubt that the vessel captured was the "*General Pierce*" mentioned in those despatches ; indeed, one of the witnesses did say she was called "*General ———*," endeavouring to withhold the precise name.

And upon no occasion did Benito account for being found on the coast of Africa with a passport for Rio de Janeiro dated at New York about the time he must have sailed for Benguella.

No. 78.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 13.)

My Lord,

Loanda, July 2, 1856.

WE have the honour to inform your Lordship that the brig recently captured by Her Most Faithful Majesty's ship of war "*Serra do Pilar*," and condemned as good prize by the Prize Court, has been purchased by this Colonial Government, and is now sailing as a colonial transport under the name of the "*Rodovalho*."

We have, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 79.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 13.)

My Lord,

Loanda, July 10, 1856.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 1st March last,* acquainting us that Her Majesty's Government have approved of the step taken by us, with the Governor-General of this province, in the case of the cutter "*Effort*," captured by Her Majesty's ship "*Plumper*" on the 19th October last; and we can only regret that the final result of the proceedings had in that case should have been so unsatisfactory.

We have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 80.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 13.)

My Lord,

Loanda, July 12, 1856.

WE have had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 1st March last,† transmitting to us, for our information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, on the subject of the leave of absence granted to the Commissioner on the part of His Most Faithful Majesty in this Commission, and of the orders transmitted to Loanda by the Portuguese Government for the appointment of a Commissioner *ad interim*, in conformity with the stipulations of the 3rd section of Article X of Annex B to the Treaty of 3rd July, 1842, until the Court of Relação at Loanda shall be constituted.

Senhor Demony has received a similar communication from his Government, and intends, shortly, to proceed to Lisbon. He is, however, at present, still here, and in the regular discharge of his duties as Commissioner.

We have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL

No. 81.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 13.)

My Lord,

Loanda, July 14, 1856.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 8th March last,‡ transmitting to us, for our information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon with reference to the late proceedings of the Municipal Chamber of Loanda respecting the execution in this province of the Portuguese Decree of the 14th December, 1854, for the registration and partial emancipation of slaves, as reported in our despatch of the 12th November, 1855, to which your Lordship's despatch of the above date is in reply.

From the statement made by Viscount d'Athoguia to Mr. Howard it would seem that his Excellency had authorised the Governor-General to reduce the registration fee. We are not aware, however, of any such reduction having been made, and the only modification we have heard of as being to be introduced refers to the 3rd Article of the Portaria inclosed in our despatch of the 29th January last, requiring a certificate of the registry of each slave, for which a further payment, over and above

* Class A, presented 1856, No. 81.

† Ibid., No. 82.

‡ Ibid., No. 83.

the 500 reis, would have been to be made. To this point we adverted in that despatch, and, in future, this certificate will be given gratis, on presentation of the receipt for the payment of the registry itself; and no additional expense will henceforward be incurred, except in the case of the loss of the register, when the same may, and must, be supplied by a certificate of its having been made, for which the competent fee will then be exacted.

A Portaria to this effect, signed by Viscount d'Athoguia on the 23rd January, 1856, was published in the Angola "Official Boletim" of the 17th May, and, though your Lordship may, probably, already be in possession of it, we think it right now to inclose it herewith in translation.

We have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

Inclosure in No. 81.

Portaria.

(Translation.)

IT having been made known to His Majesty the King that in the execution of the Decree, having the force of law, of the 14th December, 1854, which provided for the manumission of the slaves, doubts have arisen respecting the title by which the owner of a slave can prove that he has made the registry spoken of in the 1st Article of that Decree, the same august Lord orders, through the Department of the Secretary of State of Marine and Ultra-mar, that the Governor-General of the Province of Angola do take the necessary measures, in order that a title may be given, once for all, to each owner, and for each slave that he may register, which may be either printed or in manuscript, as may be most convenient, in the form of certificate and conformably to the annexed model, with the declarations necessary to effect the object of the 5th Article of the said Decree, without exacting for the same any further fee than that fixed in the 1st Article thereof for the registration of each individual, which registration shall constitute the above-mentioned title.

And since similar doubts may possibly arise respecting the other registry prescribed by the 4th Article of the same Decree, His Majesty orders that in such case the same course be pursued, without any difference whatever, it being understood, however, that in future the loss of the aforesaid document, either as regards the one registry or the other, can only be supplied by a certificate granted in the usual form, which cannot be refused to whoever shall demand it.

(Signed) VISCONDE D'ATHOGUIA.

Palace, January 23, 1856.

No. 82.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 13.)

My Lord,

Loanda, July 16, 1856.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of 31st March last,* referring to one received by you from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon on the subject of the clandestine departure from Rio de Janeiro, on board the patacho "Maria," for Loanda, of Francisco José da Rosa, and instructing us to use all necessary vigilance with regard to the apprehended intrigues of this individual suspected of being engaged in the Slave Trade.

This man did, in fact, arrive here in the patacho "Maria," on the 6th January, giving himself out as the supercargo of the same. There was certainly some remissness on the part of the port authorities respecting him; for being, as is stated, well known in this city, his word appears to have been taken for the character he assumed, without due examination of the crew list, and it is certain that he was not provided with any passport as passenger. The vessel herself was subjected, however, to a strict surveillance, in consequence of information which had been received respecting her previous to her arrival in this port, having come by way of Mossamedes and Benguella; but she ultimately sailed on the 10th February for Brazil with a licit cargo.

* Class A; presented 1856, No. 85.

The crew-list was returned to the captain of the "Maria" upon her leaving the port, and no copy of it appears to have been taken. The Governor-General has now given orders that, in future, this omission shall be remedied; in the meantime, the movements of Francisco José da Rosa, who has never left Loanda since his first arrival, will be narrowly watched.

We am, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 83.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 13.)

(Extract.)

Loanda, July 28, 1856.

IT having come to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Commissioner that a plan existed, and was on the point of being carried out, for putting Benito Derizans on board a small patacho bound for Lisbon, under pretext that he should accompany the appeal from the sentence of the Juiz de Direito in his case, Sir George Jackson lost no time in seeking an interview with the Governor-General with a view of making a strong representation against the measure, if it should be indeed in contemplation.

His Excellency assured him that he was entirely ignorant of any such intention, and that he doubted the accuracy of the information; but he said the prisoners and all concerning them were under the direction and control of the judicial authorities, with whom in an extreme case only he could interfere. He promised, however, to make the necessary inquiries immediately; agreed with Her Majesty's Commissioner as to the very serious objections which existed to the proceeding in question, and, finally, protested that in no case would he allow it; but that the officer of the police (the last to visit a vessel on leaving the port), should, if necessary, be instructed to search the patacho most minutely, and to bring Benito back again in safe custody to the prison, if he should be found on board.

To this Sir George Jackson could only observe that it appeared to him that prevention was better than cure, and that he felt convinced that if this person were once allowed, under such circumstances, to pass the threshold of his jail, his escape was pretty certain.

The result of the Governor-General's inquiries fully confirmed all that Her Majesty's Commissioner had heard; everything was prepared, security had been given by the captain of the patacho, backed by the owner of it, and the judge's "guia" or license was signed, and the probability is that, had the supreme authority remained in ignorance of what was going on, the officers, on seeing it, would have allowed the vessel and her passengers to leave the harbour without calling for what, otherwise, they are generally very strict in requiring, the passport of each individual on board not belonging to the ship.

What probability there would have been of Benito's ever reaching Lisbon, it is hardly necessary to remark upon.

The contrivance did not, however, stop here; for in addition to this man, four of his own people, sentenced like himself to three years' confinement, were to have been shipped with him to help man the vessel.

All these particulars, and the view taken of them by Her Majesty's Commissioner, your Lordship will find more in detail in the letter which, on reflecting on all the circumstances therein referred to, and on the contents of your Lordship's previous despatches, which we have already had the honour of replying to seriatim, he thought it advisable to address to the Governor-General, after two several interviews with his Excellency respecting them.

A copy of this letter we beg leave to inclose herewith for your Lordship's information and, we hope, approval.

For its better understanding it may be well, perhaps, to advert more at length to one or two of the subjects therein referred to.

CLASS A.

I

Your Lordship will at once see that the persons alluded to as high in authority, indicate the Juiz de Direito and the Delegado. The former is absent from Loanda at this moment on duty : as to whether he actually signed the license himself before leaving the city, not the province or "comarca," we are not prepared to speak positively ; some say that he did, others that he authorised his substitute to do so. The difference, however, is not material, because it is quite evident that the latter, a mere momentary *locum tenens*, would not have ventured to make such an order on his own responsibility. As for the Delegado, to whom the Governor-General wrote in very strong terms, he did not in his reply attempt to persist in the measure, scarcely, indeed, to defend it, but said he would take immediate steps to put a stop to it. They will both, probably, justify themselves by the practice and rules of the Court, which require that the appeal be accompanied to the metropolis by the principal party concerned in the case. To this there might be no objection, provided the individual were sent in a man-of-war under due custody ; but even thus Benito would not have been the individual to be selected, except on the presumption that he was, as we know to be the truth, the manager of the whole concern ; and in that case why was he not sentenced as such ?

We have insisted the more on this point because it is right your Lordship should know how feebly the views of the Portuguese Government, be they ever so sincere, for the suppression of Slave Trade and the punishment of offenders directly or indirectly implicated in it, are seconded by their delegates in this province, and what favour and negative encouragement, at least, all concerned in the trade yet receive at the hands of those whose special duty it is to suppress and discountenance it. Transgressors against the laws in this respect, when apprehended, are viewed with a certain sympathy and compassion rather than with any other feeling, and scarcely a man could be found, we feel assured, to depose honestly against them.

And here, my Lord, we may be allowed to remark, *en passant*, that the word copied "pontos" in the letter found on João José Vianna, and translated "blacks," signifies, in the cant language of slave-traffickers, the spot or spots where blacks are collected ready for embarkation ; when the blacks themselves are meant, the word used is "pontas." By reference to the letter in question, it will be seen that the former is intended, and this hint we have taken the liberty of giving, because it may not be without its utility in future.

In our despatch of the 13th December, 1855,* we stated that the cutter "*Effort*," destroyed by Her Majesty's ship "*Plumper*," had, after leaving Loanda, passed into the hands of a Portuguese subject in the Congo, named Guilherme José da Silva Correa. This is the man whose name appears to the letter addressed to João José Vianna, and there is little or no doubt that the 88 negroes he speaks of, and the 90 taken out of the "*Effort*" were one and the same batch.

Inclosure in No. 83.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to the Governor-General of the Province of Angola.

(Extract.)

Loanda, July 26, 1856.

THE conversation I recently had the honour of holding with your Excellency, turning as it did on several very important topics, I think it will be more satisfactory to us both that I should put the subject of it on paper, for the deliberate consideration of our respective Governments.

It related specially to five points—

1. To the affair of the convicted slave-trafficker Benito Derizans, found on board the "*Serra do Pilar*'s" recent prize, and sentenced by the Juiz de Direito to three years' imprisonment.
2. To the documents taken from the American slaver "*Mary Smith*," captured in January last on the coast of Brazil, an analysis of which I had the honour to place in your hands.
3. (As connected therewith) to the case of Senhor Flores ; the particulars which had reached me respecting his Slave Trade proceedings at the Havana, and the communication which your Excellency, as well as myself, had received from Senhor Garrido, his agent here, relative thereto.
4. To the 10 negroes sent to St. Thomas on the 10th August, 1855, in the American-barque "*Seamew*."

* Class A, presented 1856, No. 78.

5. To the shipment of 47 libertos on the 16th of last month on board the "Trindade," bound for St. Thomas and Princes.

With the view, then, as above stated, I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following résumé. And first let me acknowledge the promptitude with which you have acted, upon receiving from me the information, till then unknown to you, of the plan which had been devised to effect the release from prison of Benito Derizans; nor can I refrain, in doing so, from congratulating you on the frustration of an attempt the success of which, distressing alike as it would have been to the views and sentiments of both Governments, could not fail to have produced consequences of a very painful nature, and which none can better appreciate than yourself.

As it is, it will be for the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty to deal with this matter as in their wisdom they may think fit; but as British Commissioner I cannot but express my deep regret, and in this I feel convinced I do but anticipate the language of my Government, that there should yet be found any person high in authority at Loanda capable of conniving at, or, to speak more correctly, abetting, the escape of so notorious and inveterate a slave-dealer as this Benito Derizans, whose preceding career is fully shown in the papers laid before Parliament, with which I had the honour to furnish you on occasion of the trial before the Prize Court, and which particulars were forwarded by your Excellency to those very authorities to whom he would have been indebted for his liberation from that punishment which he has so justly incurred, and from which he had already once before found means to free himself in a no less unaccountable manner at the Havana, whose prisons he quitted only to embark in this fresh adventure.

I hesitate not to use these terms, because it is too evident to require demonstration, that to put this man, with four of his own people, on board a small craft, with a weak crew, commanded by a well-known slave-captain, and with no better security than the bond of the parties to whom the vessel in which he was to sail belongs—themselves, to say the least, strongly suspected of being implicated in the same nefarious transactions—would be neither more nor less than deliberately to provide for his escape.

If the law requires that on an appeal the proceedings in a criminal suit should be accompanied, when transmitted to Lisbon, by the convicted party, it surely stands to reason that that party should be sent under such sufficient custody as to preclude the possibility of those proceedings being rendered null by his non-appearance.

There are, besides, two other circumstances in this case well worthy of remark. The one is, that according to the sentence of the Juiz de Direito and grade of penalty inflicted, Derizans is not considered as the captain of the slaver, consequently not the chief personage in the transaction; and secondly, that though in his defence he figured as a mere passenger, and a medical man or surgeon by profession, he was to have taken upon himself in this vessel, which undertook to deliver him over to the authorities at Lisbon, the duties of "piloto" or mate.

Your Excellency's own discernment, however, renders any further comment on this point superfluous. I pass on, therefore, to the intercepted documents, from which it appears that the name of Antonio de Magalhaens Silva, an inhabitant of this city, and, I regret still more to say, at that period a member of her Municipality, is found registered as the shipper of 30 slaves on board the same vessel.

But I would again draw the serious attention of your Excellency and of the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty to the other paper found in the possession of João José Vianna, a Portuguese, taken in the "*Mary Smith*."

This paper—a letter bearing date Loanda, 21st April, 1855, and addressed to him by Guilherme José da Silva Correa—proves the important fact that the latter individual, at that date residing in this city, and doing all in his power, by various intrigues and manœuvres, to ingratiate himself with the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, was at that very moment busily engaged in procuring the shipment of a large cargo of slaves, by which he expected "to do a very good business," and further establishes a moral conviction, at least, that the cargo of eighty-eight bales, which he speaks of as being in Cunha's boat, was the identical batch which was taken out of the cutter "*Effort*" by Commander Haswell, of Her Majesty's ship "*Plumper*" in October last.

His success in the first instance in effecting his projected shipment of between 400 and 500 slaves, and the lamentable sufferings in which it issued, appear by the capture of the "*Mary Smith*."

In this letter your Excellency will not fail to observe that Junqueira is again spoken of as the person to whose care any balance arising out of these bales can be sent, "with which"—*nota bene*—"to buy more people on our account," and in the postscript you will notice the offer to Messrs. J. M. and Co., of New York, of a share in the vessel to be purchased.

These initials indicate the well-known firm of Machado, the owners of the several slave-vessels which have been on the coast, such as the "*Republic*," "*Isla de Cuba*," "*Vickery*," "*Charlotte*," and, not improbably, that which now sails with the Portuguese flag under the name of the "*Rodvalho*."

I come now to a point, the fourth, which, besides its importance in a public point of view, I am, on personal grounds, very anxious should be fully examined and understood.

No less to my surprise than concern, I find your Excellency imputing to me a misstatement in my letter to you of the 4th September last, and charging me with having misrepresented, in an official document, to be brought, of course, under the cognizance of the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, as well as of that of the Queen, the particulars of that case; to the effect, namely, that other negroes, over and above the number 10 mentioned in the Boletim, had gone in the "*Seamew*."

On re-perusing my letter, I looked in vain for such a statement; and I was some time before I could discover or comprehend the grounds on which your Excellency could arrive at such a conclusion.

It now appears, inasmuch as I said in my letter, "slaves had been allowed to embark as household servants in no way answering that character;" whereas the negroes shipped in the "*Seamew*" had been officially, on the authority of this Provincial Government, described as "slaves;" that your Excellency considers my statement as implying that two distinct and separate batches of negroes had been embarked, the fact being that it is only in the character of "household servants" that they could, according to Treaty, have been allowed to sail at all.

On the general question of the right and proper understanding to be given to Article V of the

Treaty, it would be useless for either your Excellency or myself to dwell any further. I must here repeat, however, in justice to myself, that, according to my interpretation of that Article, there was a two-fold infraction of the Treaty in the case which, for brevity sake, I will call that of the "Seamew;" because, 1st, neither the individual who took the negroes to St. Thomas, nor he into whose hands they were to be delivered on their arrival there, was a "settler who had been permanently residing in this province;" and, 2ndly, because the negroes themselves were not "household servants," by which term I understand "criados domesticos," or, as it stands in the Portuguese version of the Treaty, "escravos *bonâ fide* do serviço de sua casa."

That by this expression was meant, solely and strictly, "household servants" ("criados domesticos"), appears to my mind to be put beyond all doubt by the phrase used, "to and fro."

Now we all know that masters are not in the habit of being accompanied in their voyages by field-labourers.

The fifth and last point to be noticed is one on which, till more fully instructed by my Government, I can have little to say. It appears that your Government have thought proper to grant one or more licenses, under certain regulations, for the transfer of 100 negroes from the Province of Angola to the Island of St. Thomas. Such license certainly seems, to my humble judgment, to conflict with the stipulations of the Treaty, no less in its letter than in its spirit, because, though, in the 8th Article of the Decree, and in the 1st and 2nd of the Regulations of the 25th October, 1853, the liberty of the slaves to be so transported is said to be given to them; yet the 10th and 11th Articles of the latter declare that they are bound to serve for a certain number of years. This service, therefore, being compulsory, they remain slaves for the time being, be it longer or shorter, and, consequently, they must, in my opinion, be considered as coming under the prohibition stipulated in the 5th Article.

This, however, can, of course, only be a question between the High Contracting Parties to that Treaty. Your Excellency assures me that all the conditions of the license, or concession, granted to Senhor João Maria de Souza Almeida in 1853, in virtue of which the above-mentioned 47 libertos were, as you state, shipped on board the "Trindade," have been strictly complied with, and that assurance it will be my duty to communicate to Her Majesty's Government; but there is one Article in the Regulations accompanying the Decree which I have not yet noticed as having been fulfilled. I mean the first part of the 37th, providing for their publication in the "Boletim Official" of Angola, and which appears to me to be the more necessary to be attended to, as, in the first place, the British Government understood, so long ago as 1854, from the statement of the Visconde d'Athoguia to Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, that Senhor Almeida had renounced the privilege conceded to him; and, secondly, because it would now appear that he is availing himself of it, after suffering so long a period to elapse, to transfer the number conceded to him progressively and at intervals, instead of transporting them collectively, which, from the wording of the 8th Article of the Decree itself, would seem to have been contemplated.

Still less would the terms of that Article be satisfied if it should prove that Senhor Almeida does not actually possess the number specified therein, but that he is, through his agents here, buying up slaves in the market, or wherever he can best meet with them.

There are other Articles also in the Regulations which, but for your Excellency's distinct assurance, I should have taken the liberty of drawing your attention to, as being, I conceive, very essential; such, for instance, as the 1st, 2nd, and 9th; but I will not trouble you further on this head, especially as I have reason to believe that our respective Governments have this very subject now under their consideration.

I should apologize, perhaps, to your Excellency for trespassing upon you at so great length; but the more I am disposed to do justice to the sincerity of your professions, and of your determination to put down the odious Traffic by every means in your power (and no one, I believe, is more inclined to do so than yourself, to the extent to which your view of the Treaty reaches), the more do I feel myself impelled to speak with the same frankness that your own language calls for, and the more desirous am I that my own sentiments and procedure should be duly appreciated by you.

No. 84.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 13.)

My Lord,

Loanda, July 28, 1856.

WE have had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 28th April last,* transmitting to us, for our information, a copy of a despatch addressed to your Lordship by Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia, inclosing translations of two documents found in the possession of a Portuguese, named João José Vianna, a passenger on board the American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," recently captured on the coast of Brazil, containing disclosures on the subject of the Slave Trade carried on from the Portuguese possessions on this coast.

The particulars revealed in these documents are highly interesting; for the use we have made of them, and the light they have thrown on other transactions reported to your Lordship in previous correspondence, we beg leave to refer you to our preceding despatch.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 85.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 13.)

My Lord,

Loanda, July 31, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of 12th November, 1855,* which reached us in due course, but to which we postponed an immediate reply in expectation of hearing further on the subject, either from your Lordship or from Lisbon, we beg leave now to draw your Lordship's attention to the purport of the conversation between the Governor-General and Her Majesty's Commissioner, as appears from our despatch of the 28th instant and its inclosure.†

The negroes sent to St. Thomas in August last, in the American barque "Seamew," were on account of Manoel José da Costa Pedreira, to whom the permission mentioned in your Lordship's despatch was granted, but no official account of such permission appears as yet to have reached this Colonial Government; and the 10 slaves in question were forwarded, not in virtue of a concession, but under the irregular procedure detailed in our despatch of the 29th October of last year.

We had written thus far when the Decree *in extenso* was put into our hands, as published in the "Diario do Governo" of the 2nd October. On turning to the preamble, declaring the concession granted to be on the model of that made to João Maria de Souza Almeida in the year 1853, and comparing it with the 8th Article of the Regulations which formed a part of the latter, your Lordship will observe one very material point of difference between them, namely, that Almeida was an inhabitant of this Province, and that that Article applied to 100 of those slaves which he is therein assumed to be in actual possession of in the Province of Angola; whereas the Decree of the 25th August, 1855, represents Manoel José da Costa Pedreira as (as in fact he is) a proprietor and merchant in the Island of St. Thomas.

This circumstance would seem to do away even with the slight pretext by which Almeida sought to free himself from the prohibition contained in the 5th Article of the Treaty of 1842, of which this latter concession appears to be a direct infraction; nor is the fact, which is further seen in the preamble, that Pedreira's petition, though only partially acceded to, extended to a grant of 200, by any means without its significance, inasmuch as it does away altogether with the idea of domestic or household slaves, and reduces the transaction to a simple and naked case of slave-dealing.

We have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 86.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 13.)

My Lord,

Loanda, July 31, 1856.

WE have the honour to report, for the information of your Lordship, that there have been no cases adjudicated in the British and Portuguese Court of Mixed Commission established in this city, during the last half-year.

We have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

* Class A, presented 1856, No. 73.

† No. 83.

No. 87.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, November 5, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a Decree dated the 7th of November, 1855,* and published in the "Diario do Governo" at Lisbon on the 14th ultimo, granting to Francisco Antonio Flores the copper and other mines situated in the District of Encoge and Province of Angola.

No. 88.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, November 5, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon,† stating that Viscount de Sá da Bandeira had been obliged to abandon a Bill which he had presented to the Chamber of Peers authorising the expulsion, from the Portuguese African possessions, of notorious slave-traders.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 89.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, December 4, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith six copies of a report from Dr. Livingston, containing some interesting information respecting the countries through which he travelled on his journey across the African continent, and I have to instruct you to communicate two copies of this report to the Governor-General of Angola.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure in No. 89.

Dr. Livingston to the Earl of Clarendon.

My Lord,

*Tete or Nyungue, on the River Zambesi, Africa,
March 19, 1856.*

AS the English Government is known to take a deeper interest than any other in developing the resources and promoting the civilisation of Africa, I feel anxious to place within reach of one of its members some information respecting that portion of the continent which has lately come under my personal observation. It is offered in a strictly private capacity, and chiefly from a wish to aid, in my lowly sphere, the great objects which successive Governments have had so much at heart. I am not aware of any design to direct scientific or other enterprise anew to Africa, yet, as the persevering zeal shown for half an age in the icy regions of the North will now probably be turned to other quarters of the globe, some of the materials I have collected may be available in discussing the propriety or impropriety of such a project, if I am not over sanguine—and I sometimes fear I am so—in the conclusions to which I have been led. They may have commercial interest too. Submitting them, however, to your Lordship's judgment, I beg you will not condescend to return an answer.

The village at which I am now writing is the farthest inland station at present occupied by the Portuguese, but in coming down the Zambesi I found the ruins of another, named Zumbo, considerably higher up; it was situated at the confluence of the Loangua and this river, and if you glance at the inclosed rough sketch of a part of the eastern half of the country, it will at once appear as admirably adapted for securing the entire commerce of the interior, for there is water carriage in no fewer than three directions beyond, viz.: by the Loangua, a large stream a considerable distance towards Cazembe, and all the Balonda; by the Kafué, to all the tribes called Bashukulompo (from wearing

* Class B, Inclosure in No. 641.

† Ibid., No. 633.

their hair so as to resemble somewhat a dragoon's helmet); and by the Zambesi itself, a long way to the south-south-west. Looking up the stream from Kafué confluence, we see this fine river flanking a ridge or oblong mound, which helps to form a remarkable feature in the physical geography of the interior of Africa. If we pass towards the centre of the continent we cross this ridge, and though it has no appearance of great altitude, and is actually not more than 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, yet none of the hills or mountains near it have an equal elevation; indeed, where I had an opportunity of examining them, they form a sort of low fringe only, at the bottom of the ridge. Another ridge of the same altitude exists on the western side of the country, and the intervening valley, though considerably elevated above the level of the sea, is decidedly a hollow in reference to the long extended mounds which lie on its eastern and western sides. The way in which the Zambesi has found a passage through the eastern ridge is remarkable, and as nearly all the African rivers of importance have been "let out" by similar means from ancient large fresh-water lakes, I shall attempt to convey an idea of it.

When coming eastwards I descended the river from Seshéké to the falls which the Makololo indicate by saying, "Mosi oa tunya" ("smoke does sound.") The spot was formerly called Shongwé; I would fain call them the "smoke-sounding falls of Victoria;" but it smacks of impudence, rather, in a private person to make free with Her Majesty's name. When five or six miles distant we see five or six large columns of "smoke" ascending apparently to the clouds. Being low-water we were able to go in a light canoe to an island situated in the middle of the river and edge of the lip over which the broad Zambesi rolls. They are not formed like other waterfalls. This is simply an enormous rent in the hard basaltic rock which forms the bed; the lips are from 60 to 80 feet apart, and the depth about 100 feet. It has been made first straight across the bed, from bank to bank; then it is prolonged from the left hand bank away through 30 or 40 miles of low tree-covered hills. Here, at the cleft, the river of 1,000 yards leaps bodily down into the fissure, and is at the bottom compressed into a space from 15 to 20 yards broad. It must then change its course, and flow from right to left bank, and the tremendous compression it there undergoes, from the force of its own fall, causes the formation and ascent of the large columns of vapour. When 300 or 400 feet high they lose their steam-colour, become dark, like "smoke," and descend in a constant shower. When the river is in flood the vapour may be seen, and sound heard, 10 or 12 miles off. After going boiling and roaring through the hills, the river emerges broad and placid again, to flow away to the north-north-east (to latitude $15^{\circ} 37'$; the falls are in $17^{\circ} 57'$ south).

It is evident, this remarkable rent must have been a complete barrier to canoe navigation from the east ever since it was formed. And there are other reasons for believing that European goods never entered the great valley till quite recently. Not to mention the assertions of the natives of never having seen white men before, I found on an island called Kalai, eight miles above the falls, the grave of the Chief, ornamented with seventy large elephant's tusks planted around it; and there were thirty more over the resting-places of his relatives. Indeed, "gravestones" and armlets were the only uses to which this valuable commodity was put all over the Batoka country. I cannot account for this apparent want of energy on the part of traders, except by the savage customs of the Batoka. The crania of strangers were considered ornamental, and I have counted from fifty to sixty such mounted on poles in one village.

The point to which I beg more especially to call the attention of your Lordship is this: the aforementioned ridges are decidedly salubrious, while the valley and country near the coast are as decidedly unhealthy. This is the universal opinion of the inhabitants, and of Portuguese who have had experience in different quarters. The Makololo, who are composed of various tribes from remarkably healthy districts adjacent to the Kalahari desert, had no fever for years while living on a part of the eastern ridge; but when compelled to flee for protection to the deep reedy rivers of the Great Valley, that disease cut off the greater part of the tribe.

My own experience coincides exactly with theirs; and though it be true that not much dependence can be placed on any inference drawn from an unit, the experience of the Portuguese on both sides of the continent supports the same conclusion. It was formerly believed in Angola, for instance, that transportation to the "black rocks" of Pungo Andongo was a much severer punishment, on account of their supposed insalubrity, than to any part of the coast. But it is now thoroughly ascertained that Pungo Andongo is the most salubrious district in Angola, and it is not nearly so elevated as the ridges. Other places in the west, as Caconda, famed for its healthiness, might be cited to show that the higher up the ridge the better is the health of the inhabitants. The same statement may be made with respect to the east coast. Thus, on this river, Quillimane and Senna are both deadly, but Tete is comparatively healthy. The inhabitants here use no remedies for fever unless it continues some days. The Governor, with the usual kindness which the Portuguese have shown, advises me to remain with him until the healthy season down the river commences. He has had more than twenty years' experience on the coast and interior, and bears testimony to the superiority of the climate in the inland villages, both from his own health and that of the European troops. And Zumbo was still more salubrious than Tete. As I have been obliged, by want of proper instruments for measuring elevations, to rely on the point of ebullition of water, I may be excused for referring to mere inferences in proof of elevation; such as wheat, which yields pretty well here, doubles the size of grain at Zumbo; and the fact that even when fever does occur in the interior, it is much more amenable to medical treatment than on the coast. It is certainly not the terrible West African remittent, unless very much modified by difference in altitude.

While endeavouring to give as full a view as possible of the comparative salubrity of the higher and lower lands of Africa, I may appear, in addressing your Lordship, to be tacitly recommending some course of action. But I believe the following suggestion involves my entire aim, until we have gained more experience on the subject. The existence of the ridges much further north than my inquiries extend, is extremely probable. Major Monteiro, in going north from this to Cazembe, observed many rivers running westwards into the central basin, just as we have seen all the feeders of the great drains of the country on the west running eastwards into the same hollow, and then turning to the north or south, according as they belong to the western or eastern mains—the Zaire and the Zambesi. Sir R. L. Murchison, too, expressed the same views with remarkable clearness, on geological principles, three years before I recognised their truth, though on the spot. Taking, therefore, the peculiar formation of the continent in connection with what I believe to be the ascertained salubrity of the ridges, it may be suggested to all who engage in enterprises in Africa, whether for purposes of trade, scientific inquiry, or plans of benevolence and civilization, to endeavour

to ascertain whether there are not spots well adapted, by their elevation, to be convenient sanatoria at a certain distance from both coasts. Besides elevation, the eastern ridge may be known by absence of forest, fountains, and marsh. The greater part of the surface consists of open undulating lawns and short grass; indeed, such as poets and the natives style a pastoral country.

The commerce of the Zambesi has fallen into a lamentable state of decay. The removal of the unnatural stimulus of slave-trading has been followed by a state of collapse; and though much is attributed to war with the native tribes during two years—as the Government of Mozambique has not been able, by want of means, to pay either officers or soldiers during the last four years—the state of decay must have been anterior to the war. The more intelligent Portuguese, among whom I include the present Governor of Tete, frankly ascribe the present ruinous condition of Eastern Africa, chiefly to the Slave Trade having withdrawn the European population from agriculture and every other source of wealth. Our country has, therefore, been nobly labouring to confer a double benefit—preventing the unhappy victims of slavery from being torn from their country and friends, and compelling the slave-trader to turn his attention from a traffic which rarely enriches, to more permanent sources of wealth. It is really remarkable, both here and in Angola, how very few have been enriched, and how very many have been impoverished by the Slave Trade. It makes one melancholy to look at the state of this fine fertile country. Among the coffee plantations one can scarcely find a tree. Indigo of good quality propagates itself over the whole country. Cotton is cultivated by the natives in order to manufacture cloth; but neither cotton nor indigo is cultivated by the Portuguese. The gold washings are known now by rows of tamarind and mango trees, which remain after all the temporary dwellings have vanished. Tete is in ruins, and we see nothing of the rich villas with which the country adjacent was studded but mouldering walls. A part of this desolation is to be ascribed to the war of the last two years. The natives were unfortunately headed by two men of Portuguese and Asiatic extraction, and the enemy having possession of a point on the Zambesi at the confluence of the Luenya, plundered all the vessels carrying goods up the river; the good people of Tete were thus kept in a state of siege, and compelled to eat up everything except one another.

The arrival of the present Governor of Tete, Major Sicard, has on four occasions served to dispel the stagnation of trade caused by the blockade, the natives having great respect for him on account of his excellent character.

Not less calculated to produce sorrow is the scene now before my window, of the magnificent river itself flowing idly to the ocean: measured at the fort it was found to be 500 fathoms, or 1,000 yards, broad, and this is a narrow part. From November to June it is in flood, and there is no lack of water for a steamer of moderate size. It then becomes lower, but always contains a large body of water, and is never fordable. The part called Lupata, about thirty miles below this, is very narrow—200 or 300 yards perhaps—and excessively deep. Numerous arms spread its waters among the deltas near Quillimane, and prevent the surveyors from getting a good idea of this grand river: between this and Zumbo there is a rapid at which it is necessary to take the goods out of the canoes and drag them past some rocks in the stream. I did not see this spot, but beyond, the river is fine to the bottom of the eastern ridge. This is the course I intend to take on my return. The flood of the Zambesi begins east of the ridge in November: it is caused by rains, which discolour the water: The flood which inundates the valley is later, and the water is perfectly clear. It overflows at Seshéké in February, and reaches this in March; but owing to the water being always discoloured here during the rainy season, the two floods have never been recognized so far down. During the whole period, in which the river carries much extraneous matter, Quillimane and Senna are very unhealthy: the end of April, May, June, July, and August, are the most healthy months; and May and June are the most convenient for ascending the river, as it is then in a medium state—neither so rapid as when in full flood, nor so low as to impede navigation.

Nearly opposite to this village, a river about eighty yards broad enters the Zambesi. On proceeding about ten miles up this stream, I found two seams of coal exposed, one of which is fifty-eight inches in diameter. There are many others on the same side of the river. Five are reported by the Governor on this, the southern, bank, or in what is called the Shidima country; and I discovered two seams near Chicova, not included in these. Chicova was reported as famous for silver, but the natives do not now know the metal, and say they have no name for it in their language. Several greenstone and basaltic dykes cut through the sedimentary strata in the direction of Chicova, and I believe such, geologically, do often exhibit metallic veins. They all know gold well: that, too, is not produced in any quantity. In former years it was 130 lbs. weight annually; the produce is now from 8 to 10 lbs. only. The cause of this decrease is not the want of the metal, but the general stagnation of the entire commerce. It has never been searched for to any depth beneath the surface. The sand which I have examined presents the gold in exceedingly minute scales, as if it had been triturated much in coming a great distance. The gold from Mashinga is coarser, and that from Abutua and Manica is as large as grains of wheat, and may indicate that the real gold-field is of a semi-lunar form, having a coal-field in its centre. This, with plenty of wood, water, and provisions, is a combination of advantages not met with in either California or Australia.

In addition to coal and gold, we have, at several convenient spots on the river, very large quantities of excellent iron ore. It is found on the surface, or by digging with sticks, and is in tears, or rounded lumps. If I am not mistaken, it is that which the chemists call black oxide of iron, but having been well roasted in the operations of nature, it is not magnetic now, and shows veins of the pure metal in its substance. When the natives reduce it, the colour and toughness resemble very closely the best Swedish iron.

As I wish to give your Lordship nothing but what I believe I can vouch for, I must make a rather sudden descent from metals to medicines. A very passable kind of senna abounds around and in Tete. Columba root is found here also, but is exported as a dye-stuff from parts lower down the river; and it is curious that the tree which yields the celebrated quinine, while found only sparingly here, is much more abundant at Senna and Quillimane, where it is much more needed as a febrifuge. Not having yet seen the flower, I do not know whether it is identical with that of Peru. There are between twenty and thirty medicinal plants well known to the natives, many of which are active as sudorifics, febrifuges, &c.; but I have always had to regret the want of time to examine which were efficacious, and whether any were really superior to our own.

Both banks of the Zambesi are well peopled by a strong, muscular, race of negroes, who, being prevented by the poisonous fly called "tsetse" from possessing cattle, seem to delight much in agriculture. The soil being exceedingly fertile, they raise large quantities of grain. When the

river begins to fall, large patches which have been overflowed are ready to receive wheat; a hole is made therein, while still damp, with a little hoe, a few grains dropped in, and the earth pushed back again with the foot. The process "represents," as naturalists says, all our draining, subsoil-ploughing, manuring, liming, &c., &c., for in four months afterwards an excellent crop is ready for the sickle. It was formerly exported, and is to some extent now, at from 35s. to 40s. per quarter. The maize shows the fertility of the soil equally well, for the grain is nearly of the same size with that which the Americans sell for seed in Cape Town. Of the native grains—Caffre or Guinea corn, several kinds of millet, particularly one named by the Arabs "dourrha," beans, pumpkins, and rice—very large harvests are reaped; and they are by no means niggardly in their abundance, for my party, consisting of 112 men, were well fed all the way down until we came close to Tete. They always gave gracefully, often with an apology that want of time had prevented them making more food ready, and believed our statement of having nothing to offer in return, until we came where they knew us Christians better. We had then to go skulking out of the way of villages. Although I appear to give the natives yet uncontaminated by civilized vices a very good character, it is extremely difficult to convey a correct idea of what they are. They have been so variously described, too. Though I have lived among them for fifteen years, the greater part of that time was spent not knowing well what to make of their many wonderful good actions, and many extraordinarily bad ones. Probably the truth is, that they are neither the guileless, unsophisticated sons of nature of the philosophers, nor the compounds of treachery, sensuality, laziness, and cruelty of other writers, but a strange mixture of good and evil, as man appears to be everywhere else. Among them, however, we never witness that constant flow of benevolence from the higher to the lower ranks we have at home; nor yet, except in the case of blood relations, are the poor ready to assist each other as with us. In our case, it must be confessed it was clearly the poor assisting the needy; and I earnestly hope I may yet be able to make them some return.

We have been much misled by the names the Portuguese have applied to different native Chiefs in this country. Cazembe is called "Emperor;" and this Cazembe is tributary to Matiamvo, who, though acknowledged by a large population, has scarcely any power. His name is used as a sort of bugbear by a great number of Chiefs when apprehensive of any foul play from each other; and they occasionally send presents to him in acknowledgment of his being the paramount Chief. The terms "Muata," "Moene," "Mona," "Morena," are all identical with the Hebrew "Moraina"—a Lord: our word "Chief" expresses the idea much better. I lately passed through the so-called Empire of Monomotapa (Lord Motapa). The population is collected in a number of small villages, each having its own headman, who collects a tribute of corn and beans, &c., for the Chief. The country itself, not a large one, is named Shidima, and the present occupant of the chieftainship, with his hundred wives, has certainly far less power than our own Sandillah in Caffreland. The system of government is a curious compound of republican feudalism, much relished by the true negroes. A brother, or sister, or nephew, may inherit the Chieftainship, but on no account will the son of the deceased Chief be allowed to occupy his father's place. There is a middle class of freemen who are never sold: slavery exists, and is hereditary. I believe it is a fair statement to say the tribes are generally fond of independence. A part of the coal-field belongs to the Portuguese by right of purchase, and also a few spots of the gold-producing country; but in going to Bazizula gold-washings, Abutua, Manica, Mashinga, &c., they acknowledge the Lordship of the Chiefs by paying certain presents of cloth. The Governor of Tete says the owners of the lands are never unreasonable in their expectations from the merchants. The amount of goods put into circulation by their visits to the washings enriches the tribe. No European has followed this occupation for some years past.

In conclusion, I beg your Lordship's attention to an impression which has gone abroad respecting the effects of the efforts made to suppress the Slave Trade. A *quasi* Government publication, by Dr. A. Bryson, says, at page 254, "that the preventive measures have hitherto signally failed, there is but too much lamentable proof; and that they will still fail in producing the desired result, there is every possible reason to believe." And farther on it is added, "it is clearly evident we have only added to the horrors" of the Slave Trade. The publication was made in 1847; but I can most positively assure your Lordship such a statement could not have been made by any one who had mingled with slave-traders in a slave-trading country. Indeed, it is there that the plausible reasoning on which the opinion is founded has its origin; and it is promulgated by those who are directly or indirectly interested in the Traffic, to those who are neither, and have no means of knowing the opposite. Here I have been gravely told that the Maravi now kill all their captives without exception, while before the suppression of the Slave Trade they kept them for sale to the white man.

The "killing," we are expected to understand, is part of that increase of horrors of which, by our efforts at suppression, we have been guilty. But in the whole of that large portion of Africa of which I have knowledge, war, except for the sake of cattle, is extremely rare. Indeed, several tribes refuse to keep cattle, because they, as it were, invite invasion. I therefore conclude wars now for the capturing of prisoners must be owned as the exclusive offspring of the Slave Trade, and the "killing" must go to that account too.

Having formerly been led away by the specious pro-slavery reasoning against our cruisers, I am now proud that I belong to a country whose Government possessed the high moral courage to go on in its efforts to benefit the slave, in spite of all the plausible sophistry brought to bear against it. Among those benefits, no one will object to the enumeration of the fact that an open cafileh of slaves is now never seen going to either coast; and a general belief is entertained among slave-traders themselves that there is much greater risk in this Traffic than in gambling for money. To these we may add the very general belief that the Slave Trade, by withdrawing industry from all the stable sources of wealth, has been the chief cause of the ruined state of Eastern and Western Africa. That the Portuguese Government has not done more to prevent its own people from the illicit Traffic, is not so surprising here as it is in England; it has been very much hampered in action because the small pay received by the officers who are the chief authorities in her Colonies, almost compels them to engage in trade for a living; they do not feel inclined to put the law in force against brother merchants, with whom they may be in pecuniary relationship.

I wish I could indicate some mode by which the rich resources of this fine country could be developed, and the return to slave-trading be rendered impossible. If a private Company should turn its attention to coal or iron, a successful beginning would impart enterprise to the inhabitants; but I am not visionary enough to predict success. It is a much finer country than the Cape, and to us of

considerable importance, as most of the commerce goes to India; and there is no other circulating medium but English or American cotton cloth, the former being held in most esteem. England is more benefited by this trade than Portugal.

I fear I have glided insensibly into a more familiar style in the foregoing than is proper; but in writing home, and expecting to get there in a month or two, after sixteen years' absence, it is difficult to control the feelings. As it is not a public document, I hope your Lordship will excuse, yours, &c.

(Signed) DAVID LIVINGSTON.

No. 90.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, December 4, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 31st of July last, I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of note* which, in conformity with my instructions, has been addressed by Mr. Howard, Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, to the Portuguese Government, respecting the permission given by that Government to Senhor Pedreira to transport 100 freed negroes from Angola to the Island of San Thomé.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 91.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Loanda, September 25, 1856.

AFTER a lapse of time, which might have led to the conclusion that it was not intended to reply to the letter addressed, on the 26th July, to the Governor-General, by Her Majesty's Commissioner, a copy of which we had the honour to inclose in our despatch of the 28th July, he received, last week, the letter dated the 6th instant, which we herewith subjoin in translation, together with the copy of an answer which Sir George Jackson has felt himself called upon to return to it, the tenour of which he trusts will meet with your Lordship's approval.

We have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 91.

The Governor-General of the Province of Angola to Her Majesty's Commissioner.

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

Palace of Government at Loanda, September 6, 1856.

YOU addressed to me, under date of 26th July last, an official letter, bearing on various and important subjects, to which it has been impossible for me to reply earlier, first, because I was at that time leaving this city, and secondly, in consequence of other duties to be attended to, which did not allow me to give to that letter all the consideration it required. I hope, Sir, you will admit this excuse, the more so as my answer in writing was the less urgent, as I had already had the honour of giving you verbal explanations on all the subjects above referred to as fully as I can now repeat them.

1st. As regards Benito Derizans, the essential point was to prevent the possibility of his transfer from this to the prison at Lisbon affording occasion for his escape. Your comments on this case are, to a certain degree, well founded. I do not, however, go along with you in your conclusion that there was a deliberate project for favouring the evasion of this individual. For this I should require clearer proofs. At all events, I can assure you that I have made a full report to His Majesty's Government of that circumstance, with all the particulars attending it worthy of notice.

In this part of your letter you make mention of four men, companions both in the crime and imprisonment of Benito Derizans, who were to have accompanied him to Lisbon. This point I have also heard spoken of as having been in contemplation, but it is certain, as you know, Sir, that no license ("guia") was, in fact, issued by the Judge, except for the aforesaid Benito. As to the opinions you express further respecting this individual, his antecedents, and his being the principal culprit in the slave-adventure in which he was last apprehended, &c., I can only say, that in all this I entirely concur with you.

* Class B, Inclosure in No. 670.

Referring to the indications that show the factor at the Congo, Guilherme José da Silva Correa, to be among the most active of the speculators in slaves in that locality, you call the attention of His Majesty's Government and mine to that individual. I can assure you that your intention on this head has been anticipated; His Majesty's Government have given me very precise orders to cause a strict watch to be kept over this Guilherme; and these orders, given in consequence of their being fully assured of the facts mentioned by you, I am endeavouring to execute by every means in my power. The Commander of the schooner "Conde do Tojal," stationed in the Congo, has especial instructions on this head. You wind up this part of your letter by observing that there is fresh proof of the above-mentioned José Maria Junqueira being implicated in recent slave-speculations to be found in the letter taken from the Portuguese, João José Vianna, captured on board the "*Mary Smith*," and also that in the same letter appears the signature of "J. M. and Co.," of New York, which you suppose to be that of the commercial house of Machado of that city, whom you consider to be the owners of various slave-vessels which have come to this coast.

I deem these observations of yours with respect to Junqueira to be sufficiently well founded to make me redouble my vigilance over his proceedings, in order to prevent the criminal intentions which he appears to entertain, and to cause to be visited with the utmost rigour of the law the very first contravention of it in which he may be detected. As to the house of Machado, of New York, you well know, Sir, that, they being merchants, adopted citizens of the United States, His Majesty's Government can exercise little or no influence in deterring them from those illicit speculations in which they are, with reason, supposed to be engaged.

4thly. In this you again revert to the passage of the settler ("colono"), Manoel Antonio de Oliveira, with 10 slaves, to the Island of St. Thomas, in the American barque "Seamew," in August 1855, with the double object, first, to show that I was not warranted in attributing to you the mistake of having stated that other negroes besides the 10 slaves went with the aforesaid settler, and, secondly, to express the opinion you still entertain that the concession made to this settler was an infraction of the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842. These two points require to be well explained.

(1.) In your letter to me of the 4th September, 1855, referring to a note from the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty at Lisbon to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Most Faithful Majesty, you stated that the British Minister had declared that the view of his Government, which he had express orders to urge, referred essentially to the reprehensible practice of permitting passengers bound to the islands taking with them, under the character of household servants, slaves in no way described as such. And then, going on to treat of the case of the settler who sailed in the "Seamew," you added that, if you were rightly informed, not only had there been the abuse pointed out in that note, viz., the permission to ship slaves as servants without their being in any way entitled to that character, but also, &c.

It is right to observe here, that in the barque "Seamew" no others went than the 10 slaves of the settler, described as such in their several passports, and in the same way manifested in the port register of the sailing of that vessel; that in the Portuguese idiom, and in all others, I believe, the term "servant" has a signification very different from that of "slave"—the former serves by an agreement which he may put an end to when it suits him, the latter against his will and for his whole life. Other important distinctions there are which I omit for brevity sake.

If then there went in that barque only 10 negroes, slaves, and you, Sir, said that, according to the information you had received, some had gone as servants to whom this character did not apply, it was very natural for me to infer that you meant other negroes and not those slaves.

But you now add that it was only in the character of household servants ("*serventes domesticos*") that the shipment of the negroes could, according to the Treaty, be permitted. I beg to be allowed to observe to you, Sir, that these words are not used in Article V of the Treaty (Portuguese version); in that, the term "slaves" is always found.

Nor would it be proper that they should be, for the reason already given of the great difference in the signification of the one and the other expression.

Besides, if such servants were not slaves, who would have any right to prevent their going where they please? I think I discover that you give a restricted interpretation to the words "slaves who shall be *bond fide* household servants" ("*do serviço de sua casa*"), which are those actually in the Treaty, assuming that by them is meant only personal slaves ("*de serviço pessoal*"), in-door, and within the master's dwelling-house, so to express myself. I do not see on what this interpretation can be founded: in the case provided for in section 2, Article V, a settler may be an agriculturist, and, if so, it will be perfectly lawful for him, nor should it cause any surprise, that he should carry with him field labourers, as you say, when changing his residence.

Again a settler in the more general sense is any one who has been residing at all permanently in a colony; in the less usual and more limited sense, the same term is applied to the cultivator of lands not belonging to him, whether in colonies or not. In the first acceptation, which is the one to be here taken, you yourself, by what you say in that part of your letter which refers to it, appear to be of this opinion.

On this supposition, Manoel Antonio de Oliveira, who took the slaves in the barque "Seamew," after having been a soldier in this province, had obtained his discharge about a twelvemonth before; he certainly gained his livelihood by the occupation which he had followed; he was a settler; he was desirous of changing his residence to St. Thomas's, there to fix himself definitively. I, *bond fide*, satisfied myself of the truth of this, and that not without employing suitable measures, as I have assured you, Sir, more than once; I granted him the concession; I had a right to do so; and I do not think that I have committed the least infraction of the Treaty.

It remains for me only, on this fourth point, to notice the persuasion you entertain that the slaves were not the property of the individual who took them, but of another person to whom he was to deliver them at St. Thomas.

I regret to find this argument, Sir, in your letter; all I can say with respect to it is, that there are no proofs to warrant such an assertion.

5thly. Respecting the transport of the libertos to the province of St. Thomas, you acknowledge that this question can only be discussed between the Cabinets of the High Contracting Parties; still you continue to express your opinion that such concessions conflict with the Treaty, inasmuch as the libertos being bound to serve for a certain time, cannot but be considered during that time as slaves. I may be permitted to say that I perceive no force in such an argument. Slavery does not consist alone in being bound to labour. If that were the case, who could boast of being free? The

condition of a slave is a much harder one; it consists in the almost absolute privation of all that by natural right pertains to the dignity of man.

The libertos in question are given into the care of Curators and of a Protective Board, who have carefully to attend to those comforts which they may justly claim; to their suitable instruction; in a word, to every kind of legitimate interests belonging to them. In what does this differ from the practice which is observed with regard to the emancipated negroes who are under the charge of the Boards of Superintendence established by the Treaty of the 3rd July? And because these do not at once receive their complete freedom, can it be said that they continue slaves? The reason would be the same. You will not have failed to observe that the stipulations of the Regulations of the 25th October, 1853, not less humane in their character than those of the Regulations contained in Annex C to the aforesaid Treaty, are nearly, it may be said, framed upon them.

A last consideration which will induce you, I think, to admit that the circumstance of compulsory labour for a limited period in no wise constitutes the state of slavery, is, that of the white people of all European countries who, with the knowledge of their respective Governments, are being contracted for to people Colonies under the usual condition of reimbursing the expenses of their engagements by their labour for a certain number of years. Recalling to mind the assurance that I gave you, that all the stipulations of the above-mentioned Regulations of the 25th October, 1853, were fulfilled with regard to the 47 libertos belonging to the concession made to Senhor João Maria de Souza e Almeida, that sailed for St. Thomas in the transport "Trindade," you mention some of the Articles, respecting the accomplishment of which you seem still to have some doubt; and point out Articles 1, 2, and 9, and the first part of the 37th Article, as well as the 8th of the Decree itself, making the concession, which you think has not been fully complied with; the libertos being only now sent, a considerable time after the date of the Decree; their not having gone altogether; and, finally, that they were not the original property of the grantee, but slaves bought casually for the purposes of the grant.

To this I reply:

1st. That the 1st, 2nd, and 9th Articles were literally observed.

2ndly. That the Regulations of the 25th October, 1853, in which the conditions of the concession made to Senhor João Maria de Souza e Almeida are founded, so far as regards the passage of 100 libertos to Prince's Island were published in the official "Boletim" of this Government, No. 518 of last year. That it is to this publication alone that the afore-mentioned Article refers, appears evident to me by the contents of the Article itself, and because the conditions of those Regulations are the only ones of the concession which can be executed in this province. However, as I see no inconvenience whatever in publishing, likewise, the Decree of the same date, I will cause this to be done at the earliest opportunity.

3rdly. That Article 8 of this Decree fixes no time for profiting by the privilege therein accorded; nor does it impose as a condition that the libertos shall be all transported at one and the same time. These details appear even to be of little importance. That Senhor Almeida should not sooner have transferred the libertos, is fully explained by the other particulars of his useful undertaking in Prince's Island, which called for his immediate care, and by the infrequency of means of transport, &c. Want of room in the brig-schooner "Trindade" was the only reason why the whole 100 libertos did not go.

4thly. That there is no foundation whatever for suspecting that Senhor Almeida was ordering the purchase of slaves with a view to transfer them to Prince's Island as libertos, it being notorious that he possesses in Benguella, whence the 47 which were sent to that island came, a much greater number of slaves than that fixed in the concession.

It remains for me to say, that I have no knowledge at all of the fact to which you allude in your letter, of Senhor Almeida having foregone the privilege which he obtained by the 8th Article of the Decree of the 25th October, 1853. This Decree, and the Regulations which form a part of it, were communicated to me for the necessary effects by the Government of His Majesty in due time. I consider them in full force, nor could I do otherwise.

I conclude, repeating how much I am flattered by the good opinion you entertain of me, Sir, as regards my being really disposed to concur in annihilating the nefarious Slave Traffic. I may not be fortunate enough always to agree with you in some of the details as to the proper means for attaining that most important object, but I shall never hesitate to admit that you act from conviction in the discharge of the duties of your honourable office.

God preserve, &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 91.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to the Governor-General of the Province of Angola.

Sir,

Loanda September 23, 1856.

I HAD the honour of receiving on the 11th your Excellency's letter of the 6th instant.

It is not my purpose to trouble you at greater length than I can avoid on its contents, but there are some points in it to which I feel myself compelled to revert. And—

1st. With regard to Senhor Francisco Antonio Flores; I must guard myself against being thought to put a too implicit faith in his total and definitive renunciation of Slave Traffic. Whatever reliance I may venture to place on the assurances I hear on this head can only be grounded, as I before intimated, on the guarantee against the repetition of his former too flagrant delinquencies, which I would fain hope we may see in the connection recently formed by him, with the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, by which I consider them as, in some sort, throwing their protecting ægis over that individual, and, by so doing, rendering themselves, to a certain extent, responsible to the Queen's Government for his future conduct with reference to the Slave Trade.

The next observation I have to make regards Manoel Antonio de Magalhaes e Silva. A closer reading of my statement respecting him will show that I spoke of him not as a present member of the Corporation, but as having been so at the period at which the shipment in question was made.

With reference to the commercial house of Machado, I have only to remark that, though Machado may have obtained letters of naturalization as a citizen of the United States, he is himself, by birth and connection, a Portuguese. Your Excellency is, moreover, well aware that the notorious slave-trafficker in the Congo, Cunha Reis, the employment of whose launch we read of in the famous

letter of Guilherme to Vianna, has been for some time established at New York. That a very extensive Portuguese Slave Trade connection has been there formed is indubitable: the number and standing of the parties may, ere long, be more clearly brought to light; but the American journals have of late made frequent mention of vessels suspected of being fitted out from the different ports of the Union on slave adventures, and a paragraph which has lately fallen into my hands, extracted from a New York paper of the 18th March, is too significant not to induce me to ask your Excellency's leave to subjoin a copy of it, as I herewith do, to this letter. I pretend not to make any comment on this extract. I merely bring it under the notice of your Excellency to deal with as you may think proper.

I must once more beg to trouble you with a few words with reference to the case of the "colono" and the "Seamew," but chiefly to point out an error into which the translator of my letter seems to have fallen, and which may serve, perhaps, to explain the misconception which appears to exist between your Excellency and myself in this matter. In your quotation you say, "slaves in no way described as such," whereas the meaning of the words used is, in no way coming under that description, as your letter goes on to say, not entitled to that description, or, as I before expressed it, in no way answering that character. Your Excellency will at once perceive the difference between the one and the other.

With regard to Article V of the Treaty, I fully admit that the words "serventes domesticos" are nowhere used in that Article, but I must also beg to be allowed to observe that this rendering of the phrase really employed is your Excellency's, not mine—the words throughout the whole of it being "escravos," but coupled always with "*bona fide* do serviço de sua caza," translated in the English version "household servants."

On this subject, however, namely, the true interpretation of Article V, even as applicable to your Excellency's supposed case of an agriculturist, the framers only of that Treaty can decide. I must own that I cannot coincide with the view your Excellency takes of it, nor can I consider the requirement of the words "tivesse estado permanentemente residindo," at all satisfied by those substituted for them in your letter, "com certa permanencia," nor by the circumstances in which you admit Manoel Antonio de Oliveira to have been.

It remains for me only on this head to notice the regret you express at my persuasion that the 10 slaves in question were to be delivered over by Oliveira to some other individual at St. Thomas. That persuasion I had formed from previous information. It became a conviction on reading paragraph 5 of your Excellency's letter to me of the 7th September, 1855. But I will not dwell on this. Our several opinions, as before observed, must undergo the ordeal of our respective Governments, and we have only to hope that, till the result be communicated to us, no case will arise in which they may be found in collision. The question, however, assumes a higher degree of importance since the departure of Senhor Demony, the Commissioner on the part of His Most Imperial Majesty in the Mixed Portuguese and British Commission, whereby I am now to claim the honour of having your Excellency as my colleague therein. But there is one very material feature in this case which I have not yet touched upon, but which I regard as most essential. These 10 slaves were shipped on board a vessel which was neither Portuguese nor English. The Treaty, it is true, does not, in express terms, restrict the shipment to either, but the 6th section of Article V plainly and necessarily implies that under no other flag can such take place, inasmuch as the detention and proceedings therein prescribed could only occur in the case of either a Portuguese or British vessel.

A very few words will suffice in replying to the remaining parts of your Excellency's letter; and I notice them rather out of a respectful deference to whatever you do me the honour to bring under my view, than as regarding them as affecting the question between us. Of the aggravated character of slavery, and what constitutes it, there can, I apprehend, be little difference of opinion; but you will allow me to remind you that, in the several instances brought forward in the contrast drawn by you, however humane may be, as regards the libertos, the spirit which dictates their treatment, they have no voice in the matter; and that, with respect to those in charge of the Boards of Superintendence under the Treaty, they are, for the most part, if not invariably, either children, or negroes in a state little removed from savage life, whereas those contemplated by Article V of the Treaty are, as its very origin demonstrates, supposed to be domesticated. To whatever extent the system of colonization referred to by your Excellency may be carried, it surely cannot be adduced as a case in point, inasmuch as no such contract, often deceptive, and therefore objectionable, as it may be, can be entered into without the full consent of all parties.

I conclude by thanking your Excellency for your ready attention to my suggestion respecting the publication in the "Boletim Oficial" of the concession, &c., in which Senhor José Maria de Souza e Almeida is concerned, which will, I consider, have the good effect of showing publicly the number of negroes he has already transported in virtue of that concession, and of those which he is yet empowered to take away under it, thus obviating any difficulty on the part of any British cruiser that might fall in with them on their passage, and which would otherwise be not unlikely to arise.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.

No. 92.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, December 18, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 25th of September; and I have to acquaint you that I approve the letter which Sir George Jackson addressed, on the 23rd of September, to the Governor-General of Angola, in answer to his letter of the 6th of that month.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 93.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 9.)

(Extract.)

Loanda, September 29, 1856.

WE have the honour to inclose herewith, in translation, the copy of a letter which the Governor-General has addressed to Her Majesty's Commissioner in reply to his letter of the 23rd instant, which formed the second inclosure in our preceding despatch.

The discussion relative to the Vth Article of the Treaty of 1842 having thus reached the point it has, this letter calls for little comment, and that little bears rather on the silence of his Excellency with respect to the objection urged against the shipping of slaves under that Article in any but a British or Portuguese vessel, than on any new matter introduced by his Excellency into his treatment of the general question.

It remains for us only to advert to that part of the correspondence which relates to the Portuguese Consul at New York, and on which we were purposely silent in our last number, waiting to see what his Excellency would say upon it.

In our despatch of 22nd January last,* speaking of the American brig "*Charlotte*," then lately arrived on this coast from New York, we stated, from circumstances therein detailed, that she had been an object of considerable suspicion, but that as she was said to be chartered by a house connected with the Portuguese Consul in that city, it was believed, on that and other accounts, she would return to the United States with a lawful cargo. This she, in fact, did, but we understand that a commercial firm has been established at New York, under the names of Figanieri, Reis (Cunha Reis of the Congo), and Co., the third party being a young man of the name of José da Silva Maria Ferreira, formerly acting as clerk or registrar to this Commission, and who subsequently went to that city, where he married a woman of some property.

Your Lordship will, probably, have had your attention drawn to this subject by Her Majesty's Consul at New York, who will better know what credit the reports current respecting the proceedings of his Portuguese colleague may be deserving of; but as we have heard them frequently repeated, and each time with increased confidence, it seemed a favourable opportunity, on meeting with the annexed paragraph in a New York paper, to bring it under the notice of the Portuguese Government, by forwarding a copy of it to the Governor-General at a moment when we have reason to believe his Excellency's attention is particularly drawn (as we may have occasion shortly to state more in detail) to the connection existing between parties in the United States and this part of the coast.

Inclosure 1 in No. 93.

The Governor-General of the Province of Angola to Her Majesty's Commissioner.

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

Palace of Government at Loanda, September 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, replying to some points in mine of the 6th.

I agree with you in thinking the subject of our late correspondence sufficiently discussed; I shall, therefore, confine myself to the following very short explanations:—

Respecting the extract from the New York paper that you had the goodness to send me, I have only to observe to you that I sincerely desire that the facts referred to may be thoroughly elucidated, either to retrieve the credit, unjustly attacked, of a Portuguese functionary, or for his exemplary punishment, which the Government of His Majesty will doubtless inflict upon him with the utmost severity, should he prove to be deserving of it.

As regards the slaves that were transported in the "*Seamew*," I have to beg that you will be persuaded that it was an error in the translation of my letter of the 7th September, 1855, if, from it, it could be understood that I considered the said slaves as not being the property of the settler Oliveira.

What I declared myself to be assured of, and which I mentioned as a proof of the good faith of the allegations of the said settler, was that he had entered into a contract with a rich proprietor at

St. Thomas for agricultural speculations. The licit destination of the slaves was thus evidently demonstrated.

In this part of your letter you allude to the circumstance of my being to act as Portuguese Commissioner in consequence of the absence of Senhor Demony, attributing some importance to this circumstance. All that it becomes me to say on this point is, that I feel an inward consciousness that I shall honourably discharge my duties in that capacity. I shall be very happy should I be able to agree with you in opinion. If this, however, should not be the case, whatever doubts may arise between us will be decided by the competent party.

Inclosure 2 in No. 93.

Extract from a New York paper, dated March 18, 1856.

SUSPECTED SLAVER.—ON Tuesday a preliminary examination was had into the affair of the schooner "*Falmouth*," seized in New York as a suspected slaver, but nothing was elicited going to show the ownership of the vessel. The twelve Portuguese passengers and seamen who were found on board, after undergoing a rigid examination, were committed to prison to await further proceedings. Circumstances connected with the affair throw considerable suspicion upon the Portuguese Consul at New York. The schooner is clipper-built, of 250 tons burden, and hails from Baltimore. All the arrangements on board, and all the stores and fixtures, indicate that she was fitted out for a slaver.

No. 94.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 9.)

(Extract.)

Loanda, September 30, 1856.

BEING without any instructions relative to the Portuguese Decree of the 14th December, 1854, we hardly know how far the same can be regarded as coming under our cognizance, or whether your Lordship would consider us authorized in interfering in any way with this Colonial Government, touching the manner in which its provisions are carried out; but as we cannot doubt, from a perusal of your despatch to Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon of the 6th March, 1855, of the interest felt by Her Majesty's Government in that measure, and in the useful and practical application of it to the wants of this Colony, in all that concerns the question of slavery, we think we shall be doing no more than our duty if we take the liberty of calling your Lordship's attention to two incidents which have recently occurred before the Board of Protection established in this city, under the Xth Article of the said Decree.

The first we shall mention, because it appears to us to strike at the primary principle on which the institution is founded, is a misappropriation, as we conceive, of the funds in their possession. Those funds, as your Lordship is aware, were chiefly derived from the moiety assigned to the Board of Protection from the product of the registration fee; and though the Decree is silent as to the purposes to which such funds shall be applied, yet its spirit seems to point out that the sole object in view must be the improvement, by education and every other possible means, of the slave or liberto, under whichever denomination or class he may be specified, and that to promote this object they should be religiously reserved, from whatever source they may proceed.

It appears, however, that this Colonial Government being in want of money to carry out the projected expedition to the mines, the Treasury Board (in other words the Governor-General) applied to the Board of Protection for a loan of 10 contos of reis for eight years, which that Board, by the casting vote of their President, agreed to advance.

On this occasion much discussion occurred with the details of which we pretend not to trouble your Lordship, because the main question is, whether that Board was justified, under any circumstances, in making such an appropriation of their funds. There can be no doubt that the security offered was unexceptionable, namely, the revenues of the customs, and as a financial operation, if the object had been to turn the money in hand to the best account, it might be considered an advantageous or even profitable investment, but such was not the intention, according to our understanding of the Decree, which the framers of it had in view. This was strongly urged by one of the members of the Board, who, in conse-

quence of the opposition he met with on this occasion, and his general disapproval of the mode of discharging the duties incumbent upon them, has since resigned.

Up to the time when this loan was asked for, the money in the hands of the Board had been suffered to lie idle, and but little or no use made of it. The member in question observed, that he considered that the spirit of the Decree not only constituted them (the Board of Protection) the treasurers of the property and the defenders of the slaves against injury and oppression, but also made it imperative upon them to employ the funds at their disposal in educating such of the libertos as might show the greatest aptitude to learn, putting them to school, and extending the scale of the instruction in view of the capacity and intelligence of each, teaching others different trades according to their physical and moral powers, for which purposes he proposed that an estate should be bought, with an adequate and fertile tract of land, where the libertos might be congregated, and taught, by the aid of good practical masters of known capacity and correct conduct, the different modes of agriculture; that Sunday Schools should be established for instruction in the Christian religion and sound morals, by which means, with the help of good examples and well-chosen assistants, they might be trained by degrees, and eventually prove useful citizens by fitting themselves to become the instructors of others; in a word, that an establishment should be formed to serve as a kind of model colony or farm, for the reception of future libertos, by which a succession of practical agricultural labourers might be supplied. These very sensible and beneficent recommendations were summed up by pointing out an eligible property in the neighbourhood, the acquisition of which would admit of an easy and regular inspection, by the several members of the Board in turn, of the state and progress of the proposed establishment, from which, if properly supported and supplied with the necessary pecuniary aid, the happiest results might be anticipated.

The particulars of the second circumstance are as follows:—A slave of the name of Fabião, who was valued in 1854, upon the death of his master Silva, under the authority of the Juiz de Direito, as part of the inheritance of the widow, at fifty milreis, claimed his liberty on the 12th July last, in virtue of the 27th Article of the Decree of the 14th December, 1854, depositing the amount for which he had been so valued with the Board of Protection, who instructed the Curator to proceed according to law, causing the slave to be placed in deposit in the meantime, agreeably to Article 21 and to the 2nd section of the 28th Article. The Curator allowed a lapse of eight days to occur without making any report, and then gave it as his opinion that the slave was not entitled to redeem his liberty at the original valuation, the proceeds of the estate of the deceased master of the slave having been divided at the time between the heirs thereof. The Board upon this directed the Curator to proceed in the manner prescribed by the Decree, on which he summoned the widow before the Court of Conciliation. On various excuses, however, acquiesced in by the Curator himself, without any attempt to enforce the summons, she did not obey the mandate until, on the 28th July, a certain Senhor José de Souza de Cruz presented a bill of sale of the said slave purporting to have been that made to him by the widow for the sum of 300 milreis, dated the 1st July, tendering payment, at the same time, of the 5 per cent. ordered by the 3rd section of the 36th Article.

The Treasurer refused to receive this “ciza” upon the assurance of Fabião that he had no knowledge of his having been sold to Senhor Cruz, or any other person; that up to the day of claiming his liberty he had lived, as usual, in the house of the widow, and had been in the habit of delivering his daily earnings to her, and receiving orders from her as her slave. In the propriety of this refusal, the Treasurer was soon confirmed by the appearance of a public document in which the widow requires the Chief of the Police, on the 25th July, to cause her slave Fabião to be taken out of the custody of the person with whom he had been placed in deposit. This petition was negatived, and three days afterwards, namely, the 28th July, Senhor Cruz presented this fictitious bill of sale antedated the 1st of the

same month, and at the same time deposited, under judicial authority, the amount of the "ciza" on the sum alleged to have been paid by him for the slave.

The Board then recognized Senhor Cruz as the owner of Fabião, and ordered him to be cited before the Court of Conciliation, but no agreement being come to there, the course prescribed by Article 23 was pursued, and a final award of 300 milreis was made by the arbitrators as a proper compensation to Senhor Cruz for a property which he had thus surreptitiously acquired, but to which he had no just or rightful claim.

To enable him to defray this, Fabião petitioned the Board for a loan of 250 milreis, engaging, at the same time, to repay that sum out of his wages. The Board replied that the money could not be lent from the funds at their disposal, unless upon interest, and under the further condition that the slave should deposit some article of sufficient value as security for its repayment.

These conditions might have put it out of the power of the slave to obtain his freedom, and been, moreover, the cause of exposing him to much vindictive feeling on the part of his owner, had not the President of the Municipal Chamber, who, as a member of the Board, had voted against the above conditions, offered, on behalf of the slave, to mortgage some article of his own private property for the amount.

This offer was most ungraciously met by the Board, but being eventually acceded to, 250 milreis were delivered to Fabião from the funds of the Board, and by him handed over to the Curator.

Whether the Board be authorised by the Decree as it now stands, to make this loan, without the Supplementary Regulation for their special and practical guidance prescribed by its 17th Article, it is not for us, my Lord, to decide; but their refusal to advance so comparatively small a sum in the interests of humanity contrasts strikingly with the readiness with which they unhesitatingly agreed to divert the principal portion of their funds to a purpose in no way connected with those interests, and the whole proceedings in this case, we are bound to say, place in the strongest light the unfavourable bias which swayed the Board to the prejudice of the slave, and still more the system of personal intrigue and favoritism by which they appear to have allowed themselves to be influenced.

Such a course must, of itself, thwart the beneficent views of the legislator in general; in the present instance, its effect has been to retard by two or three years the *bonâ fide* liberty of the slave, inasmuch as, although considered to be a very good workman at his trade, that of carpenter, he can hardly hope to be able to refund the amount of the loan, together with the interest thereon, in a shorter period, even should he be favoured during the whole of that time with uninterrupted health and constant employment.

The Curator's conduct would appear to have been very reprehensible, but one of the most scandalous and crying features in the case is, perhaps, the simulated sale in order to put so much money into the widow's pocket, when she found the slave about to obtain his freedom; and the countenance and aid which she met with in that endeavour in quarters where she ought least to have found such. The principal agent in the scheme, for instance, Senhor Cruz, had but recently resigned the office, an elective one held for two years, of Juiz Ordinário into the hands of his successor. This officer is the immediate substitute, in all cases of absence or impediment, of the first judicial authority here. If then, the very fountain of justice be so tainted, the inference is but too obvious.

Much of the mischief would have been prevented if the regulation directed by Article 17, as before observed, had been drawn up and put in force, but, up to the present time, we understand, none such has been promulgated.

While considering the merits of the Decree of 14th December, 1854, we may remark that there is one of its provisions, the mischief of which appears very prominently in the two cases we have reported; we allude to the composition of the Board under Article X which, consisting of only four members, gives in fact two votes to the President in every

question on which a difference of opinion may arise; whereas, if it had been framed after the model of the Prize Court, in which, though the Governor-General presides, he has no voice, this evil would not occur.

No. 95.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Commissioners.

Gentlemen,

Foreign Office, January 5, 1857.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, copies of two Decrees issued by the Portuguese Government dated respectively the 3rd and 5th of November last,* the first abolishing in all the territories of the province of Angola the compulsory labour hitherto exacted from free negroes under the title of "serviço de carregadores;" the second, containing provisions for protecting the liberated negroes in the full enjoyment of the freedom which they have a right to claim.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 96.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 8, 1857.)

(Extract.)

Loanda, October 6, 1856.

IN May last a French gentleman, calling himself the Comte d'Arpoar, arrived here from Lisbon, with the intention, he said, of forming some agricultural establishments in the interior, with a view to the culture of sugar or coffee on a large scale, in which latter pursuit, principally, he has been engaged for several years in the Brazils, whence he had removed in consequence of the scarcity of hands.

On the 1st October (as appears by the inclosed "Boletim") this gentleman embarked for the south on board the Portuguese transport "Esperança," taking with him 10 slaves of his own, and 10 more, said to belong to a working smith whom he had engaged to accompany him. This man came here originally as a convict, and obtained his discharge from the corps of Sappers about a year and a-half ago, when he established himself in his trade as smith in this city. He has now hired himself by contract to the Comte, with the declared intention of returning to Europe at the expiration of his sentence.

In all this there is no question or suspicion of any slave-transaction, but we think it right to bring the circumstance under your Lordship's notice as a departure from the letter of Article V of the Treaty of 1842, and which, if allowed to pass unnoticed, might lead, possibly, whenever this Government may be transferred to other hands, to still greater abuse.

We have not thought it advisable to make any further representation to the Governor-General on this occasion, because the fact was only made known to us by the appearance of this "Boletim," and because we are disposed to give him credit for the sincerity of his intentions to put a stop to all actual Slave Traffic.

Inclosure in No. 96.

Extract from the "Boletim Official" of October 4, 1856.

Sahidas.—Outubro 1. Polaca transporte Portuguez "Esperança," Commandante o Tenente P. C. A. C. Lopes, guarnição 18; para os portos do Sul com fazendas e varios generos; passageiros 61, A. J. Ferro, Alferes, com 4 pretos livres e 1 escravo, Conde d'Arpoar, francez, com 10 escravos e

* Class B, Inclosures in Nos. 414 and 415.

1 criado, 1 Serralheiro com 10 escravos,* 1 soldado do Batalhão de Voluntarios Caçador da Rainha, com sua mulher e filha, 1 soldado com sua mulher, 25 ditos do Batalhão de Linha, 1 da Companhia de Sapadores, e F. Novaes, caixeiro.

No. 97.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 8, 1857.)

(Extract.)

Loanda, October 16, 1856.

WE beg leave, in explanation of what we are about to lay before your Lordship, to refer to the two first paragraphs of our despatch of the 22nd January last.† Bearing that statement in mind, your Lordship should know that a clipper schooner from New York, called the "*Flying Eagle*," arrived at Benguella in the month of August with goods to the value of about 30 contos of reis for different individuals of the province, together with a sum of money in gold amounting to 432 sovereigns, and it was soon no secret that these remittances were made in payment of the shipment which, as that despatch states, took place on the 31st December to the south of Benguella (at a spot called Lucira, between Benguella and Mossamedes), or, possibly, for a further cargo which was said to be projected to the north of that place. The sovereigns were in the possession of Major Bastos, a resident merchant at Benguella, who, some time ago, administered the government, but as he declared he had received them only with the bill of lading, and knew neither whence they came nor for whom destined, the Judge, on hearing that statement, laid an embargo on them, and deposited them in the orphan's chest, desiring the Major to tell whoever should appear to claim them that they would be delivered up to him by the same judicial authority, on proof, first, that he was legally authorised to receive them, and secondly, that the remittance had been made for licit purposes. This precaution had in view to obviate any difficulty with the United States; the remitter of the money, João Alberto Machado, though, as your Lordship knows, a Portuguese, having become a naturalized citizen of that Republic. The Judge then proceeded to search the premises of the several persons to whom the goods were consigned, and, from the letters and bills of sale and lading which he found, it became certain that João Soares, of Novo Redondo, was the principal consignee, and that the cargo of the "*Flying Eagle*" was the product of the shipment in December, which had been successfully landed at the Havana in February last by Lucas himself, who had gone subsequently to New York, where he was engaged in fitting out another vessel with the same object in view.

João Soares was not to be found, and the alarm became general, so that, of the forty-one individuals implicated, and against whom judicial proceedings had been fruitlessly instituted in December as accomplices in that transaction (five of whom were natives of Cuba, two Americans, and the remainder belonging to this province), the authorities succeeded in apprehending only two, one of whom has since contrived to make his escape.

The Judge, Luiz José Mendez Affonso, who has shown himself so active on this occasion, was about, when these occurrences took place, to leave Benguella for this city, having been appointed a member of the *Relação*, and, provisionally, its President; and he would willingly have postponed his departure hither in order personally to preside over the trial of this most important case could he have hoped to have completed it within such a reasonable period as might have justified a departure from the positive instructions he held to repair to his new post without delay; but as this was hopeless, he has given the strictest orders that the "*autos*" shall not pass into the hands of the *Juiz Ordinário*, but that they shall be kept most carefully by the clerk till the arrival of his, the Judge's, successor, whose appointment as *Juiz de Direito* for the "*comarca*" of Benguella bears date the 16th April last.

* Count d'Arpoar, Frenchman, with 10 slaves and 1 servant. One Smith (no name given), with 10 slaves.

† No. 57.

In his report the Judge dwells on the difficulties experienced in prosecuting parties engaged in all Slave Trade transactions; the sympathy which those implicated therein meet with from almost every individual in the province, from the Cabindas who are employed in shipping the slaves, to the most influential among its inhabitants, all being, from the highest to the lowest, more or less interested in a Trade the pursuit of which, besides yielding such enormous profits to a few, caused a free and general circulation of specie, the want of which is felt and deplored by all.

To meet these difficulties, which are further increased by the circumstance that in so comparatively small a circle the ties of personal intimacy or relationship operate strongly in favour of any party who may by chance be detected, the Judge submits to the consideration of his Government the adoption of various changes in the law as it now stands, the enforcement of which, he thinks, would go far (following up the blow which the slave-traffickers in this province will now, it is to be hoped, have received) to put a stop to the Trade altogether, or, at least, so to paralyze it as, by allowing at the same time freer scope and encouragement to licit commerce, as well as to agricultural pursuits, would cause it gradually to be discontinued.

The first measure he recommends is the permission (all due regard, of course, being had to the Constitutional guarantee on this head) to open sealed letters. Had he been invested with that authority, he doubts not, he says, that still more important and conclusive disclosures than have been already made would have been obtained, the number of such letters seized being very great.

A second suggestion is, that the judicial authority be empowered to embargo the goods consigned to the parties "*pronunciados*," and to proceed against all implicated in any Slave Trade transaction, even though absent, in the same way as if present; and he proposes further that, whenever a shipment of slaves shall be known to have taken place at any particular spot, all persons residing in that immediate locality shall be considered *primâ facie* as accomplices, unless they give information of such shipment being intended, and, moreover, that whenever any slaves are seized as being destined for embarkation, the expense of supporting those slaves pending the trial shall fall on the owners of the same, whether they may have been themselves arrested, or shall have absconded.

As regards the penalty to which those found guilty are liable, he points out the difference there is between that awarded by the Decree of 1836, and by the stipulations of the Treaty of 1842, proposing that the crime of dealing in slaves be assimilated to that of high treason, murder, &c., that is to say, that the highest grade of punishment, short of capital, shall be inflicted, or, as expressed in Article XV of the Treaty, that those found guilty shall be subjected to the most severe secondary punishment, whereas the maximum imposed by the Decree of 1836, Article 19, paragraph 1, does not exceed five years of "*gales*," which, in this province, is practically labour in irons on the roads or elsewhere.

This suggestion appears, my Lord, to be the more deserving of attention in view of Article XII of the Treaty, which, by placing the several parties at the disposal of the Government of the country under whose flag the captured vessel may have been navigating, to be tried and punished according to the laws of that country, virtually mitigates, in the case of a Portuguese vessel, the effects of Article XV above referred to.

Another point which the Judge urges strongly on the attention of his Government is, that they should make urgent representations to foreign Powers, and especially the Brazils and the United States, to obtain the expulsion thence of all natural-born Portuguese subjects, even though the same should have become naturalized, who may engage in Slave Traffic.

Annexed to this report is a list of the individuals "*pronunciados*," the number of slaves which each had shipped in December at Lucira, and the net return which each was to receive.

In this list are to be found the names of no less than eleven individuals

who have been on former occasions brought under the notice of your Lordship's department, viz:

João Soares Lucas, *vide* our above-mentioned despatch of the 22nd January;

Ignacio, taken by Captain Rodovalho with 194 slaves at Equimina, as reported in our despatch of the 1st December, 1854;

Monteiro, brother to one of the most influential merchants of this city, and a member of the Council of Government;

An agent of Cunha Reis, of the same name, at Ambriz;

Mechas, the slave captain mentioned in Commissioners' despatch of the 16th September, 1850;

José Pedro da Cunha, the owner of the launch and slaves which formed the subject of our despatch of the 20th May, 1854;

Branco, who was captain of the "*Veiga*," *vide* Class A, 1851, Nos. 111, 112, 114, 121, and 252, and who commanded the brig whose successful adventure is the subject of the proceedings we are now detailing;

Patricio, the owner of the launch "*Rival*," whose seizure and subsequent release by the Prize Court were reported in our despatch of the 25th February last;

João Alberto Machado, of New York;

José da Silva Maria Ferreira, Portuguese Consulate at New York.

Among the other papers appears a very curious letter from Lucas, dated New York, 20th May, giving an account, first, of the facility with which he had effected the landing at the Havana, which had met with no opposition; then of the refusal, on different pretexts, of those to whom the slaves were consigned to pay him the price demanded; and, lastly, of his own imprisonment, while yet in that city, from which he managed to release himself by the aid of some "fortuitous circumstances and thirty onças."

In another letter of a later date he announces that he has bought a vessel for seven contos, of 385 tons, which he is about to dispatch to the coast under charge of the afore-mentioned José Pedro da Cunha, which he hopes will prove yet more profitable than that which shipped in December. In this letter he speaks with satisfaction of having to do business in future with one who was considered one of the most honourable merchants at the Havana, of the name of Zulueta, a name too familiar to your Lordship to need any comment from us.

No. 98.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 8, 1857.)

My Lord,

Loanda, October 23, 1856.

HER Majesty's ship "*Teazer*" having met with and boarded, off the Congo, not far from the Cabeça de Cobra, an American brigantine, under very suspicious circumstances, on the 27th of last August, we deem it right to bring them under your Lordship's notice, with a view to any representations which you may think proper to make on the subject to the United States' Government.

The vessel, which was a very fine one of 264 tons, though rather an indifferent sailer, was called the "*N. Hand*," and was commanded by a man named Michael Stevenson, known on this coast as of no very good character, though not as having been, to our knowledge, engaged in Slave Traffic. He left this port last year in command of a lawful trading vessel called the "*Reindeer*," belonging to the house of H. T. Ingalls, of New York, which has been lately sold, as we hear, to that of Machado, or Reis. The letter to Vianna, one of the papers inclosed in your Lordship's despatch of the 28th April, shows that it matters not much to which of them,

The "*N. Hand*" had cleared out from New York for the Cape de

Verds with corn-meal for the inhabitants of those islands, and sailed from St. Vincent's on the 8th August, having shipped there as passenger a Portuguese of the name of Almeida, for Benguella, to which place, when boarded by the "Teazer," Stevenson declared himself to be bound. Her cargo, entered on the manifest, consisted of 315 barrels of corn-meal (the residue of the original stock shipped), 55 water-casks, and 2 tanks. She had a crew of eight sailors, not one of whom could answer to his name when mustered by the crew-list. She was lost sight off by the "Teazer," in the night, and has never, it is scarcely necessary to add, appeared at Benguella. Report says she took off 200 slaves from Cabeça de Cobra, which agrees with a statement made by His Most Faithful Majesty's brig of war "Villa Flor," then cruizing off the Congo, whose Commander wrote word some weeks ago that such a shipment was effected about that time and place.

We have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 99.

*Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received
January 8, 1857.)*

My Lord,

Loanda, November 4, 1856.

REVERTING to the same occurrence which formed the subject matter of our despatch of the 16th ultimo, we have the honour to inform your Lordship that the three individuals principally concerned in that affair, including the one who escaped from prison after capture, have succeeded in getting clear off, being already, it is said, beyond the reach of Portuguese jurisdiction to the north of Ambriz. This report, however, requires confirmation, but their escape from the penalty of the law is, perhaps, only a secondary consideration; the break-up of the respective establishments being of more importance with a view to the repression of the Traffic.

One of the three, João Soares, had, before the arrival of the "*Flying Eagle*," sold off everything, and removed his family preparatory to his intended embarkation with a fresh cargo of slaves on board the vessel which he was daily expecting through the agency of Lucas, but which, it now appears, was seized at New York, and Lucas himself imprisoned.

These persons, as well as others of the "pronunciados," are largely indebted to the mercantile houses, both at Benguella and this place, and the blow now struck will, it may be hoped, prove effectual in deterring from any further attempts of the same kind.

From the several papers seized, as reported in our despatch of the 16th ultimo, it has been ascertained that the vessel on board which the slaves were shipped in December at Lucira, was a brig named the "*P. Soli*," that the merchants at the Havana with whom Lucas negotiated the shipment, were Don J. Mazorra and Co., Don Martin Riera, and Don Nicalau Valdevez; that these were the parties of whose treatment Lucas complains; and that the negroes, who were not considered a prime selection, had in some instances been very ill-used, showing that the barbarities of the middle passage had not been lessened by any decrease in the number of its victims.

We have, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 100.

*Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received
January 8, 1857.)*

My Lord,

Loanda, November 8, 1856.

THE Portuguese Commissioner in this Mixed Commission, Senhor Demony, availing himself of the leave of absence referred to in your Lordship's despatch of the 1st of March,* which we have already had the honour of acknowledging, sailed for Lisbon in the month of August, having, before his departure, delivered over to the Governor-General the Portuguese archives, and explained to him the duties which, in view of Article X, Section 3, Annex B, to the Treaty of 1842, devolved upon him.

Since that time, his Excellency has, more than once, expressed to Her Majesty's Commissioner his readiness to take the oath prescribed by Article I of that Annex, and even named a day for that purpose; but as yet he has failed to do so, alleging, first, the absence, and then the illness, of the Juiz de Direito; and as there has been no case before the Court in the interval, and the necessity of taking such oath appeared to be contingent on there being any business to transact, we have not considered it requisite to urge him further, and have contented ourselves with adverting, as occasion offered, to the formality incumbent upon him.

In this state the matter remained till the publication of the Portaria which we have the honour to inclose herewith in translation.

The occurrence which has given rise to the issuing of this Portaria, we shall have the honour of reporting in a subsequent despatch. In this we confine ourselves to the consideration of that document, in which, on the ground that the Governor-General is called upon to preside over the Prize Court, his Excellency divests himself of his character of Portuguese Commissioner in the Mixed Commission, which, by the absence of Senhor Demony, had devolved upon him (the Arbitrator being also absent), and determines that the Secretary-General of the Government shall represent the Portuguese Commissioner in the Prize Court on the approaching trial of a launch seized on suspicion of being engaged in Slave Traffic.

On reading this determination, thus officially promulgated, and ascertaining that it was to be immediately acted upon, Her Majesty's Commissioner lost no time in seeking an interview with the Governor-General, who, after denying, on the one hand, his right to interfere in a matter which, so far as regarded the Prize Court, he had no hesitation to acknowledge was of purely internal, and not international, regimen; and, on the other, asserting his own competency, as the supreme authority, to make what provision he pleased to meet the assumed exigency of the case; his Excellency asked Sir George Jackson what other course he would suggest. In reply, the latter said it was not for him to devise the remedy for a difficulty which, whether real or not, concerned only foreign interests, but that, if he were to give his own private opinion, he should say that no such difficulty did really exist, his Excellency, as President, having no vote, and the 3rd Article of the Decree of the 14th September, 1844, recognizing, in the instance of the Secretary, the principle of combining separate functions. In this way, it seemed that his Excellency might take his seat in Court as Portuguese Commissioner in the Mixed Commission, without laying aside his Presidential character, or reducing the number of the members composing the tribunal, and that any other course might be found to invalidate the ultimate judgment of the Court, as illegally constituted.

The Governor-General could not, however, be brought to view the point in this light. Declining, therefore, any further argument, Her Majesty's Commissioner said his objection, which was insuperable, went only to the recognition as Portuguese Commissioner in the present instance, in the Mixed Commission, of any other functionary than his Excellency, and that in this sense he should feel it his duty to make a

* Class A, presented 1856, No. 82.

formal and written protest on the subject. Accordingly, he at once addressed to his Excellency the letter a copy of which we have the honour to inclose herewith, to which the answer, which is also annexed in translation, was, without loss of time, returned.

We have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 100.

Portaria.

(Translation.)

THE Governor-General of the Province of Angola and its dependencies in Council determines as follows:—

The Decree of the 14th September, 1844, providing that the Prize Court of this city of Loanda shall be composed of the Governor-General, as President, and, as members, of the Juiz de Direito of the Comarca, of the Portuguese Commissioner and of the Portuguese Arbitrator in the Mixed Commission established in this same city, the Secretary of the said Commission acting as Secretary;

And providing further that for the Juiz de Direito shall be substituted, in case of his being impeded, whosoever shall act as such, and that either of the other members shall be replaced by the Secretary of the Court, who shall then combine the two duties;

And there being neither (Portuguese) Commissioner nor Arbitrator at present in the Mixed Commission, and the Juiz de Direito being impeded by illness;

The Governor-General, who supplies the post of Commissioner in that Commission, according to the provisions of Annex B to the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, being unable to exercise that office in the Prize Court, where he has to act as President, since actual duties are always to be attended to before those of a substitute;

The Juiz Ordinario, who also takes the place of the Juiz de Direito, and who in that character has already a seat in the Prize Court, not being able at the same time to act as Commissioner, and it not appearing right, for the reason already assigned, that the Governor-General should fulfil in preference the functions of this latter post;

And the Secretary of the General Government being the functionary whose duty it is to act as Commissioner in the Mixed Commission, after the Governor-General and the Principal Magistrate, agreeably to the aforesaid Annex;

And the necessity of convoking the Prize Court having arisen;

I think it right to determine, in view of the above enactments and of the circumstances referred to (having heard the Council of Government), that the members of the Prize Court on the present occasion shall be the Juiz Ordinario, who is now acting as Juiz de Direito; the Secretary of the General Government, as Commissioner; and the Secretary of the Mixed Commission in that character, and as Arbitrator.

Palace of Government at Loanda, October 31, 1856.

(Signed) JOSE RODRIGUES COELHO DO AMARAL,
Governor-General.

Inclosure 2 in No. 100.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to the Governor-General of the Province of Angola.

Sir,

Loanda, November 4, 1856.

IN the *Portaria* published in the last "*Boletim Oficial*," your Excellency declares that you think it right to determine (for the reasons therein given) that the members of the Prize Court (on its approaching meeting) shall be the Acting Juiz de Direito; the Secretary of the General Government as (Portuguese) Commissioner in the Mixed Commission; and the Secretary of the same in that character and as Arbitrator.

Having had already the honour verbally to call your Excellency's attention to the very serious and important innovation which appears to me to be involved in this decision, for which I was wholly unprepared before reading it in the "*Boletim*," and having distinctly disclaimed the remotest pretension to interfere in any way with the constitution or proceedings of an institution which is purely Portuguese, and not international, I forbear to add anything to those observations which, at that interview, failed to convince your Excellency; but I feel that I should be deficient in my duty if, before the meeting of the Prize Court, I did not, with all deference, but at the same time with the greatest earnestness, protest against this decision of your Excellency; inasmuch as that it is only as Portuguese Commissioner in the Mixed Commission, that the member in question can, according to the Decree of the 14th September, 1844, take his seat in the Prize Court, and if I refrained from declaring most explicitly that in view of Article X, Section 3, of Annex B to the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, I can never recognise as Commissioner on the part of His Most Faithful Majesty, in the Portuguese and British Mixed Commission, during the absence or other legal impediment of the permanently appointed Commissioner and Arbitrator, any other than the highest civil authority resident in this capital, or, in the event of that authority being legally impeded, those named in successive order by that Article to supply the vacancy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 100.

The Governor-General of the Province of Angola to Her Majesty's Commissioner.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Palace of Government at Loanda, November 5, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, received this day, in which you declare, in your character as British Commissioner in the Mixed Commission established in this city, that you cannot recognise as Portuguese Commissioner in that same Commission any other than the person who may be nominated by His Most Faithful Majesty to that post, or, in the case of his impediment, the functionaries pointed out to supply his place by Article X, Section 3, of Annex B to the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, such declaration on your part originating in the Portaria published in the "Boletim Official," in which the Secretary-General of the Government of this province is designated to act as member in the Prize Court of this city, as representative of the Commissioner in the aforesaid Mixed Commission.

As the motives which rendered this designation necessary are explained in the above-mentioned Portaria, and as you, Sir, acknowledge that it is a subject purely of internal regimen, I have only further to say that concurring fully with you in the competency of the persons who may be called successively to supply the place of the Portuguese Commissioner in the Mixed Commission, I never had the slightest idea of contravening such provisions; I do not foresee any circumstances which can render necessary in the Mixed Commission the expedient which has been had recourse to in order to constitute the Prize Court on the present occasion, nor do I consider that such expedient, as applied to the aforesaid tribunal, involves the infraction of what has been mentioned above.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOSE RODRIGUES COELHO DO AMARAL.

No. 101.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 8, 1857.)

My Lord,

Loanda, November 13, 1856.

IN conversing further with the Judge Senhor Luiz José Mendez Affonso on his proposal, as stated in our despatch of the 16th ultimo, that an alteration should be made in the penalty attached to the crime of Slave Traffic, he says, that though he would recommend this measure among others, he is yet more desirous that the power should be given, which is conceded in the higher grade of punishment, of arresting persons before the commencement of legal proceedings against them, *i. e.*, without "culpa formada," where strong and sufficient grounds of suspicion exist, and where there is danger, as has happened in the present instance, of parties known to be implicated escaping before that necessary preliminary could be practised.

With regard to the penalty itself, Her Majesty's Government having at the time appeared to accept the provisions of the Decree of 10th December, 1836, in full satisfaction of the stipulations of the Treaty, if any change is now to be made it would require, we presume, the joint action of both Governments.

We have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 102.

Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 8, 1857.)

My Lord,

Loanda, November 13, 1856.

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 14th August last, transmitting to us, for our information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, inclosing various documents respecting the American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," which was captured off the coast of Brazil, in the month of January last, by the Brazilian war-schooner "*Olinda*."

We have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 103:

*Her Majesty's Commissioners to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received
January 8, 1857.)*

My Lord,

Loanda, November 18, 1856.

REFERRING to our despatch of the 6th ultimo, we have the honour to inform your Lordship that an opportunity having offered, since the date of that despatch, to converse on the subject of it with the Governor-General, Her Majesty's Commissioner called his Excellency's attention, first, to the fact that the Count d'Arpoar could in no way be considered as a "colono," and secondly, to the prohibition conveyed to the late Provisional Government to allow more than one colono with slaves to embark in the same vessel.

His Excellency, in reply, stated distinctly, first, that according to his understanding of the Vth Article of the Treaty, the voyage therein spoken of referred solely to a removal from one Portuguese possession on the coast of Africa to another, and not from one part of such possession or province to another part of the same, and that within that extension an unlimited number of slaves might be transported; and secondly, that the prohibition Her Majesty's Commissioner had cited had the same limit, and did not apply to a vessel whose voyage was confined to ports within the same province.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE JACKSON.
EDMUND GABRIEL.

No. 104.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Arbitrator.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 22, 1857.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 30th of September last, I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Mr. Howard, Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon,* inclosing a copy of a note addressed by him to the Marquis de Loulé, calling the attention of the Portuguese Government to the objectionable proceedings of the Board of Protection established at Angola under the Provisions of the Decree of the 14th of December, 1854.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 105.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Arbitrator.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 22, 1857.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Mr. Howard, Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon,† inclosing a copy of a Portaria, dated the 31st of December last, and addressed by the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira to the Governors-General of Angola, Cape Verd, and Mozambique, and to the Governor of the Province of St. Thomas and Prince, on the subject of the application of the funds administered by the Boards of Protection of Slaves and Liberated Negroes established in those Colonies under the provisions of the Decree of the 14th of December, 1854.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

* Class B, No. 417.

† Ibid., No. 419.

No. 106.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Arbitrator.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 22, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 8th of November last, inclosing copies of a correspondence which has passed between Her Majesty's Commissioners and the Governor-General of Angola, respecting a Portaria issued by the latter, constituting afresh the "Tribunal de Prezas" of Loanda.

The circumstance which has led to the correspondence between Sir George Jackson and the Governor-General, appears to be the fact that, in the Portaria in question, the Secretary-General of the Government is designated as "Portuguese Member of the Mixed Commission," and against this appointment Sir G. Jackson protested on the ground that the persons appointed to the posts of Portuguese Commissioner and Arbitrator in the Mixed Commission being both absent, by the terms of the Treaty of 1842, the Governor-General, as the highest Civil authority in the Colony, was the only officer whom he could recognise as competent to supply the post of Portuguese Commissioner in the Mixed British and Portuguese Tribunal; and I have to acquaint you that I am of opinion that Sir G. Jackson was borne out in the view which he took of this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 107.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Arbitrator.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 22, 1857.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 18th of November last, I have to acquaint you that I approve the language held by Her Majesty's Commissioner to the Governor-General of Angola with regard to the permission granted to a French gentleman calling himself the Count d'Arpoar, for the shipment of slaves on board the Portuguese transport "Esperança."

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 108.

The Earl of Clarendon to Her Majesty's Arbitrator.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 12, 1857.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 22nd of January last, I transmit herewith, for your information, copies of a despatch and its inclosures from Mr. Howard, &c.,* containing the answer of the Portuguese Government to the representation which Mr. Howard was instructed to make to the Marquis de Loulé respecting the objectionable proceedings of the Board of Protection established at Angola, in the case of the slave Fabião, and in the matter of the loan made by that Board to the Colonial Government, for the purpose of enabling them to carry out the expedition to the mines of Encoge.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

* Class B, No. 433.

LOANDA. (*Board of Superintendence*)

No. 109.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 4.)

My Lord,

Loanda, January 1, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, in translation, the report for the last quarter, which the Curator for Liberated Negroes has this day presented to the Board of Superintendence.

The liberto Germano Dalla, mentioned as being confined in the fortress of St. Pedro, was sent there in consequence of having committed repeated acts of robbery; on this last occasion he was caught before break of day in the court-yard belonging to the house of one of the officers, the door of which he had broken open. In fact, he appears to be incorrigible, and I fear the only hope of his reformation is to be found in his enlisting as a soldier at the expiration of his term of service, of which there yet remain more than twelve months.

Under the strict discipline he would, as such, be subjected to, his evil propensities might, perhaps, be checked.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.

Inclosure in No. 109.

Report of the Curator of Liberated Africans.

(Translation.)

St. Paul de Loanda, December 31, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint the Board of Superintendence of Liberated Negroes placed at the Public Works that I have visited them several times during the quarter ending this day, as well as one who is placed at the Arsenal, and that I found—

1. That they were receiving proper treatment, and were abundantly supplied with wholesome food.

2. That they were employed in the following manner :—

In the trade of stone-masonry—Vicente, Germano Dalla, Lourenço Miluange.

In the trade of tinsmith—Feliz Calombe.

In the trade of carpenter—Jacintho Ganga, Marcos Ganga.

In the trade of blacksmith—Elizio.

In the trade of cooper—Pedro de Loanda.

3. That the liberto Germano Dalla has been confined, in pursuance of a resolution come to by the Board on the 3rd, since the 5th instant, in the fortress of St. Pedro, as a punishment for great misconduct on his part. On going there, I found that he was well fed, but confined in the black-hole, it not being possible to let him go free, nor to employ him in his trade of stone-masonry, for fear of his escaping.

(Signed)

CONSTANTO. ANTO. VARES FERRO, 
Curator.

No. 110.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Loanda, May 12, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, in translation, the Report for the quarter ending the 31st March, 1856, which the Curator for Liberated Negroes has presented to the Board of Superintendence.

In this Report the only thing to be noticed is the return to the establishment of Public Works of the liberto Germano Dalla, whose confinement in the fortress of St. Pedro, as a measure of punishment for repeated acts of robbery, I had the honour to report in my despatch of the 1st January. I am led to expect, however, that the Board will shortly receive applications from one or two of the libertos whose term of service is about to expire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.

Inclosure in No. 110.

Report of the Curator of Liberated Africans.

(Translation.)

St. Paul de Loanda, March 31, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint the Board of Superintendence of Liberated Negroes placed at the Public Works that I have visited them several times during the quarter ending this day, as well as one who is placed at the Arsenal, and that I found—

1. That they were receiving proper treatment.
2. That they were employed in the following manner:—

In the trade of stone-masonry—Vicente, Germano Dalla, Lourenço Miluange.

In the trade of tinsmith—Feliz Calombe.

In the trade of carpenter—Jacintho Ganga, Marcos Ganga.

In the trade of blacksmith—Elizio.

In the trade of cooper—Pedro de Loanda.

3. That the liberto Germano Dalla, who was under punishment in the fortress of St. Pedro, was brought back to the establishment of Public Works, in pursuance of an order from his Excellency the Governor-General, and of a resolution come to, to that effect, by the Board of Superintendence on occasion of the acclamation of His Majesty the King, Dom Pedro V, on the 5th January last.

(Signed)

CONSTANTO. ANTO. VARES FERRO,

Curator.

No. 111.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 23.)

My Lord,

Loanda, June 16, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, a translated extract of the Minute of Session of the Board of Superintendence of the 14th instant, by which you will see that, according to the intimation given in my last despatch, a petition was that day presented to the Board by one of the libertos, Pedro de Loanda, praying that, as his period of service had expired, he might receive his full liberty; and that the Board, having ascertained the truth of his allegation, delivered to him the instrument or certificate of his complete and entire freedom.

I do not trouble your Lordship with a copy of this document, because it is precisely the same as has been given on former occasions of a similar nature, and which, on my transmitting it to Her Majesty's then Secretary of State, was approved of by him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.

Inclosure in No. 111.

Minute of Session of the Board of Superintendence of the 14th June, 1856.

(Translation.)

AT the sitting of the Board of Superintendence on the 14th day of June, 1856, held in this city of St. Paul-de Loanda, in the Palace of the General Government, a petition was presented by the Curator from the liberto Pedro de Loanda, praying that, as the time of service to which they are bound had expired, his full liberty might be granted to him; and the said liberto, Pedro de Loanda, being presented to the Board, and it being ascertained that the period of his service had actually terminated on the 27th March last, inasmuch as he was emancipated by sentence of the Mixed Commission of the 27th March, 1848, the Board determined to grant the full liberty as prayed for by him, in virtue of Article VII of Annex C to the Treaty of 1842, which was done accordingly, by the delivery to him of the usual instrument.

No. 112.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 23.)

My Lord,

Loanda, July 2, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, in translation, the Report presented to the Board of Superintendence by the Curator of Liberated Negroes for the quarter ended the 30th ultimo.

The number of libertos under the superintendence of the Board is now reduced to 7, and respecting them the Report contains nothing calling for particular notice. I may mention, however, that one of them, Marcos Ganga, carpenter, experienced during this quarter a rupture, not from any accident, but from a weak constitution, which for a time disabled him from any exertion, but being promptly attended to, and supplied with a truss, he was soon in a state to return to his duties, and is now going on quite well.

With regard to Pedro de Loanda, shortly after he obtained his full freedom he enlisted, of his own accord, into the Corps of Sappers and Miners in this garrison.

This is not, perhaps, exactly the sort of destination which Annex C has in view for the libertos, but in his case it may be considered as the best he could have chosen, for whilst, on the one hand, being not a bad workman, he may secure good earnings in addition to his pay, which is higher than that of the line, on the other hand he will, by the strictness of its discipline, be restrained from those irregularities to which he has been so constantly habituated, and to which, I am sorry to say, all the libertos are more or less addicted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE JACKSON.

Inclosure in No. 112.

Report of the Curator of Liberated Africans.

(Translation.)

St. Paul de Loanda, June 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint the Board of Superintendence of Liberated Negroes placed at the Public Works, that I have visited them several times during the quarter ending this day, as well as one who is placed at the Arsenal, all of them being under the charge of this Provincial Government, and that I found—

1. That they were receiving proper treatment.
2. That they were employed in the following manner:—

In the trade of stone-masonry—Vicente, Germano Dalla, Lorenzo Miluange.

In the trade of tinsmith—Feliz Calombe.

In the trade of carpenter—Jacintho Ganga, Marcos Ganga.

In the trade of black and locksmith—Elizio.

In the trade of cooper—Pedro de Loanda.

3. That at the session of the Board of the 14th of the present month of June, the enjoyment of his full liberty was granted to the liberto Pedro de Loanda, who had been employed in the trade of cooper, and that the due title, or certificate, of the same was at that time delivered to him.

(Signed)

CONSTANTO. ANTO. VARES FERRO,

Curator.

No. 113.

Her Majesty's Commissioner to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 19.)

My Lord,

Loanda, October 3, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith, for your Lordship's information, in translation, the Report presented to the Board of Superintendence by the Curator of Liberated Negroes for the quarter ended the 30th ultimo, up to which date nothing new had occurred respecting them.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GEORGE JACKSON.

Inclosure in No. 113.*Report of the Curator of Liberated Africans.*

(Translation.)

St. Paul de Loanda, September 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint the Board of Superintendence of Liberated Negroes placed at the Public Works, that I have visited them several times during the quarter ending this day, and that I found—

1. That they were employed in the following manner :—

In the trade of stone-masonry—Vicente, Germano Dalla, Lourenço Miluange.

In the trade of tinsmith—Feliz Calombe.

In the trade of carpenter—Jacintho Ganga, Marcos Ganga.

In the trade of black and locksmith—Elizio.

2. That they were receiving proper treatment.

(Signed)

CONSTANTO. ANTO. VARES FERRO,

Curator.

REPORTS FROM NAVAL OFFICERS.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

No. 114.

Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty.—(Received May 6.)

(Extract.)

"Salamander," Ascension, March 7, 1856.

I BEG you will lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the accompanying letter which I received from Mr. J. W. B. Lynslager, late Her Majesty's Acting Consul at Fernando Po, in reply to a request which I made to him to furnish me with any other further information he might be able to afford relative to the circumstances under which Ned Acqua, brother of King Acqua, met with his death at the hands of a British subject residing in the Cameroons river.

2. The matter, at the time of its occurrence, was investigated before Mr. Lynslager on board the "Antelope," in the presence of Lieutenant-Commander Young, and the officers of that ship, as will appear by the inclosed copies of the original depositions on oath, and other documents, made at the investigation. Being informed by Mr. Lynslager that the affair had been finally arranged by the brother of the deceased having accepted a pecuniary compensation (which from my long experience on this station I know to be a very prevalent custom), I did not myself interfere any further in the matter; but from my previous acquaintance with Mr. Lynslager, I do not consider that he is deserving of the very severe strictures cast upon his character by Mr. Saker; and I cannot but express my opinion that the missionaries would advance their cause more by quietly following their vocation, than by interfering with the squabbles which will unhappily arise between the natives and foreign traders, the settlement of which can be better arranged by Government officers.

Inclosure 1 in No. 114.

Acting Consul Lynslager to Commodore Adams.

Sir,

Fernando Po, November 24, 1855.

I BEG to inform you, in reply to your inquiries regarding the statement of Alfred Saker (who was resident here some time ago, as a missionary and as a licensed storekeeper) of the circumstances under which Ned Acqua, brother of King Acqua, was shot by Mr. Walker, a supercargo, that I furnished you with the true facts of the case, as they were related or deposed to before Lieutenant-Commander Young and myself, in the copy of my journal of proceedings which I forwarded to you.

Mr. Saker's statement, that I threatened King Acqua with the same as I had done to King

Pepple, was never uttered by me, and I cannot understand why he should make such an assertion. His conduct throughout in the case was marked in an attempt to put a different feature on many things; for instance—canoes never go to market without being armed with muskets, &c.; at the investigation of this case, Mr. Saker publicly stated that such was not customary. Mr. Johnson, a coloured missionary, rose and said, that such was the invariable rule; that no man would think of going to market unless his canoe was armed; yet Mr. Saker would have endeavoured to show that such was not the case; his reasons for so doing I know not, but that he was aware of canoes always being armed, I am perfectly certain. The whole of the papers relating thereto are in the possession of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copies of which, as I have already stated, I sent to you.

I should wish much that, to afford Her Majesty's Government the means of refuting this statement, you could personally visit the Cameroons, and call upon the Kings, Chiefs, and supercargoes, to give you their own version. It has been my study, since I have had the honour of acting as Her Majesty's Consul for this Bight, to give satisfaction to all parties, and to give justice, as far as my knowledge would lead me.

Mr. Walker had business to arrange with Mr. Snape, Messrs. Horsfall's agent here, and I allowed him his liberty to arrange that—it would be impossible for any one to leave this island without my knowledge. At the time he did leave I had previously given him his liberty, in consequence of King Acqua's refusal to prosecute.

I am certain that the natives look to the Consulate for redress, and would appeal there on the first occasion there might be for aid; but when other influence is thrown amongst them to treat with disrespect that office, then the natives will disregard it. Such influence, I am afraid, has been used with the natives of Cameroons; but I hope that they will never have a chance of exercising those threats which Mr. Saker describes as unmeasured.

While in that river, in February last, Mr. Saker stated to me that King Bell would not come to Her Majesty's ship "Antelope," unless in his care. The day previous I had made arrangements with Captain Harris, of the barque "Fantee," to send his boat for King Bell. I intimated to Mr. Saker that I had no wish for his interference in these affairs; that without his aid or assistance King Bell would come off; which he did.

The missionaries on this coast have begun to interfere far too much in the affairs of the country, and are in every way opposing the Government affairs. Should such continue, and their erroneous reports obtain credence at home, no Consul or other official will be left alone.

Captain McGowan, Messrs. Horsfall's present agent in the Cameroons river, has come to a pecuniary arrangement with the relatives of Ned Acqua.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. W. B. LYNFLAGER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 114.

King Acqua to Acting Consul Lynslager, January 20, 1855.

[See Class B, presented 1856, Inclosure 4 in No. 36.]

Inclosure 3 in No. 114.

Statement made before Acting Consul Lynslager, on board Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Antelope," Lieutenant-Commander Young, laying in the River Cameroons, on Monday, the 29th day of January, 1855.

[See Class B, presented 1856, Inclosure 5 in No. 36.]

Inclosure 4 in No. 114.

Statement made before Acting Consul Lynslager, on board Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Antelope," laying in the River Cameroons, on Tuesday, the 30th day of January, 1855.

[See Class B, presented 1856, Inclosure 6 in No. 36.]

Inclosure 5 in No. 114.

Deposition of Robert Anthony Taylor, Clerk on board the "Alexander Grant" hulk, laying in the River Cameroons, William Walker, Agent to Messrs. C. Horsfall & Sons, Liverpool.

[See Class B, presented 1856, Inclosure 17 in No. 36.]

No. 115.

Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty.—(Received May 7.)

Sir,

"Salamander," Sierra Leone, March 18, 1856.

REFERRING to my previous letter of the 12th November last,* reporting the circumstance of a vessel with 90 slaves on board having been captured by the "Plumper," and conveying my disapproval of Commander Haswell having destroyed the vessel, and carried the slaves to St. Helena, I now inclose a letter which I have since received from that officer, explanatory of his proceedings in the matter.

I cannot but still regret that the vessel (a cutter) had not been taken to Loanda, the more especially as, from a letter which I have received from the Governor-General of Angola, there seems to be every reason to suppose that she was the "*Effort*," the cutter mentioned in my former letter.

I have no doubt but that, in taking slaves to St. Helena, Commander Haswell acted according to the best of his judgment; but I still consider him to have infringed the orders of the station, which direct that slaves are not to be taken to that place, unless a longer voyage were likely to prove prejudicial to the safety of the lives of the slaves; and the vessel having been destroyed, and the slaves being on board the "Plumper," I am of opinion that they should have been taken to Sierra Leone, where there is a liberated African establishment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

Inclosure in No. 115.

Commander Haswell to Commodore Adams.

(Extract.)

"Plumper," St. Paul de Loanda, November 28, 1855.

I HAVE this day had the honour to receive your letter of the 12th instant, referring to mine of the 19th ultimo, in which I reported the capture, by Her Majesty's sloop under my command, of a vessel with 90 slaves on board, from the River Congo, bound to St. Thomas's.

I assure you, Sir, that it is with much concern I learn by this letter, that my proceedings respecting the vessel in question have not met with your approval; but I trust that on a full consideration of the facts which I now deem it incumbent upon me to bring under your notice, you will believe that in the course I pursued respecting the above-mentioned vessel, I was animated only by sincere desire to further the interests of the service on which I am employed.

Before, however, offering any explanation on the other points referred to in your letter, I beg to express my regret that in the hurry of making the necessary arrangements for removing the slaves, and disposing of the vessel, I should have omitted to transmit you the form required by Article 26, chapter I, of the General Printed Orders of the Station. That omission I now hasten to supply by inclosing the form in question; and with reference to the information required by Article 19, chapter I, of the Orders above referred to, I beg to state that the master of the vessel most obstinately refused to give any information respecting either himself, his vessel, or her cargo. Indeed, it was not until some time after she was detained that I found that the slaves had been shipped in the River Congo.

You acquaint me that you cannot approve of my taking over to St. Helena the slaves captured by me in the vessel above referred to, drawing my attention, at the same time, to Article 13, chapter I, of the Printed Orders of the station, wherein it is laid down that all launches with slaves on board captured in the neighbourhood of the Portuguese possessions on the West Coast of Africa are to be taken to Loanda, and a report thereof immediately made to the Governor-General of Angola, in order that if acknowledged to be Portuguese property they may be proceeded against without delay before the Mixed Commission at that place.

It might be sufficient for me, in reply to this part of your letter, respectfully to refer to the fact, that I did not leave my station for the purpose of proceeding to St. Helena with the slaves, until after I had communicated with the senior officer of this division of the station, and found that he entirely coincided in opinion with me as to the urgent necessity for my doing so.

I would, however, take the liberty of adding, that I considered the Order above referred to as applicable exclusively to launches, and most probably, I thought, even to those launches engaged in the coasting trade of the Portuguese Settlements on this part of the coast, but not the vessels captured under circumstances similar to those under which I found the prize.

I beg leave, moreover, to state that I had no reason whatever of suspecting this vessel to be Portuguese property. She had no flag or papers of any kind on board, and her crew might have been, and, in fact, I believe were, all Brazilians. I captured her, therefore, under Act 2 & 3 Vict., cap. 73, as a vessel not entitled to the protection of the flag of any State or nation; and having done so I humbly submit that I had no alternative but to bring the case for adjudication before a British Vice-Admiralty Court.

* Class A, presented 1856, No. 102.

The foregoing observations will, I hope, satisfactorily explain my reasons for not having taken the vessel and slaves to Loanda, more particularly when I add that I have since ascertained that no slaves would be received at that place, unless found on board Portuguese vessels seized under the provisions of the Treaty above referred to.

It only remains for me to refer to the concluding part of your letter, referring me to your Standing Order No. 18 of the 7th July, 1855, which calls attention to the necessity of sending vessels for adjudication previously to disposing of them. I beg leave, with reference to this subject, respectfully to refer you to the report of survey inclosed in my letter of the 19th ultimo; and I must not omit to add, that before giving orders for the destruction of the vessel, I satisfied myself by personal inspection that she was utterly unfit to undertake a sea voyage, with any regard to the safety of those entrusted with her navigation.

In the excessively crowded state of her holds, moreover, humanity required that the slaves should be forthwith removed; and under these circumstances I considered myself justified in acting under the discretionary power expressed in your Order above referred to.

Sincerely hoping that this explanation of my conduct will prove satisfactory, I have, &c.

No. 116.

Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty.—(Received May 7.)

Sir, "Salamander," Sierra Leone, March 18, 1856.

REFERRING to the latter paragraph of my letter of the 12th November last,* I now beg to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a translation of a letter which I have received from the Governor-General of Angola respecting the vessel captured by Her Majesty's ship "Plumper" in October last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

Inclosure in No. 116.

The Governor-General of the Province of Angola to Commodore Adams.

(Translation.)

Sir, Palace of the Government in Loanda, November 29, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 12th instant, in which you informed me that Her Majesty's ship "Plumper" captured on the 19th October last, between Cabinda and the River Congo, a small cutter-rigged vessel with 90 slaves on board.

You communicate to me, moreover, the suspicions which you entertain that the said cutter was no other than the "*Effort*," which had been visited some days before in the river by the boats of various cruizers, being then under the American flag, and also from information which you have subsequently obtained that the said vessel belonged to Senhor Julio, American subject residing in this city, who had brought her from St. Helena, and sold her in Loanda, from whence she sailed with Portuguese papers. You express also a hope that I will cause a strict investigation to be made into these facts, in order that should it be proved that it really was the "*Effort*," all legal responsibility may be enforced against the individuals concerned in the illicit Traffic in which she was engaged.

In reply, it is my duty to acquaint you that it is a fact that on the 4th July last, an individual of this city (a Portuguese) registered as his property, in the office of the Secretary-General of this Government, a cutter named the "*Effort*," of the burthen of 97 tons, for which he requested and immediately obtained the papers requisite to enable her to navigate in the coasting trade. She left this place for the northern ports on the 20th of the same month, having entered into the customary bonds for her return to Loanda, and also against any infraction which she might commit of the laws for the suppression of the Slave Trade: she did not again return to this port.

It appears to me, moreover, from information worthy of all credit, that the cutter was the same which Senhor Julio had ordered to be brought from St. Helena.

In consequence of this I believe, with you, that there is sufficient foundation for supposing that the cutter captured by the "Plumper" was the "*Effort*," which was improperly using the American flag when she was visited in the River Congo by the cruizers.

It is much to be desired that the vessel in question should have been brought here, because then it would have been very easy to verify her identity with the "*Effort*" as well by her measurement as by the individuals who composed her crew, of which the master, named John Smith, was an American.

You may rest assured, however, that I will take vigorous measures in order that such a crime may not pass with impunity; I have already exacted the return of the "*Effort*" within the space of thirty days, and should the proprietor fail to produce her, he shall be immediately condemned in the fine of two contos of reis, which is the amount of the bond entered into for this infraction alone.

With respect to the other bond by which the above-mentioned Senhor Julio obliged himself to

* Class A, presented 1856, No. 102.

abstain from the Traffic in Slaves, it cannot be enforced except before a Court of Justice, and in the same manner as other criminal penalties are applied.

In any case, however, I will cause legal proceedings to be forthwith instituted against him.

At the same time, for the faithful execution of the Treaty for the suppression of the nefarious Traffic in Slaves, which binds the two nations, I must request that you will be pleased to furnish me with all the proofs in your power, which the tribunal will indispensably require.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

JOSE RODRIGUES COELHO DO AMARAL.

No. 117.

Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty.—(Received July 31.)

Sir,

"Scourge," Fernando Po, June 23, 1856.

WITH reference to the inclosed application from Her Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra, for a vessel of war to convey him on an official visit to the Old Calabar river, I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that not having an available ship at the time, and being of opinion that the presence of so large a vessel as the "Scourge" would have a salutary effect on the natives, I determined to proceed, myself, up the river, and afford the Consul the assistance he had asked for.

2. Mr. Hutchinson came on board on the evening of the 12th instant, and early the next morning I left this place for the Old Calabar, anchoring off Duke Town on the same afternoon. The "Scourge" remained in the river for six days, during which the Consul and I held three "palavers" with the native King and Chiefs, which resulted in an Agreement (of which I inclose a copy) that mutual protection should be guaranteed to both white and black man.

3. We left the river on the morning of the 18th, and steamed down to the bar, but in consequence of the thickness of the weather we were obliged to anchor for the rest of the day. On the 19th, we returned to Fernando Po, and I am happy to be able to inform their Lordships that our trip up the river has not been productive of any bad results as affecting the health of the ship's company.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

Inclosure in No. 117.

Agreement.

[See Class B, Inclosure 5 in No. 70.]

No. 118.

Lieutenant De Robeck to the Senior Officer of the Northern Division, West Coast of Africa.

Sir,

"Myrmidon," off the Rio Pongas, May 21, 1856.

I BEG to acquaint you, for the information of Commodore Adams, that on the 16th May I visited the town of Tintimar, and there found a schooner without colours or papers. On inquiry, the natives informed me that she was the property of a Spaniard, named José de Berrir, whom they believed to be waiting an opportunity to ship slaves for conveyance to Bissam, there to be shipped for Cuba. I seized the schooner, and, as she was unseaworthy, destroyed her. The Chiefs of the town presented me with a request to act as directed in the Vth Clause of the Pongas Treaty, with respect to a large barracoon situated on the opposite side of the river. I, therefore, with an armed party marched to a spot three miles inland and well concealed, where stood a large barracoon, capable of accommodating 500 or 600 slaves; the natives informed me that this was the property

of José de Berrir, and that he had, six days previous to my visit, removed the casks and cooking coppers, and sent the slaves up the country, having had information that I was about to visit the river. I caused my party to level, with poles, every wall, roof, or door belonging to and forming the barracoon and its attached offices. I beg to inclose the request of the Chiefs of Tintimar.

José de Berrir is, I am informed, about to quit the Pongas.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. S. DE ROBECK:

Inclosure in No. 118.

The Chiefs of Tintimar to Lieutenant De Robeck.

Tintimar, May 17, 1856.

WE do not wish Señor de Berrir to remain here any longer, as we suspect his object to be to ship slaves. You are, therefore, authorized by us to act as directed in Clause V of the Pongas Treaty.

(Signed)

CANNIBALE ^{his} X AMARRAH.
mark.

BENJAMIN ^{his} X SAMUEL.
mark.

PHA SANGHY ^{his} X.
mark.

No. 119.

Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty.—(Received August 1.)

Sir,

"Scourge," Fernando Po, June 4, 1856.

REFERRING to your letter of the 31st January last, with its inclosures, relative to the conveyance from Fernando Po to Spain, on board the "Leonor" or "Desengaño," of some 30 or 40 African lads, for the purpose of their being educated at a seminary at Aranjuez, and in which I am directed to act in conformity with the views expressed by Lord Clarendon, I beg to make the following report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

2. The mission under the charge of Dr. Don Miguel Martinez y Sanz, and consisting of four priests, nine inferior ecclesiastics, ten sisters of charity, eight artisans, and three agricultural labourers, after a few days' stay at Teneriffe, left that island on the evening of the 31st March, on board the "Leonor," for Fernando Po, where I found them on my arrival on the 1st instant.

3. They have been very unsuccessful in procuring any neophytes at this place, but hope to be more fortunate at Annabon, for which place the "Leonor" sailed on the evening of the 3rd instant, with about one-half of the mission on board, the other portion remaining behind at this island.

4. I held conversations with Mr. Lynslager, the Governor of the island, and with Mr. Hutchinson, Her Majesty's Consul; I also had an interview with a deputation of the clergymen composing it, and being convinced that the object of the mission was one purely religious, I, at the request of the Governor, gave the master of the schooner a passport, to clear him of being interfered with by any of the cruisers on this station, with the clear understanding, however, that, if one negro above the number of 40 was found on board, his vessel would be liable to seizure, and taken to Sierra Leone for adjudication. I trust my proceeding in this matter may meet with their Lordships' approval, and I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN ADAMS.

Inclosure in No. 119.

Governor Lynslager to Commodore Adams.

(Extract.)

Fernando Po, June 2, 1856.

THE captain is afraid that, by taking lads at that place (Annabon), an English man-of-war might seize his vessel if he was boarded by them; and, as I believe the Spanish Government had some correspondence with the English Government on this subject, I beg to request you will be kind enough to grant him a passport for them, as I assure you that to educate them is the only intention they have with regard to them.

No. 120.

Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty.—(Received August 2.)

(Extract.)

"Scourge," Fernando Po, June 23, 1856.

REFERRING to my letter of the 4th instant, on the subject of the Spanish Roman Catholic mission to this island, I beg further to report, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that they left this island on the 3rd instant, with the intention of proceeding to Annabon, but being unable to reach that place, they were compelled to bear up for Cousco, where they arrived in a state of great sickness, and almost starving. Here they landed the sisters of charity, and then proceeded to the Gaboon, where, after communicating with the French Mission, they left the "Leonor," and returned to this place in an American schooner on the evening of the 20th instant.

2. I understand they have given up, as quite hopeless, the idea of being able to procure any converts, and that Don Emeterio Soria, who was sent out to collect them, is about to return to Spain.

3. I have little hesitation in saying that I consider the whole affair will be a failure, as the Spaniards are peculiarly obnoxious to the aborigines of the island; and, since the mission has been located here, more than one rumour has reached Clarence of an intended descent upon the town, which, I firmly believe, has only been prevented by the fear they entertain that we should resent any outrage upon white people.

No. 121.

Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty.—(Received September 15.)

Sir,

"Scourge," Loanda, July 9, 1856.

REFERRING to my letter of the 18th March last, on the subject of the identity of the slave-vessel captured by Her Majesty's ship "Plumper" in October last, I now beg to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from Commander Need, of the "Linnet," respecting the measures pursued by the Portuguese Government at this place against the owner of the "*Effort*."

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

Inclosure in No. 121.

Commander Need to Commodore Adams.

Sir,

"Linnet," Loanda, February 27, 1856.

RESPECTING the proceedings taken by the Portuguese authorities against the owner of the cutter "*Effort*" (captured by Her Majesty's ship "Plumper"), who had been required to produce the vessel within a limited period or forfeit the bond he had entered into for her return to this port, I have the honour to report to you that the Judge declared at the trial that the bond had no legal sanction, and, consequently, the owner has escaped all penalty.

Written statements were submitted, declaring the "*Effort*" to have sailed for the Gaboon with a legal cargo, and to have been wrecked at the mouth of the River Congo, but no witnesses were produced.

I may here observe, that the authority which imposed the bond is the same as that from which the Portaria No. 241 (a copy of which was inclosed in my letter dated 8th February) emanated, namely, the Governor-General of Angola, and therefore may be considered of equal legal value.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY NEED.

No. 122.

Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty.—(Received September 16.)

Sir, "Scourge," Loanda, July 9, 1856.

I BEG to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter which I have received from Commander Need, of the "Linnet," reporting that His Most Faithful Majesty's brig "Serra do Pilar" had, on the 18th February last, in the Bay of Old Benguella, captured a vessel fully equipped for the Slave Trade. It is supposed that she was an American vessel, named the "*General Pierce*."

2. I think it will appear evident to their Lordships, from this capture, and the two other vessels taken within the last three months by the "Dolphin" and "Teazer," that a vigorous attempt is being made on this part of the coast at a revival of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

Inclosure in No. 122.

Commander Need to Commodore Adams.

Sir, "Linnet," Loanda, February 29, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, on my arrival at this place on the 26th instant, I found a brig, which had been detained by His Most Faithful Majesty's brig "Serra do Pilar," for being engaged in the Slave Trade, at anchor in the harbour. She was captured after a chase of four hours, in the Bay of Benguella Velha, on the 18th instant, the "Serra do Pilar" having left Loanda only four days before.

She was seized as a vessel without name or nationality, although she had displayed an American ensign.

She is evidently an American-built ship, and fully equipped, slave-deck and everything complete.

The name on the stern has been obliterated, with the exception of two or three letters, but New York is plainly distinguishable. The crew consisted of Americans, Portuguese, and Spaniards.

The vessel was condemned by the Prize Court at Loanda, on the 27th instant, and the crew ordered to be delivered over to the provincial authorities for trial.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY NEED.

No. 123.

Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty.—(Received September 16.)

Sir, "Scourge," Cabinda, June 30, 1856.

I BEG to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, on the 27th April last, Her Majesty's brigantine "Dolphin," when three miles south of Molembo, captured a schooner-rigged vessel, fully equipped for the Slave Trade, having a slave-deck laid, with leaguers of fresh water, fire-wood, and cooking utensils for slaves on board, and afterwards destroyed by the "Dolphin."

2. I inclose the usual form of particulars of the capture, with the dimensions of the vessel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 123.

RETURN of Slave Vessels captured by Her Majesty's brigantine "Dolphin," Edmund Webber, Esq., Lieutenant-Commander, between April 1 and June 30, 1856.

When captured	Where.	Name of the			How rigged.	Under what Colours.	Where			To whom Con- days out.	No. of			Nature of Cargo.	No. of Slaves on board.				Where Shipped.	Where sent for Trial.	Name of the Proctor.	Name of Agent in London.	Intel- ligence.
		Vessel.	Master.	Owner.			From.	Bond.	Belonging.		Men.	Guns.	Tons.		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.					
1856 April 27	8 miles south of Molemba	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.	Schooner.	None..	Unknown.	Unknown.	Unknown.	...	...	...	140	Slave-deck laid; leaguers of fresh water fire wood; utensils for the slaves.	...	...	...	...	Vessel destroyed and will be placed in Court where directed by the Senior Officer	...	...	Woodhead and Co., 1, James Street, Adel- phi.	

(Signed)

EDMUND WEBBER, Lieutenant Commanding.

Inclosure 2 in No. 123.

DIMENSIONS of Slaver.

					Ft.	In.
Extreme length of deck	..	..	..	..	83	0
Extreme breadth	..	..	..	..	19	5
Depth of hold	{ Forward	..	..	..	9	9
	{ Aft	..	..	..	10	0
(Signed)						J. M. STEWART.

No. 124.

Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty.—(Received October 21.)

Sir,

"Scourge," Benguella, July 15, 1856.

REFERRING to your letter of the 21st April last, on the subject of the "*Progressista*," a Portuguese vessel suspected of being intended for the Slave Trade, I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, on my arrival at this place, I addressed a letter to the Governor, conveying the doubts which were entertained as to the legitimacy of her ultimate destination.

2. His Excellency informed me, in reply, that the vessel in question had arrived at and sailed from Benguella, bound to Loanda; that he himself had, at first, been doubtful respecting her; but, for the reasons set forth in his letter, he had allowed her to depart. The Governor, however, assures me that, in consequence of my communication, he intends to take the necessary measures to enable the Governor-General of the province to clear up any suspicions which may, possibly, still exist regarding the real object of her voyage.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 124.

Commodore Adams to the Governor of Benguella.

Illustrious Sir,

"Scourge," at Benguella, July 14, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that I have arrived at this place, for the purpose of requesting that you would be good enough to furnish me any information you may have it in your power to afford respecting vessels suspected of being engaged in the illicit Traffic in Slaves.

The capture of a brig fully equipped for that Traffic by His Most Faithful Majesty's brig "*Serra do Pilar*," in February last, together with the fact of two others having been taken by Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers in April and June following, all of which seizures were effected between Benguella Velha and Molembo, will, I think, make it appear evident that a new and vigorous attempt at a revival of that odious Trade is being made in this part of Southern Africa.

Permit me to seize this opportunity of bringing to your notice the suspicions which attach to a vessel now in this port, called the "*Progressista*," as intimated in the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Rio de Janeiro to the Earl of Clarendon. Her arrival on this coast is known to his Excellency the Governor-General of Angola, as well as the circumstance of her ultimate destination being suspected.

In conclusion, I beg to assure you that it will give me great pleasure at any time, in any way, by either myself or the cruisers under my command, to co-operate with you in putting down the barbarous and nefarious Traffic in Slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 124.

The Governor of Benguella to Commodore Adams.

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

Benguella, July 15, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter dated yesterday, which your Excellency was pleased to address to me, together with a copy of another from his Excellency the British Minister at Rio de Janeiro, respecting the suspicions entertained that the Portuguese

CLASS A.

O

barque "*Progressista*," lately arrived from Rio de Janeiro by Pernambuco, was about to engage in the illicit Traffic in Slaves.

In reply, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the said barque arrived at the port of this city on the 23rd of June last, where she remained until the 12th instant, when she sailed for Loanda. I had some mistrust during the time she was here that she might intend to speculate in that Traffic, in consequence of her having sold here a great deal of aguardiente and other goods, for which payment is to be received here on her return from Loanda. Not only from the assignments of some purchases, but also from the more important particular that the owner of the said barque is her captain, and that being in good circumstances he was not anxious to enrich himself, these motives induced me to believe that such intention of being engaged in the inhuman Traffic in Slaves did not attach to the said barque.

However, I cannot assert positively what may be the intentions of the barque; and as what you tell me about her has authority, I shall take such measures as I have at my disposal, proceeding with diligence, and communicating what has occurred to his Excellency the Governor-General of the Province.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

VICENTE FERREIRA BARRADIOS.

No. 125.

Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty.—(Received October 21.)

Sir,

"*Scourge*," Loanda, August 7, 1856.

REFERRING to former correspondence on the subject of the cutter "*Effort*," captured by Her Majesty's steam-sloop "*Plumper*" in October 1855, I now beg to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, translation of a letter which I have received from his Excellency the Governor-General of Angola, in reply to one which I had addressed him thanking him for the measures he had adopted regarding her.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN ADAMS.

Inclosure in No. 125.

The Governor-General of the Province of Angola to Commodore Adams.

(Translation.)

Illustrious Sir,

Loanda, July 9, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, in which you are pleased to express your satisfaction at the prompt measures which I had promised you to employ, so that the crimes committed against the laws in suppression of the Trade should not go unpunished, in the fact revealed by the capture of the cutter "*Effort*," and in which you also offer to furnish me with all the proofs in your power relative to that capture, which may be necessary for the proper proceedings in the tribunals.

It behoves me to inform you that I made use of all the means at my disposal in order to prevent that attempt at illicit Traffic escaping due punishment, in respect of which, and of some persons concerned in it, there were so many indications, that it would seem they must have been sufficient to conduce to the complete knowledge of the truth. This investigation was cognisable by the tribunals alone, and in support of it, it was impossible to bring forward the individuals found on board the cutter "*Effort*" for the trial of themselves, and of the cutter herself for the trial of her owner.

Such was the reply which the public Minister gave me, founded upon the provisions of the Portuguese law.

I would, therefore, again beg to point out how desirable I think it would be, that whenever Her Britannic Majesty's cruisers capture a vessel which may appear to them to be Portuguese (although it should be found without papers or colours) they should bring her into this port, where she could with difficulty escape recognition.

It is the only means which I can see of avoiding the repetition of such deplorable acts of impunity as occurred in the case of the "*Effort*."

With regard to the fine of two contos of reis, which the owner of the "*Effort*" incurred, by default of that vessel's return to Loanda, he exempted himself from it by presenting a justification of her shipwreck by ocular testimony. If there were horrible perjury in this, as I believe, the prevention of it or its punishment would still have depended upon the cutter "*Effort*" having been brought here.

You will oblige me, by doing me the justice to continue to believe that my greatest desire is, by giving faithful fulfilment to the orders I hold from His Majesty's Government, to cooperate, with all my power, for the total annihilation of the barbarous and pernicious Traffic in Slaves.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

JOSE RODRIGUES COELHO DO AMARAL.

No. 126.

Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty.—(Received October 21.)

Sir,

“*Scourge*,” *River Congo*, July 1, 1856.

I HAVE great satisfaction in reporting, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 7th of June, in latitude 6° 41' south, longitude 10° 30' east, Her Majesty's steam-vessel “*Teazer*” captured a brigantine (without colours) fully equipped for the Slave Trade. The prize has been sent to Sierra Leone for adjudication; and the crew, consisting of nine persons, were landed on the 18th ultimo in the River Congo.

2. There can be no doubt but that this brigantine is the “*Roberto*,” mentioned in your despatch of the 15th of May last, as their Lordships will perceive, from the inclosed return, that the name of the master is the same as that of the mate who absconded from San Martinho with the vessel; her size, number of crew, also corresponding; and the account which Miranda gave of himself to the capturing officer agreeing precisely with the circumstances mentioned in the Portuguese Minister's letter.

3. I have communicated her capture to the Governor-General of Angola, for the information of his Government, and for the purpose of bringing to his notice the suspicion which, I think, may reasonably attach to the person of Senhor José A. da Costa, a Loanda merchant, to whom the “*Roberto*” is stated to have belonged.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

Inclosure in No. 126.

Return of Vessel captured by Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Teazer," Walter J. H. Grubbe, Lieutenant-Commander, on the 7th June, 1856.

When boarded.	Where.	Name of the			How rigged.	Under what Colours.	Where			To whom Consigned.	No. of days out.	No. of			Nature of Cargo.	No. of Slaves on board.		Where Shipped.	Where sent for Trial.	Name of the Proctor.	Name of Agent in London.	Intelligence.
		Vessel.	Master.	Owner.			From.	Bound.	Belonging.			Men.	Guns.	Tons.		Men.	Women.					
1856	Lat. Long.																					
June 7	8° 41' S. 10° 30' E.	Unknown	Vidal do Miranda	Vidal do Miranda	Brigantine.	None	Rio de la Plata	River Congo	Unknown	Unknown	70	9	..	110	Equipped for Slave Trade	..	..	..	Sierra Leone	Left to the discretion of the prize officer	Messrs. Woodhead and Co., 1, St. James's Street.	

(Signed) WALTER J. H. GRUBBE, Lieutenant-Commander.

No. 127.

Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty.—(Received October 21.)

Sir,

"Scourge," Benguella, July 15, 1856.

REFERRING to the third paragraph of my letter of the 1st instant, in which I stated that I had informed the Governor-General of Angola of the circumstances of the capture of the "*Roberto*" in June last, by Her Majesty's steam-vessel "*Teazer*," I now beg to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a translation of the letter which I have received from his Excellency in reply thereto.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

Inclosure in No. 127.

The Governor-General of the Province of Angola to Commodore Adams.

(Translation.)

Illustrious Sir,

Loanda, July 8, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 6th instant, in which you are pleased to inform me of the capture of a vessel (without colours) fully equipped for the Slave Trade, which was effected by Her Britannic Majesty's steam-vessel "*Teazer*," to the southward of the Congo, on the 7th of June last.

You remark that there can be no doubt that this vessel is the brigantine "*Roberto*," which sailed clandestinely from the port of San Martinho (on the coast of Portugal) as shown by the indications respecting her in a despatch from the Portuguese Secretary for Foreign Affairs (of which you add a copy), and from the official return of the Commander of the "*Teazer*," concerning the description of the captured vessel, which you also forward to me. I am of opinion, with yourself, that the said identity exists.

You state that you make this communication to me for the purpose of enabling me to inform my Government that the suspicions were well founded which were there entertained respecting the illegal destination of the brigantine "*Roberto*," and also to bring to my notice the name of the individual to whom the ownership of the captured vessel is attributed, José A. da Costa, resident in the city of Loanda.

As to the first of these purposes which you have in view, I can assure you that it will be satisfactory to me to do so. As to the second, I have to acquaint you that, from the information which I have as yet obtained, it does not appear that such a name can be applied to any person of note actually resident in this city, or in any other part of the province. I shall continue these inquiries, and if they should lead to the discovery of any important fact, I shall take care to let you know it.

It remains for me to reply to that part of your letter in which you inform me that the master of the captured vessel, Vidal do Miranda, was at a factory to the northward of Ambriz. You have doubtless been informed of what I did with the crew of the vessel captured by the "*Teazer*," at the request which I received from Commander Need of the "*Linnet*." The whole of them denied the quality of Portuguese subjects, and were therefore placed at the free disposal of the captor. If I had then had your present information, I should have claimed Vidal do Miranda and the crew, as all guilty of a serious crime committed in Portuguese territory, viz., the clandestine departure from the port of San Martinho. Still I intend to proceed against them according to the laws of the country for that act, if I shall be able to apprehend them, for which purpose I shall immediately give intimation of all concerning the master, Vidal do Miranda, by the indication which you give me of the locality in which he is at present.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOSE RODRIGUES COELHO DO AMARAL.

No. 128.

Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty.—(Received November 8.)

Sir,

"Scourge," off Lagos, October 2, 1856.

I BEG to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copy of a letter, with its inclosure, which I have received from Mr Campbell, Her Majesty's Consul at this place, representing that an attack was shortly expected from Kosoko. I have therefore detained the "*Minx*," and sent her inside the bar, where her presence will be most useful, and I shall remain off the place myself, until the state of affairs becomes more settled.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 128.

Consul Campbell to Commodore Adams.

Dear Sir,

Lagos, October 1, 1856.

CAPTAIN HOPE will have informed you of the apprehended attack of Kosoko on Lagos. He does not appear to have any expectation of re-establishing himself here; but finding, from various causes, that he cannot remain at Epé, and having been invited by the Dahomians to join them in their contemplated attack on Abbeokuta early in the dry season, he is bent on changing his domicile to the town of Adu, some few miles to the north-west of Badagry, which, being a strong position on the frontier of the Dahomian territory, and, as he thinks, beyond the reach of the English, on his way thither he intends, if unopposed, to land, during the darkness of the night, on various points of the Island of Lagos, and do all the mischief he can. He has tried very hard, by presents and persuasion, to get the Chiefs commanding the road to Abbeokuta, and both banks of the River Ogun, leading to that town, to interrupt the communication between Abbeokuta and the interior with Lagos, but has failed; two years of perfect tranquillity having made those Chiefs and their people sensible of the value of peace and legitimate commerce.

Kosoko is expected to make a move about the first quarter of the present new moon, but as he is sure to hear of your arrival, and of the force at present off Lagos, he will doubtless defer the execution of his plans, and, no doubt, disavow any hostile intentions, notorious as they are throughout the length and breadth of the land.

I beg to inclose, for your information, copy of a letter I forward by this mail to the Earl of Clarendon on the subject of Kosoko and his intentions.

With regard to the Slave Trade, I have heard of no recent shipments, but am certain that, since November last, three cargoes have been shipped off between Block-house and Aghwey.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 2 in No. 128.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon, October 1, 1856.

[See Class B, No. 38.]

No. 129.

Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty.—(Received February 11.)

Sir,

"Scourge," Sierra Leone, January 16, 1857.

I BEG to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copy of a letter I have received from Commander Buckley, of the "Merlin," forwarding a copy of the Articles of a Treaty entered into on the 17th of November last, with the Kings and Chiefs of the Bento and Brass rivers, by Mr. Consul Hutchinson.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

Inclosure 1 in No. 129.

Commander Buckley to Commodore Adams

Sir,

"Merlin," off Lagos, December 6, 1856.

I HAVE the honour herewith to inclose a copy of the Treaty made by T. J. Hutchinson, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for Fernando Po and the Bight of Biafra, with the native Kings and Chiefs of the countries connected in trade with the River Brass, Bento, or St. Nicholas.

The First Lieutenant and Master of Her Majesty's ship under my command were present at the ratification of this Treaty, but I was prevented by illness from attending myself.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CECIL W. BUCKLEY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 129.

Treaty with the Kings and Chiefs of the Bento and Brass Rivers.

[See Class B, Inclosure in No. 100.]

EAST COAST OF AFRICA STATION.

No. 130.

*Commodore Trotter to the Secretary to the Admiralty.—(Received
February 16, 1857.)*

Sir, "Castor," Port Louis, Mauritius, November 30, 1856.

I REQUEST you will lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the inclosed copy of a letter which I have received from Acting Commander Peyton, of Her Majesty's ship "Frolic," dated 1st July, 1856, reporting his not having been able to procure any information respecting the Slave Trade during the half-year ending 30th June, 1856.

There still appear to be no slaves carried round the Cape of Good Hope, and no attempt to revive that trade. It is therefore the more to be regretted that the system of emigration from the East Coast of Africa to the Island of Réunion, carried out in French vessels, as reported in the letter of Mr. Sunley, Her Majesty's Consul at Johanna, of which I inclose a copy, should be persisted in by the Government of Bourbon, even, there is reason to believe, up to the present time, inducing the Chiefs, as it naturally does, in order to supply the labour market on the coast, to bring slaves instead of natural productions from the interior.

I hope, in my intended cruize in the "Mozambique," to be able to collect additional intelligence on the subjects suggested by the information which Mr. Sunley has given, and more particularly respecting labourers having been purchased at the Portuguese Settlements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. D. TROTTER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 130.

Acting Commander Peyton to Commodore Trotter.

Sir, "Frolic," off Quillimane, July 1, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that, during the last half-year, I have had no opportunity of collecting any information on the subject proposed in the Slave Trade Instructions, page 7, Article 3.

I arrived here yesterday direct from the Cape of Good Hope, and, as yet, I have been unable to communicate with the shore.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. W. PEYTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 130.

Consul Sunley to Commodore Trotter.

Sir, Port Louis, November 14, 1856.

FROM the information which I received from the officers in command of Her Majesty's ship "Dart" in March last, I was led to expect the arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Castor" at Johanna in the month of June or July, and I therefore deemed it unnecessary to address you upon subjects connected with the Slave Trade in the Comoro Islands, and I now make the following report for your information.

Occasionally vessels from Bourbon have been reported to me as having visited Comoro in search of labourers, but to my inquiries the Chief of the place where these vessels were said to have gone denied ever having sent any people away in them.

In the month of June last the French barque "Aurélié," Captain Durand, arrived at Johanna from Comoro with about 120 negroes on board, which had been embarked at Maroni, the chief port of the island, and under the rule of Sultan Amadi or Achmet.

The "Aurélié" had been dispatched from Bourbon with a Government Agent on board to seek for labourers at the Comoro Islands, and not being able to complete her complement of persons at Comoro, she came to Johanna for the purpose of doing so. At Johanna about 80 persons were embarked, and the vessel sailed at the end of June for Bourbon.

On the 7th June, the French steamer "Mascareignes" called at Johanna from Oibo,* on her way to Bourbon, for the purpose of landing an agent of a house at Bourbon, who was charged with procuring a cargo of emigrants for a large vessel which was to arrive at Johanna in the course of the month.

The "Mascareignes" had 450 negroes, all of whom were shipped at Oibo.

The agent mentioned proposed to the Sultan of Johanna to send dhows to the coast for negroes, but on my representing to the Sultan that his doing so would be a violation of his Treaty with England he refused to do so.

The vessel expected arrived at Johanna in July, and after embarking 140 people sailed for Bourbon on the 27th August. While this vessel was still at Johanna, the French ship "Paul Adrienne" arrived there from Pondicherry, with a license to seek labourers on the East Coast of Africa for Bourbon. She remained at Johanna three days and sailed for Oibo, where, as I have since learned, she embarked 300 and odd men, and landed them at Bourbon on or about the 7th October last.

The "Ville de Metz," the vessel for which the agent landed at Johanna by the "Mascareignes" was to have prepared a cargo, would have gone to Oibo, but was only licensed by the Bourbon Government to seek emigrants at the Comoro Islands. It is singular that the "Paul Adrienne" should obtain permission from the Government of Pondicherry to carry labourers from the East Coast of Africa to Bourbon, when the Government of Bourbon had refused to grant such permission to the "Aurélié," and to the "Ville de Metz," both of which vessels were at Bourbon with the "Paul Adrienne."

The visits of these vessels in search of labourers will have the effect of resuscitating the Slave Trade at Comoro Islands. The price paid by the "Aurélié" for the manumission of the slaves which she embarked was forty dollars, and a similar sum was also paid for those embarked on board of the "Ville de Metz." The price paid on the coast by the Arabs is from eight to ten dollars for a good slave.

Captain Durand, of the "Aurélié," told me that he was requested by the Chief to remain at Maroni six weeks longer, to afford time for dhows to be sent to the coast for negroes; but as the instructions from the Government of Bourbon expressly forbade him in any way encouraging the formation of a dépôt at the Comoro Islands, he declined doing so. I have read these instructions, which are explicit, and clearly show a desire on the part of the French Government to discountenance the formation of dépôts at the Comoro Islands. To my remonstrances against permitting the people of Johanna to dispose of their slaves to the "Aurélié" and to the "Ville de Metz," the Sultan paid some attention, and promised not to permit any more slaves to be sent out of the island, but he observed that it was very hard that his people should be deprived of advantages which the Johanna refugees at Comoro enjoyed, and that I ought to stop the people at Comoro from doing what I objected to being done at Johanna.

It is very desirable that some check should be given to the intention which these people have of seeking slaves on the coast, for the purpose of selling them to French vessels from Bourbon, and I would suggest as the most effectual plan for doing so, that I should visit Maroni in one of Her Majesty's vessels, and insist upon the Sultan sending out of the island two Johanna men, Seid Hamza, and Seid Omer, unless they faithfully promise to discontinue sending dhows to the coast of Africa for slaves. These two persons are amongst the most influential of the Johanna refugees sent out of that island many years since for political reasons, and they have managed to possess themselves of the chief trade that exists at Maroni.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM SUNLEY.

* A Portuguese Settlement.

Class B.

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

BRITISH MINISTERS AND AGENTS

IN

FOREIGN COUNTRIES,

AND WITH

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND,

RELATING TO

THE SLAVE TRADE.

From April 1, 1856, to March 31, 1857.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1857.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

2282

LIST OF PAPERS.

AFRICA. *Consular—(Bight of Benin.)*

No.			Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
1.	Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon	..	Feb. 18	May 5	Respecting purchase of slaves by Sierra Leone emigrants. Observations on retrogression from civilisation of those who formerly returned to Abbeokuta	1
2.	"	"	Feb. 21	May 5	Reporting supposed disembarkation of slaves at Cape Frio and at Camamou, between Bahia and Pernambuco	3
3.	"	"	Feb. 26	May 5	Remonstrance with the Sierra Leone, &c., traders, and with the Alake and Chiefs of Abbeokuta, against their frequent marauding expeditions. Desire of Chiefs to obtain cotton-cleaning machines	3
4.	"	"	Mar. 24	May 5	Reporting his visit to River Benin in Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Bloodhound"	4
5.	"	"	Mar. 26	May 5	Reporting an intention on the part of Tinnaboo and others to expel the Sierra Leone and Brazilian emigrants and the merchants from Lagos	6
6.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell	.	May 17	..	Purchase of slaves by liberated Africans residing at Lagos	8
7.	"	"	May 17	..	Approving steps taken to prevent the marauding expeditions of the Abbeokutans	8
8.	"	"	May 17	..	Approving proceedings in the Benin River. Has recommended to Admiralty that it should be revisited as soon as a vessel is available	9
9.	"	"	May 17	..	Approving proceedings respecting conspiracy at Lagos. Has recommended Admiralty to keep a sufficient force near Lagos	9
10.	"	"	May 17	..	Transmitting copy of despatch from Mr. Howard, respecting ill-treatment of emancipados by masters of the "General Rego" and "Emilia." To send any further information he can procure	9
11.	"	"	May 20	..	Transmitting copy of despatch from Mr. Howard. Substance of depositions of Captain Lage, of the "General Rego"	10
12.	"	"	June 10	..	Transmitting copy of despatch from Mr. Howard. Proceedings of Portuguese Government against the Master of the "General Rego," alias "Africano"	10

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
13.	Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon ..	May 1	June 26	Kosoko's wish that his annual stipend may be expended in articles of ornament and utility	10
14.	" " " " ..	May 2	June 26	Reporting his visit to Palma, Kosoko's port of trade ..	11
15.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell ..	June 30	..	Copy of Mr. Jerningham's despatch of May 9, respecting ill-treatment of free Africans by the masters of "General Negro" and "Emilia" ..	11
16.	Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon ..	May 26	July 5	Reporting Tinnaboo's expulsion from Lagos ..	12
17.	" " " " ..	May 27	July 5	Practice of destroying twin children and their parents in Lagos. Suggesting a supplemental Treaty with the King and Chiefs for its abolition ..	13
18.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell ..	July 7	..	May pay Kosoko his allowance in articles of ornament and utility..	14
19.	" " " " ..	July 7	..	Satisfaction at favourable reports of state of Palma and of interior of the country ..	14
20.	" " " " ..	July 14	..	Approving proceedings respecting the expulsion from Lagos of the woman Tinnaboo ..	14
21.	" " " " ..	July 15	..	Answer to despatch of May 27. To endeavour to negotiate a Treaty to stop practice of destroying twins ..	15
22.	Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon ..	June 14	July 31	Reporting great improvement that has taken place in the countries around Lagos since Kosoko's expulsion ..	15
23.	" " " " ..	June 24	July 31	Desirableness of steamer of light draught for service in rivers and lagoons in Bight of Benin	16
24.	" " " " ..	June 26	July 31	Reporting King of Dahomey's seeking the aid of native Powers to join him in an attack on Abbeokuta ..	17
25.	" " " " ..	June 26	July 31	Transmitting copy of letter from Messrs. Cheetham and Henry, of the Benin River, complaining of piratical attacks of the Ejoë men on the trading canoes proceeding with palm oil to their factories ..	19
26.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell ..	Aug. 30	..	Satisfaction at improved state of the countries around Lagos. To make a communication to native Chiefs to the effect suggested in his despatch of June 14 ..	21
27.	" " " " ..	Aug. 30	..	Major Ord's communication on behalf of the King of Dahomey. Conditions upon which the King's claim to an allowance will be considered ..	21
28.	Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon ..	July 14	Sept. 5	Development of the commerce of the interior might suppress slave-hunts of Felatah and other tribes ..	24
29.	" " " " ..	July 16	Sept. 5	Forcible debarkation of emancipated Africans at Whydah. Treatment by King of Dahomey ..	25
30.	" " " " ..	July 29	Sept. 5	Reporting death of Gezo, King of Dahomey; and also of Wawu and Possoo, two leading Chiefs of Badagry ..	26
31.	" " " " ..	Aug. 18	Oct. 9	Reporting embarkation of four cargoes of slaves from Aghwey and Little Popoe, since November 1855 ..	26

LIST OF PAPERS.

v

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
32.	Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Aug. 19	Oct. 9	Hopes of slave-traders' excited by successful embarkation of several cargoes of slaves from ports in the Bight of Benin. Suggesting adoption of rigorous measures against Chiefs of Aghwey and Little Popoe, for repeated infraction of their Treaty engagements	27
33.	" "	Aug. 30	Oct. 9	Transmitting letter from Chiefs of Abbeokuta to Her Majesty	27
34.	" "	Sept. 1	Oct. 9	Advising having drawn on the Lords of the Treasury for 225 <i>l.</i> , amount of Kosoko's annuity due December 31, 1855 ..	29
35.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell ..	Oct. 14	..	Extract from Mr. Jerningham's despatch of August 12, respecting 4 Africans, forming part of the crew of a French vessel at Bahia	30
36.	" "	Oct. 20	..	Answer to despatch of July 14, recommending opening of commercial intercourse with the Felatah tribes. Board of Trade have referred it to proper parties	30
37.	" "	Oct. 22	..	To confer with Commodore Adams as to measures for punishing Chiefs of Aghwey and Little Popoe for infraction of Slave Trade Treaties ..	30
38.	Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Oct. 1	Nov. 8	Reporting Kosoko's intention to attack Lagos, on his route to Addoo	31
39.	" "	Nov. 4	Dec. 9	Reporting that Kosoko had made no movement since his previous despatch of October 1	32
40.	" "	Dec. 4	1857 Jan. 8	Respecting embarkation of four kroomen on board French schooner "La Jeune Elise" ..	32
41.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell ..	1857 Jan. 22	..	Approving proceedings relative to embarkation of four kroomen on board French schooner "La Jeune Elise"	33
42.	" "	Jan. 22	..	Answer to despatch of June 24. The "Drake," a vessel of light draught, is ordered for service in the rivers and lagoons of Bight of Benin	33
43.	Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Jan. 5	Feb. 11	Transmitting his report on trade of Lagos and of the Bight of Benin for 1856	33
44.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell ..	Mar. 9	..	Receipt of above. Desire of Her Majesty's Government to promote cultivation of cotton in countries adjacent to the Niger	37
45.	Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Feb. 2	Mar. 14	Reporting his visit to the Benin river, in Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Bloodhound"	38
46.	" "	Feb. 4	Mar. 14	Reporting having received information that two vessels had, during the last month, embarked slaves from Appi Vista and Jaboo Vista	39
47.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell ..	Mar. 19	..	Approving No. 3 respecting his visit to Benin River	39

AFRICA. (Consular)—*Bight of Biafra.*

	1856	1856	
48.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson .	Apr. 15	..
			Code of Bye-laws for trade at Cameroons may be sanctioned. Cannot guarantee possession of ground for Court-house ..
			40

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
49.	Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon .	Mar. 24	May 5	Acknowledging receipt of despatch relative to ex-King Pepple's wish to proceed to England	40
50.	" " " " " "	Mar. 24	May 5	Acknowledging despatch regarding payment of Amacree's third and last annual present . .	40
51.	" " " " " "	Mar. 24	May 5	Receipt of correspondence between Lord Howden and General Zavala respecting Spanish Roman Catholic Mission to Fernando Po	41
52.	" " " " " "	Mar. 24	May 5	Respecting Slave Trade between Zanga Tanga and Prince's Island	41
53.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson .	May 17	..	Answer to despatch of March 24. Ex-King Pepple to be allowed to reside at Sierra Leone . .	41
54.	" " " " " "	May 17	..	Approving his letter to Commodore Adams, reporting Slave Trade carried on between Zanga Tanga and Prince's Island	42
55.	Mr. Hammond to Consul Hutchinson .	June 19	..	Shipment of 1,000 silver dollars for payment of King Amacree's last annual present	42
56.	Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon .	Apr. 30	June 26	Inclosing Additional Articles to Bonny Commercial Treaty . .	42
57.	" " " " " "	Apr. 30	June 26	Touching complaints made by the supercargoes	45
58.	" " " " " "	Apr. 30	June 26	Account of his visit to King Amacree, and of the complaints made against him by the supercargoes	45
59.	" " " " " "	Apr. 30	June 26	Inclosing a letter from the supercargoes at Bonny, with copy of reply	46
60.	" " " " " "	Apr. 30	June 26	Transmitting a letter, with inclosure, from Consul Murray, relative to the Spanish Roman Catholic Mission to Fernando Po	47
61.	" " " " " "	May 24	July 5	Explaining the two points of Article II in the Treaty made at Old Town, Old Calabar, on the 21st January last . . .	49
62.	" " " " " "	May 24	July 5	Acknowledging approbation of his form of manumission paper	49
63.	" " " " " "	May 24	July 5	Acknowledging approval of having bound over two Sierra Leone men in Old Calabar to keep the peace towards their wives	49
64.	" " " " " "	May 24	July 5	Acknowledging approval of Her Majesty's Government and the Board of Trade, of the Byelaws sanctioned at Cameroons. .	50
65.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson .	July 7	..	Approving his sanctioning Additional Articles to Bonny Commercial Treaties	50
66.	" " " " " "	July 7	..	Approving steps taken by him to obtain satisfaction and compensation for Messrs. Cahill and Caine, two supercargoes .	50
67.	" " " " " "	July 7	..	Approving his language to King Amacree with regard to complaints made against him by supercargoes	51
68.	" " " " " "	July 7	..	Approving his answer to a letter from Chairman of Court of Equity in Bonny river . .	51
69.	" " " " " "	July 15	..	His explanation respecting the two points in Article II of the Treaty with Old Calabar satisfactory	51

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
70.	Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon .	June 24	July 31	Transmitting complaints of missionaries of Old Calabar against Duke Ephraim, King of Duke Town; remonstrance of supercargoes; and an Agreement made with the said King ..	51
71.	" "	June 24	July 31	Has given Don Martinez y Sanz a copy of the orders to protect the Spanish schooner "Leonor" ..	56
72.	" "	June 24	July 31	Complaint of Sierra Leone residents at Old Calabar, of attempts of supercargoes to drive them out ..	57
73.	" "	June 24	July 31	Rev. Mr. Anderson's objection to Mr. Lynslager's arrangement for the safety of twins at Old Calabar ..	60
74.	" "	June 24	July 31	Respecting slave-trading between Zanga Tanga and Prince's Island ..	60
75.	" "	June 24	July 31	King Pepple's removal from Ascension to Sierra Leone ..	61
76.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson .	Aug. 12	..	Approving protection given to schooner "Leonor" ..	61
77.	" "	Aug. 13	..	Approving proceedings in Old Calabar, and Treaty with the King and Chiefs ..	61
78.	" "	Aug. 23	..	Protection and encouragement to be afforded to natives wishing to trade on their own account .	61
79.	Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon .	June 24	Sept. 5	Transmitting list of manumitted slaves ..	62
80.	" "	July 28	Sept. 5	Application from supercargoes in Old Calabar for assistance in the Cross river ..	63
81.	" "	July 28	Sept. 5	Receipt of 1,000 dollars for King Amacree ..	65
82.	" "	Aug. 26	Oct. 9	Acknowledging approval of steps taken to obtain compensation for Messrs. Cahill and Caine .	66
83.	" "	Aug. 26	Oct. 9	Acknowledging approval of twelve Additional Articles to Bonny Treaties ..	66
84.	" "	Aug. 26	Oct. 9	Acknowledging approval of answer to Court of Equity letter ..	66
85.	" "	Aug. 26	Oct. 9	Acknowledging approval of explanation of Article II in Treaty with the Chiefs of Old Town, Calabar ..	66
86.	" "	Aug. 28	Oct. 9	Assault on a British supercargo by natives at Old Calabar ..	67
87.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson .	Oct. 19	..	Respecting liberated Africans settled at Duke Town ..	68
88.	Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon .	Sept. 23	Nov. 8	Investigation of assault on a British supercargo, by natives at Old Calabar ..	69
89.	" "	Sept. 24	Nov. 8	Code of Bye-laws for regulation of trade at Old Calabar. Grant of land from the King ..	78
90.	" "	Sept. 27	Nov. 8	Receipt of approval of having given documents for protection to the Spanish schooner "Leonor" ..	83
91.	" "	Sept. 29	Nov. 8	Acknowledging approval of proceedings relative to complaints against Duke Ephraim ..	84
92.	" "	Sept. 29	Nov. 8	Respecting complaint of Sierra Leone settlers at Duke Town, against Captain Davies, for exciting King and Chiefs to turn them out ..	84
93.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson .	Nov. 17	..	Respecting conduct of supercargoes at Old Calabar ..	85
94.	Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon .	Oct. 20	Dec. 9	Formation of an Equity Court by supercargoes at Old Calabar ..	85

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
95.	Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon	Nov. 1	Dec. 9	Result of application to Calabar authorities concerning the Egbo flogging	87
96.	" " ..	Nov. 3	Dec. 9	Acknowledging approval of letters to the supercargoes at Cameroons	88
97.	" " ..	Nov. 3	Dec. 9	Acknowledging approval of proceedings with reference to affairs in Old Calabar ..	88
98.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson	Dec. 18	..	Approving letter to Duke Ephraim about the custom of periodically sending a masked man to flog the slaves he meets with	89
99.	Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon	Nov. 21	1857 Jan. 8	Receipt of King Amacree for last annual payment ..	89
100.	" " ..	Nov. 22	Jan. 8	Treaty between British supercargoes and Kings and Chiefs of the Bonto and Brass rivers.	90
101.	" " ..	Nov. 26	Jan. 8	Respecting liberated Africans resident at Old Calabar ..	95
102.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson	1857 Jan. 19	..	Approving payment of last instalment to King Amacree ..	96
103.	" " ..	Jan. 23	..	Respecting Code of Bye-laws negotiated with Chiefs of Brass River, and Treaty with King Kaya for abolition of Slave Trade	96
104.	Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.	Jan. 26	Mar. 14	Concerning Egbo slave-flogging in Old Calabar	96

AFRICA. (*Consular*)—*Liberia*.

105.	Consul Newnham to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1856 Dec. 31	1857 Mar. 14	Report on Slave Trade at Liberia during 1856	97
------	--	-----------------	-----------------	--	----

AFRICA. (*Consular*)—*Sherbro River*.

106.	Consul-General Hill to the Earl of Clarendon	1856 Mar. 19	1856 May 5	Approval of conduct of Messrs. Mallard and Pike has been conveyed to them	98
107.	" " ..	Mar. 19	May 5	Liberation of 7 slaves by ex-King Pepple	98
108.	" " ..	Oct. 7	..	Capture of 36 slaves by Lieutenant Harger	98
109.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Hill	Nov. 17	..	Diitto. Approval	99
110.	Consul-General Hill to the Earl of Clarendon	1857 Jan. 28	1857 Mar. 14	Approval of Her Majesty's Government has been conveyed to Lieutenant Harger	99

BRAZIL.

111.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham ..	1856 Apr. 8	1856 ..	Arrangements for purchase of José Maria are nearly completed	100
112.	Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Mar. 6	Apr. 12	Thanks of Brazilian Government for appreciation of its conduct in case of " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> "	101
113.	" " ..	Mar. 8	Apr. 12	Case of the 3 slaves of the late John Craven	102

LIST OF PAPERS.

ix

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
114.	Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Mar. 8	Apr. 12	Expected arrival of slaver "Mary Stuart." Confession of the captain of the "Mary E. Smith"	102
115.	" "	Mar. 10	Apr. 12	Slaver abandoned near Caravellas	105
116.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham ..	Apr. 28	..	Approving proceedings respecting Mr. Craven's slaves ..	105
117.	" "	Apr. 28	..	Approving his proceedings regarding the "Mary E. Smith" ..	106
118.	" "	Apr. 28	..	Approving proceedings respecting certain suspected vessels ..	106
119.	" "	Apr. 30	..	Loanda Commissioners' report of activity of slave-traders ..	106
120.	" "	May 1	..	Movements of slave-trader Avellar	106
121.	" "	May 1	..	Respecting conduct of Portuguese shipmasters in forcing liberated African passengers to disembark at Whydah and Aghwey. Result of representation to Portuguese Government	107
122.	Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Apr. 9	May 16	Rumours respecting landing of 300 Africans in Alagoas unfounded	107
123.	" "	Apr. 9	May 16	Respecting emancipados in employ of Government, their right to freedom	108
124.	" "	Apr. 9	May 16	Complaint of Brazilian Government respecting slaves concealed on English vessels. Further proceedings respecting slaves of late Mr. Craven ..	109
125.	" "	Apr. 11	May 16	Correspondence with Brazilian Government respecting ship abandoned at Caravellas ..	111
126.	" "	Apr. 11	May 16	Respecting expulsion of the slave-trader Avellar from Brazil ..	111
127.	" "	Apr. 14	May 16	Slave Trade movements at Bahia. Despatch from Consul Morgan ..	114
128.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham ..	May 19	..	Information received by Consul Campbell of landing of two cargoes of slaves in Brazil ..	116
129.	" "	May 20	..	Correspondence with Portuguese Government. Ill treatment of freed negroes by masters of Portuguese vessels "General Rego" and "Emilia"	116
130.	" "	May 21	..	Depositions of Captain Lage of "General Rego"	117
131.	" "	May 31	..	Approving proceedings respecting wreck of a slaver near Caravellas	117
132.	" "	June 4	..	Respecting position of libertos in Brazil	117
133.	" "	June 4	..	Regret of Her Majesty's Government at delay of liberation of the slaves of the late J. Craven ..	118
134.	" "	June 6	..	Supposed intention of contractors for São Francisco Railway to employ slave labour ..	118
135.	Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon ..	May 8	June 9	His Imperial Majesty's speech on opening of Chambers ..	119
136.	" "	May 9	June 9	Has reported to Imperial Government barbarous conduct of Portuguese captains at Lagos ..	120
137.	" "	May 9	June 9	Has conveyed thanks of Her Majesty's Government to the Imperial Government for capture of slaver "Mary E. Smith" ..	121
138.	" "	May 12	June 9	Expulsion of Avellar from Brazil was spontaneous act of the Brazilian Government ..	122
139.	" "	May 12	June 9	Respecting fugitive slave José Maria	123

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
140.	Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon ..	May 12	June 9	Has conveyed to Brazilian Government Mr. Campbell's despatch respecting increase of Slave Trade in Bight of Benin	123
141.	" " " ..	May 12	June 9	Has expressed to Brazilian Government satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government respecting M. Monteiro's proceedings in case of José Maria	123
142.	" " " ..	May 14	June 9	Suspected slavers " <i>Cruz V</i> " and " <i>Santa Clara</i> "	124
143.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham .	June 19	..	Respecting runaway slaves taking refuge on board merchantmen and men-of-war	125
144.	" " " ..	June 30	..	Answer of San Francisco Railway Company to charge that their contractor intended to employ slave labour	125
145.	Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon .	June 9	July 9	Respecting bond for landing of liberated Africans at places designated by themselves	125
146.	" " " ..	June 10	July 9	Respecting slaves of late J. Craven	126
147.	" " " ..	June 12	July 9	Trial and condemnation of slaver " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> "	126
148.	" " " ..	June 13	July 9	Reported landing of Africans at Maranham	128
149.	" " " ..	June 13	July 9	Depositions of master of " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> "	128
150.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham .	July 12	..	Respecting expulsion of Avellar from Brazil	133
151.	" " " ..	July 14	..	Approving representations to Brazilian Government respecting security for landing liberated Africans where they wish	133
152.	Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon ..	July 11	Aug. 11	Extracts of Report of Minister of Justice touching capture of slavers at Serinhaem and St. Matthew's	133
153.	" " " ..	July 11	Aug. 11	Rumoured landing of slaves at Itacaré	135
154.	" " " ..	July 11	Aug. 11	Speech of Viscount Albuquerque on Slave Trade. Suggests organisation of Coast Guard	137
155.	" " " ..	July 11	Aug. 11	Detention of schooner " <i>Emilia</i> ." Rumours of slave landings at Turyassu and Itacaré	138
156.	" " " ..	July 14	Aug. 11	Continued bondage of certificated negroes employed in public departments	140
157.	" " " ..	July 14	Aug. 11	No reason to suspect landing of slaves in Brazil as reported by Mr. Campbell	140
158.	" " " ..	July 14	Aug. 11	Sentence on stealers of Africans at Serinhaem	144
159.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham .	Aug. 17	..	Approval of communications respecting suspected slavers " <i>Emilia</i> " and " <i>Africano</i> "	147
160.	" " " ..	Aug. 18	..	Approving communications to Brazilian Government respecting detention of emancipados	147
161.	" " " ..	Aug. 19	..	Hope that Brazilian Government will put a stop to coasting Slave Trade	147
163.	Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Aug. 7	Sept. 8	Instructions concerning slaves taking refuge on board British men-of-war	148
164.	" " " ..	Aug. 10	Sept. 8	French house suspected of slave-trading speculations	148
165.	" " " ..	Aug. 10	Sept. 8	Landing of Africans at Turyassu not confirmed. Security required from consignee of " <i>Emilia</i> "	149
166.	" " " ..	Aug. 12	Sept. 8	Captain of the " <i>W. Wilson</i> " suspected of taking a letter for J. O. dos Santos	151
167.	" " " ..	Aug. 12	Sept. 8	Search of " <i>Eliza Jane</i> ," United States' schooner	154

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
168.	Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Aug. 12	Sept. 8	Respecting employment of slave labour on Pernambuco railway	158
169.	" " " " ..	Aug. 12	Sept. 8	Four free Bozal blacks brought in a French vessel to Bahia, not suffered to land ..	158
170.	" " " " ..	Aug. 14	Sept. 8	Refutes assertion of Senhor Moreira that Her Majesty's Government were uninformed of truth of Serinhaem affair ..	159
171.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham ..	Sept. 8	..	Copy of Coast-Guard Regulations for communication to Brazilian Government ..	161
172.	" " " " ..	Sept. 22	..	Brazilian Africans landed at Whydah from "General Rego" put to death by the King of Dahomey ..	161
173.	" " " " ..	Oct. 6	..	Approving letters to Brazilian Government respecting "Emilia," and other suspected slavers ..	162
174.	Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Sept. 11	Oct. 11	Senhor Paranhos' answer to Memorandum on Slave Trade	162
175.	" " " " ..	Sept. 11	Oct. 11	No slaves landed at River Mucury; fears as to recommencement of Slave Trade in northern provinces ..	163
176.	" " " " ..	Sept. 13	Oct. 11	Communication to Senhor Paranhos on Slave Trade ..	164
177.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham ..	Oct. 31	..	Approving communication to Senhor Paranhos ..	165
178.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Scarlett ..	Nov. 8	..	Letter to Pernambuco Railway Company respecting employment of slave labour ..	165
179.	" " " " ..	Nov. 9	..	Reply to Senhor Paranhos respecting Serinhaem case ..	165
180.	Mr. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Sept. 24	Nov. 12	Slave Trade movements at Benguella, Cabinda, and Loango ..	170
181.	" " " " ..	Oct. 13	Nov. 12	Respecting importation of slaves from north to south provinces ..	170
182.	" " " " ..	Oct. 13	Nov. 12	Freedom of emancipated slaves demanded from Government of Brazil ..	171
183.	" " " " ..	Oct. 14	Nov. 12	Copy of Coast-Guard Regulations forwarded to Brazilian Government ..	172
184.	" " " " ..	Oct. 14	Nov. 12	Slavers suspected of taking in water, &c., at the Canaries ..	172
185.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Scarlett ..	Nov. 25	..	To urge Brazilian Government to mitigate horrors of coasting Slave Trade, if they cannot abolish it ..	172
186.	" " " " ..	Nov. 25	..	To make representations to Brazilian Government respecting Serinhaem affair ..	173
187.	" " " " ..	Nov. 26	..	Correspondence with Pernambuco Railway Company, respecting employment of slave labour ..	173
188.	" " " " ..	Dec. 6	..	Correspondence presented to House of Lords respecting Serinhaem affair ..	173
189.	" " " " ..	Dec. 8	..	Further correspondence with Pernambuco Railway Company respecting employment of slaves on their works ..	174
190.	Mr. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Oct. 26	Dec. 9	Measures for prevention of landing slaves at Sergipe, &c.	174
191.	" " " " ..	Nov. 11	Dec. 9	Expected landing of Blacks at Jurapatuba river. Return of Pareto, a notorious slave-trader, to Brazil ..	176
192.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Scarlett ..	Dec. 18	..	Slave Trade proceedings in Portuguese possessions on west coast of Africa ..	177
193.	" " " " ..	Dec. 19	..	Approving communication to Brazilian Government respecting contemplated landing of slaves, and return of Pareto ..	177

No.	Date.	Receipt.	SUBJECT.	Page
	1856	1857		
194. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Scarlett	Dec. 19	..	Her Majesty's Government trust justice will be done to Mr. Dickson, at Pará ..	177
195. Mr. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon	Nov. 17	Jan. 1	Measures to prevent landing of slaves at Sergipe, &c. ..	178
196. " "	Nov. 15	Jan. 1	Correspondence with Consul Vines on case of Mr. Dickson. 179	
197. " "	Dec. 4	Jan. 13	The 3 slaves of Mr. Craven declared free by Court of Relação ..	182
198. " "	Dec. 11	Jan. 13	No slaves have been landed at Assu ..	183
199. " "	Dec. 11	Jan. 13	Acquittal of all concerned in Serinhaem affair by Court of Relação. Dismissal of Judges ..	184
200. " "	Dec. 13	Jan. 13	Arrival at Pernambuco of suspected Portuguese brig "Amalia" ..	184
201. " "	Dec. 15	Jan. 13	Acknowledging instructions respecting the Serinhaem affair and Mr. Cowper's exequatur. 185	
202. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Scarlett	1857 Jan. 19	..	Relating to slave-vessels receiving supplies from Canary Islands .	185
203. " "	Jan. 26	..	Satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at dismissal of Judges of Relação ..	185
204. " "	Jan. 27	..	Satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government respecting sentence of Court of Relação for freedom of Mr. Craven's slaves ..	186
205. " "	Jan. 27	..	Approving steps respecting suspected vessel "Amalia" ..	186
206. Mr. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.	Jan. 11	Feb. 14	Arrival at Bahia of the "Jeune Elise" with free blacks as crew ..	186
207. " "	Jan. 12	Feb. 14	Brazilian Government will try to mitigate evils of coasting Slave Trade ..	187
209. " "	Jan. 12	Feb. 14	Colonel Drummond has again been prosecuted in connection with Serinhaem affair ..	187
210. " "	Jan. 13	Feb. 14	Information respecting "Sophia" and "Mary Stuart" ..	188
211. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Scarlett	Feb. 25	..	To press Brazilian Government to conclude a Treaty that shall effectually prevent revival of Slave Trade ..	188
212. " "	Feb. 26	..	Respecting embarkation of 4 kroomen on board of the "Jeune Elise" ..	189
213. " "	Feb. 26	..	Brazilian Government might introduce Law for preventing coasting Slave Trade ..	188
214. " "	Feb. 27	..	Satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at granting of Consul Cowper's exequatur ..	189
215. " "	Feb. 28	..	Transmitting despatches from Consul Cowper respecting prosecution of Colonel Drummond ..	189

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Bahia*.

		1856	1856	
216.	Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Mar. 4	Apr. 12	Receipt of circular respecting Act prohibiting British subjects to hold slaves 190
217.	" " ..	Mar. 8	Apr. 12	Documents found in possession of a passenger on board " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> " relating to Slave Trade 190
218.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan ..	Apr. 28	..	Approval of conduct respecting " <i>Mary E. Smith.</i> " 192
219.	Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Mar. 31	May 16	Quarterly return of vessels trading with Africa 192

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
220.	Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Apr. 6	May 16	Condemnation of " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> "	194
221.	" " " " ..	Apr. 8	May 16	Correspondence respecting supposed attempt at slave-trading with Bahia	196
222.	" " " " ..	Apr. 18	May 16	Copy of letter found on passenger on board " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> " ..	197
223.	" " " " ..	Apr. 19	May 16	Proceedings of Brazilian Government with regard to parties implicated in " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> " ..	197
224.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan ..	May 31	..	Satisfaction at conduct of authorities at Bahia for suppression of Slave Trade	197
225.	" " " " ..	May 31	..	Thanks of Her Majesty's Government to President of Province for his zeal in re " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> "	198
226.	" " " " ..	May 31	..	Approving letters to Mr. Jer- ningham and Commander Need respecting Slave Trade in Pro- vince of Bahia	198
227.	Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Apr. 30	June 9	Receipt of approval of proceed- ings respecting " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> "	198
228.	" " " " ..	May 17	June 9	Sentence against parties impli- cated in " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> " ..	198
229.	" " " " ..	May 29	July 9	Receipt of despatch relating to documents on board " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> "	200
230.	" " " " ..	June 30	Aug. 11	Half-yearly Return of prices of slaves	201
231.	" " " " ..	June 30	Aug. 11	Quarterly Return of vessels trading with Africa	201
232.	" " " " ..	July 10	Aug. 11	Copy of letter to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio re- specting prevention of Slave Trade	204
233.	" " " " ..	July 11	Aug. 11	Final sentence on parties impli- cated in " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> " ..	204
234.	" " " " ..	July 11	Aug. 11	Receipt of despatch conveying satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at conduct of authorities at Bahia in suppres- sion of Slave Trade	206
235.	" " " " ..	July 11	Aug. 11	Acknowledging approval of steps respecting supposed Slave Trade transactions at Bahia ..	206
236.	" " " " ..	July 14	Aug. 11	Copy of letter of thanks to Presi- dent of Bahia for endeavours to suppress Slave Trade ..	206
237.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan ..	Aug. 20	..	Suspicious vessel off south coast of Bahia. Satisfaction at vigi- lance of Brazilian authorities ..	207
238.	Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Aug. 9	Sept. 8	Correspondence relative to sup- posed Slave Trade ventures off coast of Brazil	207
239.	" " " " ..	Aug. 11	Sept. 8	Declarations by late master of " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> "	210
240.	" " " " ..	Aug. 14	Sept. 8	Capture of another person im- plicated in " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> " ..	212
241.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan ..	Oct. 7	..	Approving steps respecting sus- pected slavers off coast of Paraiba	212
242.	Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Sept. 30	Nov. 11	Quarterly Return of vessels trading with Africa	213
243.	" " " " ..	Oct. 4	Nov. 11	Portuguese brig " <i>Africano</i> " sus- pected of slave-trading	215
244.	" " " " ..	Oct. 10	Nov. 11	Correspondence with Mr. Giolma respecting his position as manager of a company for in- suring the lives of slaves ..	215
245.	" " " " ..	Oct. 14	Nov. 11	Acknowledging despatch of August 20, respecting proceed- ings of authorities at Bahia ..	217
246.	" " " " ..	Nov. 11	Dec. 9	Correspondence with President of Bahia respecting reported landing of slaves in Bahia ..	217

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
247.	Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Nov. 11	Dec. 9	Acknowledging approbation of course pursued respecting suspected slavers off coast of Paraiba	219
248.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan ..	Dec. 18	..	Approving proceedings respecting reported attempt to land slaves at Assú, and conduct of authorities of Bahia	219
249.	" "	1857 Jan. 27	..	Opinion of Law Officers respecting proceedings of Mr. Giolma, manager of a company for insuring lives of slaves	219
250.	Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1856 Dec. 31	1857 Feb. 14	Half-yearly Return of prices of slaves	220
251.	" "	Dec. 31	Feb. 14	Quarterly Return of vessels trading with Africa	220
252.	" "	1857 Feb. 23	Mar. 24	Acknowledging approval of steps respecting reported landing of slaves at Assú	222

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Pará.

		1856	1856		
253.	Consul Vines to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Apr. 28	June 24	Acknowledging approval of proceedings as to 2 slaves employed in the Government arsenal	223
254.	" "	Apr. 29	June 24	The case of Mr. A. Dickson's 3 slaves	223
255.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Vines ..	July 8	..	Ditto	224
256.	Consul Vines to the Earl of Clarendon ..	July 30	Sept. 8	The United States' schooner "Eliza Jane" suspected of slave-trading	224
257.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Vines ..	Oct. 7	..	Approving steps respecting "Eliza Jane"	226
258.	Consul Vines to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Sept. 29	Dec. 6	Respecting Mr. Dickson's slaves	227
259.	The Earl of Shelburne to Consul Vines ..	Dec. 8	..	Ditto. The whole case will be brought before Brazilian Government	228
260.	Consul Vines to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Oct. 30	Dec. 9	Ditto. Further unsuccessful representations to the Judge of Orphans	228
261.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Vines ..	Dec. 19	..	Ditto. Instructions sent to Mr. Scarlett	229
262.	Consul Vines to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1857 Nov. 27	1857 Jan. 14	Acknowledging approval of steps respecting "Eliza Jane"	229
263.	" "	Jan. 21	Mar. 24	Annual Slave Trade report	230
264.	" "	Jan. 24	Mar. 24	Anticipates favourable conclusion in case of Mr. Dickson's 3 slaves	231
265.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Vines ..	Mar. 30	..	Ditto. Approving proceedings	231

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Pernambuco.

		1856	1856		
266.	Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Apr. 15	May 16	Quarterly Report on Slave Trade	232
267.	" "	Apr. 15	May 16	Respecting employment of slave labour on São Francisco Railway	232
268.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cowper ..	June 30	..	Answer of São Francisco Railway Company to the charge that their contractor intended to employ slave-labour	236
269.	Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon ..	July 4	Aug. 11	Half-yearly Return of prices of slaves	238
270.	" "	July 5	Aug. 11	Quarterly Return of vessels trading with coast of Africa	240
271.	" "	Aug. 8	Sept. 8	Half-yearly Return of prices of slaves in Paraiba	242
272.	" "	Aug. 16	Sept. 8	Respecting employment of slaves on Pernambuco railway	242

No.	Date.	Receipt.	SUBJECT.	Page
	1856	1856		
273. Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Oct. 9	Nov. 11	Quarterly Report on Slave Trade	244
274. " " " " ..	Oct. 17	Nov. 11	Remarks upon coasting Slave Trade of Brazil. .. .	246
275. " " " " ..	Oct. 20	Nov. 11	Statement of disposal of slaves captured at Serinhaem ..	247
276. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cowper ..	Nov. 21	..	Approving his discouraging coasting Slave Trade ..	249
277. " " " " ..	Nov. 28	..	Approving refusal of certificate to Portuguese schooner " <i>Ceres</i> " ..	249
278. Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Oct. 29	Dec. 6	Recovery of 3 more Serinhaem Africans	249
279. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cowper ..	Dec. 8	..	Correspondence with Pernambuco Railway Company, respecting employment of slave labour	249
280. Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Nov. 18	Dec. 9	Recapitulation of Serinhaem affair	253
281. " " " " ..	Dec. 22	Jan. 14	Proposing a Mixed Commission for inquiring into Serinhaem affair	254
282. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cowper ..	Feb. 3	..	Mr. Scarlett instructed to communicate above proposition to Brazilian Government ..	254
283. Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Jan. 6	Feb. 14	Observations on correspondence between Lord Shelburne and Pernambuco Railway Company ..	254
284. " " " " ..	Jan. 11	Feb. 14	Quarterly Report on Slave Trade ..	255
285. " " " " ..	Jan. 13	Feb. 14	Returns of prices of slaves in Pernambuco, Alagoas, and Paraiba	257
286. " " " " ..	Jan. 14	Feb. 14	Opinion of Brazilian Government on employment of slave labour on Pernambuco Railway ..	258
287. " " " " ..	Jan. 14	Feb. 14	Decision in case of Colonel Drummond	259
288. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cowper ..	Feb. 28	..	Satisfaction at opinions entertained by Chevalier Macedo, respecting employment of slave labour on Pernambuco railway ..	259
289. The Earl of Shelburne to Consul Cowper ..	Mar. 7	..	Mr. Scarlett instructed to make a representation to Brazilian Government respecting prosecution of Colonel Drummond. ..	260
290. Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Jan. 24	Mar. 17	Annual Report on Slave Trade. ..	260
291. " " " " ..	Jan. 31	Mar. 17	Acknowledging receipt of Serinhaem Correspondence presented to Parliament. ..	264
292. " " " " ..	Mar. 2	Mar. 24	Return of prices of slaves	265
			Ceará,	265

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Rio Grande do Sul.

	1856	1856	
293. Acting Consul Gardener to the Earl of Clarendon	Apr. 19	June 9	Receipt of circular respecting Act prohibiting British subjects to hold slaves
294. Consul Vereker to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Nov. 1	Feb. 4	Half-yearly Return of prices of slaves.. .. .
295. " " " " ..	Nov. 1	Feb. 4	Ditto
296. " " " " ..	Dec. 31	Feb. 14	Ditto

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Rio de Janeiro.

	1856	1856	
297. Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon .	Mar. 10	Apr. 12	Receipt of circular respecting Act prohibiting British subjects to hold slaves
298. " " " " ..	July 4	Aug. 11	Half-yearly Return of prices of slaves.. .. .

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
299.	Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon	July 22	Sept. 8	Quarterly return of vessels trading with Africa	270
300.	" "	Oct. 2	Dec. 9	Ditto	272
		1857	1857		
301.	" "	Jan. 5	Feb. 14	Ditto	274
302.	" "	Jan. 22	Mar. 24	No slaves landed in 1856. Amount and value of exports.	276
303.	" "	Jan. 22	Mar. 21	Half-yearly return of prices of slaves	276

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*St. Catherine's.*

		1856	1856		
304.	Acting Consul Heaton to the Earl of Clarendon	Apr. 23	June 9	Receipt of circular respecting Act prohibiting British subjects to hold slaves. ..	278
			1857		
305.	" "	Dec. 31	Mar. 24	No slaves during past year imported from Africa ..	278

BUENOS AYRES.

		1856	1857		
306.	Consul Parish to the Earl of Clarendon	Dec. 31	Feb. 14	Suspicion of a Spanish vessel, the " <i>Sultana</i> ," being engaged in Slave Traffic ..	279
		1857			
307.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Parish	Mar. 6	..	Acknowledging above ..	280

FRANCE.

		1856			
308.	The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Cowley	Oct. 1	..	Arrival of a French vessel at Bahia with 4 African blacks as crew, who were not allowed to land	281

PORTUGAL.

		1856	1856		
309.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	Mar. 18	Apr. 2	Correspondence with Viscount d'Athoguia respecting embarkation on board the " <i>Seamew</i> " of a settler and 10 slaves ..	282
310.	" "	Mar. 28	Apr. 2	Purchase of fugitive slave José Maria nearly completed ..	283
311.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	Apr. 8	..	Approving note <i>in re</i> 10 slaves exported from Angola in " <i>Seamew</i> "	284
312.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	Apr. 3	Apr. 12	Has read to Minister for Foreign Affairs despatches respecting fugitive slave José Maria, and renewal of Slave Trade in Brazil	284
313.	" "	Apr. 14	Apr. 25	Description of the " <i>Roberto</i> ," suspected of a Slave Trade expedition	284
314.	" "	Apr. 18	Apr. 25	Correspondence with Viscount d'Athoguia respecting the slave-trader Avellar ..	286
315.	" "	Apr. 18	Apr. 25	Note to Viscount d'Athoguia respecting inhuman conduct of masters of the " <i>General Rego</i> " and " <i>Emilia</i> "	287
316.	" "	Apr. 18	Apr. 25	Communication with Brazilian Minister on state of Slave Trade	288
317.	" "	Apr. 18	Apr. 25	Has communicated to Portuguese Government satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at purchase of José Maria ..	289

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
318.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	Apr. 18	Apr. 25	Has notified to Viscount d'Atho- guia approval of communica- tion respecting settlers remov- ing only their <i>bonâ fide</i> house- hold servants	289
319.	" "	Apr. 18	Apr. 25	Project of Law for abolition of slavery in India	290
320.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	Apr. 26	..	Documents found in possession of passenger captured on board "Mary E. Smith"	290
321.	" "	Apr. 30	..	Approval of application to Vis- count Athoquia for description of the "Roberto"	291
322.	" "	Apr. 30	..	Approving request to Viscount Athoquia that Portuguese Go- vernment would watch Avellar	291
323.	" "	May 1	..	Copy of despatch from Loanda Commissioners respecting in- crease of Slave Trade to south of Benguella	291
324.	" "	May 1	..	Report on Slave Trade at Loanda for 1855	291
325.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	Apr. 26	May 5	Further particulars respecting Portuguese vessel "Roberto".	291
326.	" "	Apr. 26	May 5	Purchase of José Maria, the fugitive slave, by Senhor Ma- galhaes	293
327.	" "	May 8	May 14	Communication with Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting Slave Trade in Por- tuguese African possessions.	293
328.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	May 14	..	Approving language held to Por- tuguese Minister respecting "Roberto"	295
329.	" "	May 14	..	Satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at purchase of fugitive slave, José Maria ..	295
330.	" "	May 16	..	Approving communication to Portuguese Government re- specting proceedings of slave- dealers in Portuguese posses- sions on west coast of Africa.	295
331.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	May 8	May 14	Arrest of Captain Lago for com- plicity in Slave Trade in case of "Emilia"	295
332.	" "	May 10	May 16	Substance of deposition of Cap- tain Lago	298
333.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	May 20	..	Approving proceedings respect- ing ill-treatment of free African passengers on board "General Rego" and "Emilia"	299
334.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	May 17	May 24	Has communicated to Portuguese Government information of Commissioners at Loanda re- specting Slave Trade. Portu- guese Government are about to send out another corvette. Proposal to expel slave-traders from Portuguese possessions.	299
335.	" "	May 17	May 24	Interview between Senhor Ma- galhaes and the fugitive slave José Maria	300
336.	" "	May 26	June 3	Note from Viscount d'Athoquia concerning instructions to Go- vernor-General of Angola to watch De Carpo and Silva Correa	300
337.	" "	May 27	June 3	Has communicated to Senhor Magalhaes satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at pur- chase of José Maria	301
338.	" "	May 28	June 3	Note from Viscount d'Athoquia respecting "General Rego" case	301
339.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	June 4	..	Article from "Jornal do Com- mercio" respecting expulsion of Avellar from Brazil	302
340.	" "	June 6	..	Approving proceedings reported in despatch of 27th ultimo ..	302

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
341.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	June 14	June 26	Copy of Memorandum to Marquis de Loulé respecting Slave Trade matters	302
342.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	June 26	..	Despatch from Mr. Jerningham, stating that expulsion of Avellar was the spontaneous act of Brazilian Government	304
343.	" "	June 30	..	Approving Memorandum to Marquis de Loulé in Slave Trade matters	304
344.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	June 27	July 4	Correspondence with Consul Johnston and Marquis de Loulé respecting suspected slaver " <i>Locomotora</i> "	304
345.	" "	June 28	July 4	Progress of Law for abolition of slavery in Ambriz, Cabinda, and Molembo	306
346.	" "	June 28	July 4	Progress of Law enacting liberation of female slave children born in transmarine Provinces of Portugal	306
347.	The Earl of Clarendon to Count Lavradio	July 7	..	Commodore Adams denies having given orders for detention of Portuguese vessels carrying slaves coastwise	307
348.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	July 8	..	Correspondence with Count Lavradio on above subject	307
349.	" "	July 8	..	Approving proceedings respecting " <i>Locomotora</i> "	308
350.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	July 3	July 9	Note from Marquis de Loulé respecting " <i>Locomotora</i> "	308
351.	" "	July 3	July 9	Explanation in regard to Mr. Jerningham's despatch of May 12, respecting expulsion of Avellar from Brazil	309
352.	" "	July 7	July 14	Further note from Marquis de Loulé relative to " <i>Locomotora</i> "	309
353.	" "	July 8	July 14	Law enacting liberation of slaves belonging to the State, to Municipal Chambers, and to "Misericordias," in Portuguese Colonial Possessions	311
354.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	July 15	..	Receipt of explanation respecting expulsion of Avellar. Satisfaction at co-operation of Brazilian Minister in Slave Trade matters	312
355.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	July 16	July 24	Has notified to Portuguese Government satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at measures respecting " <i>Locomotora</i> "	312
356.	" "	July 18	July 24	Law enacting eventual abolition of slavery in Ambriz, Cabinda, and Molembo	313
357.	" "	July 18	July 24	Law enacting liberation of slaves upon entering the Kingdom of Portugal	314
358.	" "	July 23	Aug. 3	Has communicated to Marquis de Loulé Commodore Adams' denial of orders having been issued by him for detaining all vessels carrying slaves belonging to Portuguese colonists	315
359.	" "	July 27	Aug. 3	Instructions to Governor of Macao respecting extinction of slavery	315
360.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	Aug. 8	..	Approving having communicated to Portuguese Government Commodore Adams' denial of orders imputed to him	316
361.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	Aug. 2	Aug. 11	Law providing for freedom of children of female slaves born in Portuguese Ultramarine Possessions	316
362.	" "	Aug. 2	Aug. 11	Law providing for freedom of slaves belonging to Churches	317

No.	Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
363. Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	.. Aug. 26	Sept. 3	Law providing for freedom of all slaves arriving in Portugal or Colonial Possessions in India, &c.	318
364. " " "	.. Aug. 27	Sep 13	Further inquiries respecting "Locomotora"	319
365. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	.. Sept. 8	..	To thank Portuguese Government for attention shown to Dr. Livingston	319
366. Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	.. Sept. 6	Sept. 13	Portaria respecting abolition of Slave Trade in India. Hopes of abolishing Slave Trade in Cape de Verd Islands. ..	319
367. " " "	.. Sept. 8	Sept. 13	Report of Portuguese Colonial Board respecting transfer of slaves from Portuguese Possessions in Africa	320
368. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	.. Sept. 20	..	Satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at disposition of Viscount Sá to abolish Slave Trade in Portuguese Colonial Possessions	322
369. " " "	.. Sept. 22	..	Confirmation of statement that Africans landed at Whydah from "General Rego" were put to death by King of Dahomey	323
370. Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	.. Sept. 18	Sept. 24	Portuguese corvette "Goa" sailed for Loanda. Brazilian Consul gone to his post. Value of "General Pinkney" divided between officers and crew of "Serra do Pilar"	323
371. " " "	.. Sept. 18	Sept. 24	Has expressed thanks of Her Majesty's Government for attention shown to Dr. Livingston	323
372. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	.. Sept. 26	..	Extract from declaration of master of "Mary E. Smith," implicating Portuguese Consul at Baltimore	324
373. " " "	.. Oct. 7	..	Approving letter of introduction furnished to Brazilian Consul appointed to Loanda	324
374. Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	.. Oct. 5	Oct. 11	Despatch regarding extinction of slavery in Portuguese Colonial Possessions has been communicated to Minister of Marine and Colonies	324
375. " " "	.. Oct. 5	Oct. 11	Copy of note to Marquis de Loulé respecting confirmation of statement that passengers landed at Whydah by "General Rego" were put to death..	324
376. " " "	.. Oct. 5	Oct. 11	Has communicated to Portuguese Government deposition of master of "Mary E. Smith," implicating Consul at Baltimore. ..	325
377. " " "	.. Oct. 5	Oct. 11	Capture of a vessel, supposed to be the "Roberto," by H.M.S. "Teazer"	326
378. " " "	.. Oct. 8	Oct. 13	Portaria imposing restrictions on factories on Angola coast approved by Royal decree ..	326
379. " " "	.. Oct. 8	Oct. 13	Condemnation of crew of "General Pinkney"	327
380. " " "	.. Oct. 14	Oct. 24	Note from Marquis de Loulé respecting vessel captured by the "Teazer"	327
381. " " "	.. Oct. 18	Oct. 24	Correspondence respecting re-shipment of negro children from Oporto to Brazil	328
382. The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	.. Oct. 24	..	Approving communication to Portuguese Government respecting fate of emancipados landed at Whydah from "Africano" and "Emilia" ..	331

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
383.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	Oct. 25	..	Approving communication of deposition of master of " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> "	331
384.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	Portaria respecting abolition of slavery in Cape de Verds ..	331
385.	" "	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	Marquis de Loulé considers prize of the "Teazer" to be the " <i>Roberto</i> "	332
386.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	Nov. 3	..	Copy of Loanda Commissioners' despatch respecting scheme for escape of Benito Derizanz ..	332
387.	" "	Nov. 3	..	Information from Commodore Adams respecting capture of " <i>Roberto</i> " by "Teazer" ..	333
388.	" "	Nov. 3	..	Correspondence with Marquis de Loulé respecting negro children brought from Brazil ..	333
389.	" "	Nov. 3	..	Respecting permission given to Senhor Pedreira to transport 100 freed negroes to Isle of St. Thomé	333
390.	" "	Nov. 3	..	To thank Portuguese Government for kind treatment of Dr. Livingston at Tete and Quillimane	334
391.	" "	Nov. 5	..	Copy of Consul Kuper's despatch of September 17, respecting schooner " <i>C. F. A. Cole</i> "	334
392.	" "	Nov. 21	..	Mr. Searlett's despatch of September 24, respecting Slave Trade movements on coast of Africa	334
393.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	Nov. 14	Nov. 25	Has communicated to Portuguese Government Commodore Adams' information respecting capture of " <i>Roberto</i> " ..	334
394.	" "	Nov. 14	Nov. 25	Has conveyed to M. Monteiro and Marquis de Loulé satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at co-operation <i>in re</i> negro children shipped to Brazil ..	335
395.	" "	Nov. 15	Nov. 25	Has thanked Portuguese Government for hospitality shown to Dr. Livingston by Portuguese authorities at Tete and Quillimane	335
396.	" "	Nov. 15	Nov. 25	Relative to permission to Senhor Pedreira to transport 100 freed negroes to San Thomé ..	335
397.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	Nov. 26	..	Copy of despatch from Consul Morgan respecting brig " <i>Africano</i> ," formerly " <i>General Rego</i> ," suspected of Slave Trade	336
398.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	Nov. 27	Dec. 3	Note from Brazilian Minister to Marquis de Loulé respecting " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> "	336
399.	" "	Nov. 27	Dec. 3	Notification in " <i>Diario do Governo</i> ," respecting assistance rendered to Dr. Livingston by Portuguese Colonial authorities ..	338
400.	" "	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Portaria enjoining the education of children of Chiefs at Loanda ..	339
401.	" "	Nov. 26	Dec. 3	Despatch from Governor-General of Angola respecting " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> "	339
402.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	Dec. 4	..	Dr. Livingston's report of journey across the continent of Africa ..	341
403.	" "	Dec. 6	..	Approving steps respecting Portuguese slave-dealers implicated in " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> ." To thank M. Monteiro for his communications	341
404.	" "	Dec. 6	..	To thank Marquis de Loulé for his communications on Slave Trade matters	341

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
405.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	Dec. 2	Dec. 9	Note to Marquis de Loulé thanking him for Slave Trade communications ..	341
406.	" "	Dec. 3	Dec. 9	Has communicated to Portuguese Government Mr. Scarlett's information respecting Slave Trade in Angola, Benguella, and St. Thomas ..	342
407.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	Dec. 16	..	Approving proceedings reported in despatch of 2nd instant ..	343
408.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	Dec. 8	Dec. 17	The Marquis de Loulé's answer to Brazilian Minister respecting " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> " ..	343
409.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	Dec. 26	..	Despatch from Loanda Commissioners relative to irregular proceedings of Board of Protection at Angola ..	344
410.	" "	Dec. 26	..	Result of trials respecting " <i>C. F. A. Cole</i> " ..	345
411.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	Dec. 19	Dec. 29	Has thanked Brazilian Minister for co-operation in re " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> " ..	345
412.	" "	Dec. 19	Dec. 29	Has thanked Marquis de Loulé for communications on Slave Trade matters ..	345
413.	" "	Dec. 19	Dec. 29	Appointment of Senhor Demony as head of a separate department for dispatch of Slave Trade business ..	346
414.	" "	Dec. 19	Dec. 29	Decree abolishing compulsory labour of free negroes in Angola ..	346
415.	" "	Dec. 19	Dec. 29	Decree securing the enfranchisement of liberated negroes ..	348
416.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	Jan. 6	..	Acquittal of Portuguese Vice-Consul at Baltimore in case of " <i>C. F. A. Cole</i> " ..	349
417.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	Jan. 5	Jan. 14	Copy of note to Marquis de Loulé respecting proceedings of Angola Board of Protection ..	349
418.	" "	Jan. 5	Jan. 14	Law abolishing slavery in Macao and dependencies ..	351
419.	" "	Jan. 7	Jan. 14	Portaria respecting application of funds of Board of Protection to remission of slave children ..	352
420.	" "	Jan. 6	Jan. 14	Portaria respecting registration of slaves at San Thomé and Principe ..	353
421.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	Jan. 16	..	Copies of despatches from Loanda Commissioners respecting slave-traders resident at Benguella ..	354
422.	" "	Jan. 16	..	Ditto, respecting transport of slaves by Count d'Arpoar on board the " <i>Esperança</i> " ..	354
423.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	Jan. 14	Jan. 22	Relative to the case of the " <i>Flying Eagle</i> " ..	355
424.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	Jan. 24	..	Satisfaction at views of Portuguese Government regarding registration of slaves at San Thomé and Principe ..	356
425.	" "	Jan. 26	..	Copy of despatch from Cape Commissioners announcing death of Senhor Rebello ..	356
426.	" "	Jan. 26	..	To express satisfaction at proceedings of Portuguese authorities respecting " <i>Flying Eagle</i> " ..	356
427.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	Jan. 26	Feb. 4	Copy of note to Portuguese Government respecting laws affecting slave-traders ..	357
428.	" "	Jan. 26	Feb. 4	Respecting Count d'Arpoar ..	358
429.	" "	Feb. 3	Feb. 14	Viscount Sá acquainted with satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at views respecting registration of slaves ..	359
430.	" "	Feb. 5	Feb. 14	Has communicated to Portuguese Government intelligence of death of Senhor Rebello ..	359

No.		Date. 1857	Receipt. 1857	SUBJECT.	Page
431.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	Feb. 5	Feb. 14	Has communicated satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at approval by Portuguese Government of measures of the Judge of Benguella in case of " <i>P. Solé</i> "	359
432.	" "	Feb. 7	Feb. 14	Appointment of Chevalier Duprat as Portuguese Commissioner at the Cape, and of Senhor Valdez as Arbitrator..	360
433.	" "	Feb. 12	Feb. 23	Note from Portuguese Government announcing above appointments	361
434.	" "	Feb. 12	Feb. 23	Portaria to Governor-General of Mozambique respecting attention to Dr. Livingston ..	361
435.	" "	Feb. 23	Mar. 3	Portaria regulating transmission of slaves in Angola, Mozambique, St. Thomas, and Prince ..	362
436.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	Mar. 4	..	Satisfaction at Portaria respecting assistance to scientific travellers	363
437.	" "	Mar. 6	..	Reports of trials of Portuguese Vice-Consul at Baltimore, and others, for slave-trading in re " <i>C. F. A. Cole</i> "	363
438.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	Mar. 2	Mar. 10	Correspondence with the Marquis de Loulé respecting loan by Board of Guardians of Slaves at Angola to Colonial Government, and case of Fabião ..	363
439.	" "	Mar. 2	Mar. 10	Note from Marquis de Loulé respecting Count d'Arpoar ..	365
440.	" "	Mar. 3	Mar. 10	Receipt of despatch of the 11th ultimo	367
441.	" "	Mar. 3	Mar. 10	Arrival of master and crew of " <i>General Pinkney</i> ," and of slave-trader Benito Derizans ..	367
442.	" "	Mar. 7	Mar. 15	Copy of note to Marquis de Loulé respecting " <i>Locomotora</i> "	368
443.	" "	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Correspondence respecting abolition of slavery at St. Vincent ..	369
444.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	Mar. 16	..	Approving steps in re " <i>Locomotora</i> "	371
445.	" "	Mar. 16	..	Satisfaction at steps by Portuguese authorities to abolish slavery in the Cape Verds ..	371
446.	Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon	Mar. 14	Mar. 24	Has communicated despatch of 4th instant to Viscount Sá ..	371
447.	" "	Mar. 14	Mar. 24	Further particulars respecting Portuguese Vice-Consul at Baltimore	371
448.	" "	Mar. 14	Mar. 24	Portaria abolishing slavery at St. Vincent, Cape de Verds ..	372
449.	" "	Mar. 14	Mar. 24	Portaria addressed to Governments of Mozambique and Angola respecting transfer of slaves in Portuguese Colonies of Africa	373
450.	" "	Mar. 17	Mar. 24	Circular to Portuguese Consuls in Brazil respecting fate of negroes landed at Whydah, coast of Africa	374
451.	" "	Mar. 18	Mar. 24	Progress of Project of Law for abolition of slavery in St. Vincent	376
452.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard	Mar. 30	..	To thank Marquis de Loulé for communication of his circular to Portuguese Consuls in Brazil, relative to inhuman conduct of masters of Portuguese vessels	376

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Cape Verds.*

No.	Date.	Receipt.	SUBJECT.	Page
	1856	1856		
453. Consul Miller to the Earl of Clarendon ..	July 26	Aug. 11	Correspondence respecting " <i>N. Hand</i> " ..	377
454. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Miller ..	1857 Feb. 4	..	His suspicions respecting " <i>N. Hand</i> " were well founded ..	378

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Lisbon.*

	1856	1856		
455. Consul Smith to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Oct. 18	Oct. 24	Decree respecting factories on coast of Angola ..	379

SARDINIA.

	1856	1856		
456. The Earl of Clarendon to Sir J. Hudson ..	June 24	..	Correspondence with Marquis d'Azeglio in case of " <i>Sansone</i> " ..	381

SPAIN.

	1856	1856		
457. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden ..	Apr. 8	..	Copy of Mr. Crawford's despatch of 9th January, respecting emancipados ..	383
458. " " " " ..	Apr. 8	..	Mr. Crawford's observations on General Zavala's note of 19th January, respecting introduction of negroes into Cuba ..	383
459. " " " " ..	Apr. 8	..	Copy of Mr. Crawford's despatch of 28th February, respecting landing of Bozals at Sierra Morena ..	383
460. " " " " ..	Apr. 8	..	Copy of Mr. Crawford's despatch of 2nd March, respecting expected landings of slaves ..	384
461. " " " " ..	Apr. 15	..	To suggest to Spanish Government that dismissal of authorities of any district of Cuba where slaves were landed, would stop Slave Trade ..	384
462. Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Apr. 7	Apr. 19	Correspondence respecting landing of Bozals in Cuba. Assertion of Spanish Government that Slave Trade is extinguished ..	384
463. " " " " ..	Apr. 8	Apr. 19	Assertion that Slave Trade is extinguished is inconsistent with reports from other persons ..	385
464. " " " " ..	Apr. 26	May 12	Her Catholic Majesty has confirmed appointment of Don C. Valdez as Secretary to Mixed Court at Havana ..	385
465. " " " " ..	May 5	May 12	Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires has communicated despatch from his Government showing its zeal in suppressing Slave Trade ..	386
466. " " " " ..	May 7	May 12	Answer of Spanish Government respecting landing of Bozals in Sierra Morena ..	386
467. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden ..	May 15	..	To thank Senhor Varnhagen for information respecting Slave Trade. Copy of circular respecting co-operation with Brazilian colleagues ..	387
468. Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon ..	May 25	May 30	Senhor Varnhagen's acknowledgment of thanks of Her Majesty's Government ..	387

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
469.	The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden ..	May 31	..	Copy of Mr. Crawford's despatch of 12th April, stating that his information may be relied on	388
470.	" " " ..	May 31	..	Copy of despatch from Mr. Crawford, showing demoralising effects of Slave Trade in Cuba	388
471.	" " " ..	May 31	..	To express satisfaction at Captain-General's conduct in expelling slave-traders from Cuba	388
472.	" " " ..	June 10	..	To notify to Spanish Government appointment of Messrs. Crawford and Lousada as Judge and Arbitrator in Mixed Commission Court at Havana	389
473.	" " " ..	June 13	..	Copy of Mr. Crawford's despatch of 28th of April, respecting slaves landed at Granadillo	389
474.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway ..	July 12	..	Copy of despatch from Havana Commissioners respecting introduction of free labourers into Cuba	389
475.	" " " ..	July 12	..	Ditto, respecting vigour of Slave Trade in Cuba	389
476.	Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon ..	July 2	July 13	Note from Spanish Government respecting Prize Fund	390
477.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway ..	Aug. 8	..	Copy of Mr. Crawford's despatch of 28th June, respecting landing of slaves near Cabañas	390
478.	" " " ..	Aug. 13	..	Report from Commodore Adams respecting proceedings of Roman Catholic Mission sent to the islands in the Gulf of Guinea	391
479.	Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Aug. 23	Aug. 28	The Spanish Government have made inquiries respecting introduction of free labourers into Cuba	391
480.	" " " ..	Aug. 29	Sept. 11	Reply of Spanish Government respecting importation of Bozals into Cuba	391
481.	" " " ..	Aug. 29	Sept. 11	Denial by Spanish Government of disembarkations of slaves at Manzanillo and San Juan de los Remedios	394
482.	" " " ..	Aug. 29	Sept. 11	Denial of Spanish Government of landing of slaves at San Cayetano	394
483.	" " " ..	Oct. 10	Oct. 16	Circular to Spanish Consuls authorizing them to issue certificates similar to those mentioned in Article X of Treaty of 1835	395
484.	" " " ..	Oct. 12	Oct. 17	Request of Spanish Government that instructions may be issued to British authorities to recognize above certificates	397
485.	Mr. Otway to the Earl of Shelburne ..	Oct. 16	Oct. 22	Official copy of above circular to Spanish Consuls	399
486.	The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden ..	Nov. 1	..	Answer to Señor P. Diaz' denial of the accuracy of Mr. Crawford's return of slaves imported into Cuba in 1855	399
487.	" " " ..	Nov. 3	..	Opinion of Havana Commissioners that the scheme for introduction of free labourers into Cuba only covers Slave Trade	400
488.	" " " ..	Nov. 25	..	Her Majesty's Government cannot recognise Consular certificates as sufficient substitutes for certificates mentioned in Article X of Anti-Slave Trade Treaty with Spain of 1835	400
489.	" " " ..	Dec. 8	..	Correspondence on claim of Spanish Government for 6,000 dollars paid by them to owners of " <i>Arrogante Emilio</i> ," as compensation for her detention	401

LIST OF PAPERS.

XXV

No.	Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
490. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden ..	Dec. 11	..	Correspondence respecting claim for compensation of owners of " <i>Fernando Po</i> " ..	403
491. Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Dec. 14	Dec. 19	Note from Marquis de Pidal respecting refusal of Her Majesty's Government to recognize Consular certificates ..	407
492. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden ..	Dec. 15	..	Copy of despatch from Mr. Crawford, respecting landing of 600 slaves at Sierra Morena in October last ..	409
493. " " " " ..	1857 Jan. 10	..	Copies of despatches from Mr. Crawford respecting several recent landings of slaves ..	410
494. Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Jan. 3	1857 Jan. 13	Note from General Zavala asserting rigorous measures of Captain-General in consequence of landing at Sierra Morena in February last ..	410
495. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden ..	Jan. 21	..	Copies of despatches from Mr. Crawford, inclosing the answer of the Captain-General of Cuba respecting landing of slaves at Las Charcas and Sierra Morena ..	411
496. Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Jan. 25	Jan. 31	Transmitting note from Spanish Government announcing nomination of Spanish Judge of Mixed Court at Havana ..	412
497. " " " " ..	Jan. 25	Jan. 31	Respecting scheme for the introduction of free negroes into Cuba and Porto Rico ..	412
498. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden ..	Feb. 3	..	To endeavour to prevent introduction of free labourers into Cuba and Porto Rico ..	412
499. " " " " ..	Feb. 5	..	Copy of despatch from Mr. Crawford. Landing of 400 slaves near Santa Cruz. No landing at Zarza ..	412
500. " " " " ..	Feb. 5	..	Ditto. Landing of 485 slaves at Sagua, and 304 near Rio Dominica ..	413
501. " " " " ..	Feb. 7	..	Her Majesty's Government cannot consent to alterations proposed by Spanish Government in Equipment Article of Anti-Slave Trade Treaty of June 28, 1835 ..	413
502. " " " " ..	Mar. 9	..	Copies of two despatches from Mr. Crawford. Landing of two cargoes of negroes in the River Monati and at Jibaro, on coast of Cuba ..	414
503. " " " " ..	Mar. 10	..	Copies of despatches from Havana Commissioners, and from Mr. Crawford, respecting Slave Trade in Cuba. To draw attention of Spanish Government to facility for obtaining cédulas ..	415
504. " " " " ..	Mar. 20	..	Copy of correspondence between Mr. Crawford and Captain-General, respecting landings of two cargoes of slaves in the River Monati and at Jibaro ..	415
505. " " " " ..	Mar. 30	..	Correspondence respecting " <i>Conchita</i> " ..	415

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Barcelona*.

506. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Baker ..	1857 Mar. 21	..	Case of " <i>Conchita</i> ." Not to issue, for the future, such certificates as in above case ..	417
---	-----------------	----	--	-----

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Havana*.

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
507.	Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon	Feb. 26	Apr. 1	Receipt of despatch of 18th January, respecting emancipados.	418
508.	"	Feb. 28	Apr. 1	Receipt of despatch of 1st February, respecting facilities for slave-trading in Cuba	418
509.	"	Feb. 28	Apr. 1	Landing of 524 Bozals at Sierra Morena	419
510.	"	Mar. 2	Apr. 1	Three slavers expected; one has landed 350 slaves	420
511.	"	Mar. 2	Apr. 1	Case of Cuaco and Jem Ambrister	422
512.	"	Mar. 5	Apr. 1	Expected landing near Cayo Frances	422
513.	"	Mar. 5	Apr. 1	Two arrivals of Chinese labourers at Havana	423
514.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford	Apr. 8	..	Respecting Cuaco and Jem Ambrister	423
515.	Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon	Mar. 24	May 1	Ditto	423
516.	"	Mar. 26	May 1	Has expressed to General Concha satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at measures for registration of slaves	424
517.	"	Apr. 9	May 1	Respecting 14 free negroes and some children proceeding to Africa	424
518.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford	May 14	..	Approving measures respecting free negroes on their way to Africa	424
519.	Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon	Apr. 12	May 19	Thanks for communication to Spanish Government, of his observations respecting landing of slaves at Granadillo	425
520.	"	Apr. 12	May 19	Demoralizing effects of Slave Trade. Observations on "P. Soulé"	425
521.	"	Apr. 13	May 19	List of slave-traders recently expelled from Cuba	425
522.	"	Apr. 14	May 19	House of Menendez and Valdevieso provided with cedulas for three expected cargoes of slaves	426
523.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford	May 30	..	Ditto. Approval of proceedings	426
524.	Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon	Apr. 24	June 5	Reported landing of slaves near Cabañas not confirmed	426
525.	"	Apr. 28	June 5	Recent landing of slaves at Granadillo	427
526.	"	May 7	June 5	Frustration of attempted landings of slaves at Batabano and Puerto Principe	428
527.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford	June 14	..	Ditto. Satisfaction at vigilance of local authorities	429
528.	Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon	May 24	June 30	Receipt of despatch of 8th April, respecting Cuaco and Jem Ambrister	429
529.	"	June 28	July 26	J. Baptist Dasalu will be sent to England on 10th July	430
530.	"	June 23	Aug. 1	Receipt of approval respecting freed negroes returning to Africa	430
531.	"	June 24	Aug. 1	Approval of proceedings respecting abuses in issuing cedulas	430
532.	"	June 28	Aug. 1	Landing of 300 Bozals near Cabañas on the 8th instant	431
533.	"	July 10	Aug. 1	Letter to Earl of Chichester respecting J. Baptist Dasalu	432
534.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford	Aug. 27	..	Thanks of Church Missionary Society for efforts in tracing J. Baptist Dasalu	432
535.	Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon	Aug. 18	Sept. 15	Correspondence respecting abduction of Indians from Yucatan	433
536.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford	Sept. 30	..	Ditto. Approval	435

No.		Date.	Receipt.	SUBJECT.	Page
		1856	1856		
537.	Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon	Sept. 25	Nov. 3	The " <i>Shanghai</i> ," under the name of the " <i>Havana</i> ," suspected of slave-trading	436
538.	"	Oct. 1	Nov. 3	List of Chinese labourers imported into Havana to September 30, 1856	436
539.	"	Oct. 7	Nov. 3	Correspondence with Captain-General respecting reported landing of slaves at Las Posas.	438
540.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford	Nov. 15	..	Copies of correspondence with Spanish Government respecting reports of numbers of slaves landed in Cuba	439
541.	Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon	Oct. 25	Dec. 1	Receipt of approval of proceedings respecting Yucatan Indians	439
542.	"	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Correspondence with Captain-General respecting landing of 600 Bozals at Sierra Morena, on the 18th instant	439
543.	"	Nov. 28	1857 Jan. 5	Ditto. Confirmation of report.	441
544.	"	Nov. 29	Jan. 5	Memorandum to Captain-General, denouncing expected cargo of negroes by " <i>Paquete de Trinidad</i> "	441
545.	"	Dec. 4	Jan. 5	Letter to Captain-General denouncing landing of 500 Bozals at Las Charcas	442
546.	"	Dec. 10	Jan. 5	Another landing of 400 Bozals near Zarza	443
547.	"	Dec. 16	Jan. 19	Answer of Captain-General to denouncement of landing of slaves at Las Charcas	443
548.	"	Dec. 19	Jan. 19	Letter from Captain-General denying landing of slaves at Sierra Morena on the 18th ultimo	444
549.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford	1857 Jan. 27	..	Extracts from Loanda Commissioners' despatches respecting " <i>Flying Eagle</i> "	445
550.	"	Jan. 29	..	Note from Spanish Government respecting landing of 524 Bozals at Sierra Morena in February 1856	445
551.	Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon	1856 Dec. 26	Feb. 2	Receipt of despatch of 15th November, respecting accuracy of reports of slave-landings in Cuba	445
552.	"	Dec. 28	Feb. 2	Landing of 400 negroes did not take place at Zarza, but, probably, at Santa Cruz	446
553.	"	1857 Jan. 3	Feb. 2	Letter to Captain-General denouncing landing of 485 slaves near Sagua, and 304 at Rio Dominica	446
554.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford	Feb. 20	..	Extract from Acting Judge Hill's despatch respecting 900 slaves assembled to north of Sierra Leone waiting embarkation for Cuba	447
555.	"	Feb. 27	..	Copy of despatch from Vice-Consul Parish respecting " <i>Sultana</i> ," suspected of slave-trading	447
556.	The Earl of Shelburne to Consul-General Crawford	Feb. 28	..	Copies of despatches from Acting Consul Bartlett, reporting trials of Baptista and Stabell for slave-trading	447
557.	Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon	Jan. 11	Mar. 4	Correspondence with Captain-General respecting landing of 300 Bozals at Rio Monati	448
558.	"	Feb. 4	Mar. 4	Another landing of 400 Bozals at Jibaro. Arrest and expulsion of Diaz	449
559.	"	Feb. 6	Mar. 4	Copies of letters to Commodore Kellett and Rear-Admiral Fanshawe respecting Slave Trade.	449
560.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford	Mar. 9	..	Approving proceedings respecting reported disembarkation of slaves in Rio Monati	451

No.	Date.	Receipt.	SUBJECT.	Page
	1857	1857		
561. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford	Mar. 9		Approving steps for expulsion of Diaz and De Castro ..	451
562. " " ..	Mar. 10		To make representation to Captain-General respecting facility of obtaining cédulas for newly-imported slaves ..	451
563. " " ..	Mar. 13	..	Copy of despatch from Governor of Sierra Leone to Mr. Labouchere, with further particulars respecting slaves collected in Rio Pongas for exportation to Cuba ..	451
564. Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon	Feb. 10	Mar. 17	Correspondence with Captain-General respecting landing of two cargoes of slaves at Jibaro and Bahia Honda ..	452
565. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford	Mar. 19	..	Copy of despatch from Mr. Campbell, respecting shipment of two cargoes of slaves from Bight of Benin ..	453

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Porto Rico*.

	1856	1856		
566. The Earl of Clarendon to Acting Consul Lindegren	Apr. 28	..	To co-operate with Brazilian colleague in suppression of Slave Trade ..	454
567. Acting Consul Lindegren to the Earl of Clarendon	May 26	June 14	Receipt of above instructions ..	454
568. " " ..	May 27	June 14	Case of, and correspondence respecting, negro girl Celinda ..	455
569. The Earl of Clarendon to Acting Consul Lindegren	June 30	..	Ditto. Approval ..	457
570. Acting Consul Lindegren to Earl of Clarendon	July 26	Aug. 18	Ditto. Acknowledging approval	457

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Teneriffe*.

	1856	1857		
571. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Murray	Nov. 21	..	Copy of despatch from Mr. Scarlett, respecting slave-vessels said to be provisioned for Slave Trade at Canary Islands ..	458
572. Consul Murray to the Earl of Clarendon	Dec. 24	Jan. 8	No intelligence respecting vessels having taken in supplies at Canary Islands ..	458
573. " " ..	Dec. 30	Jan. 14	Copy of despatch from Vice-Consul Topham. Slave-vessels are not supplied with provisions or water at Lanzarote ..	459

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Trinidad de Cuba*.

	1856	1856		
574. Vice-Consul Smith to the Earl of Clarendon	Mar. 31	May 1	No landings of slaves during quarter ending March 31 ..	460
575. " " ..	Mar. 31	May 1	Visit of Captain-General to Trinidad and conversation with him on Slave Trade matters ..	460
576. " " ..	June 30	Sept. 1	No landings of slaves during quarter ending June 30 ..	460

TRIPOLI.

No.	Date.	Receipt.	SUBJECT.	Page
	1856	1856		
577. Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon	Apr. 28	May 20	Exportation of slaves from this Regency abolished	462
578. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Herman	May 28	..	Copy of despatch from Consul Ongley respecting Slave Trade from Tripoli to Crete	462
579. Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon	June 20	June 30	Embarkation of 95 slaves for the Levant	462
580. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Herman	July 5	..	Ditto. Approving proceedings.	464
581. Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon	June 28	July 28	Deposition relating to bills of health issued by Quarantine Department	464
582. " " " "	June 28	July 28	Reported shipment of 50 or 60 slaves for the Levant in a Tunisian xebeque	465
583. " " " "	July 1	July 28	Respecting shipments of slaves to Candia	466
584. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Herman	July 29	..	To call attention of Pasha to flagrant evasion of port regulations by embarkations of slaves	467
585. " " " "	July 30	..	Respecting embarkation of slaves on board Tunisian xebeque ..	467
586. " " " "	July 31	..	Necessity of effectual measures to stop exportation of slaves ..	467
587. Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon	July 18	Aug. 5	Acknowledging approval of proceedings respecting embarkations of slaves	468
588. " " " "	Aug. 14	Aug. 26	Seizure at Candia of the xebeque which sailed from Tripoli, with slaves	468
589. " " " "	Sept. 6	Oct. 11	Steps taken by the Pasha for prohibiting export of slaves ..	468
590. " " " "	Sept. 8	Oct. 11	Receipt of despatch of July 30, respecting seizure of slaver at Candia	469
591. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Herman	Oct. 30	..	Satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at steps of the Pasha to suppress Slave Trade	469
592. Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon	Nov. 15	Dec. 17	Extract of report from Consul at Mourzouk on Slave Trade with Algeria	469
593. " " " "	Nov. 16	Dec. 17	Fresh infractions of the prohibitory firman at Bengazi and Tripoli	470
594. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Herman	Dec. 26	..	Instructions to Lord Stratford respecting slaves found in "Messhaud" at Bengazi. To send to Lord Stratford copies of all his despatches on Slave Trade matters	471
595. Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon	Dec. 12	Dec. 30	Embarkation of 40 slaves for Smyrna, on board the "Messhauda"	472
596. " " " "	Dec. 26	Jan. 12	Shipment of more than 100 negroes by Imperial frigate "Saida Shaki"	472
597. " " " "	Jan. 21	Feb. 4	Orders issued for punishment of owners of slaves shipped in "Messhaud"	472
598. " " " "	Feb. 16	Mar. 9	Arrival of Her Majesty's ship "Recruit" to inquire into Slave Trade	473

TURKEY.

	1856	1856	
599. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford ..	Apr. 26	..	Slave Trade between Tripoli and Rhodes and Canea
600. Lord Stratford to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Apr. 24	May 7	Instructions to Pasha of Tripoli respecting Slave Trade ..

No.	Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
601. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford ..	May 13	..	Governor of Tripoli should be instructed to inflict summary punishment on slave-traders..	476
602. " " " ..	May 28	..	Hope of Her Majesty's Government that prohibitory Decree may be carried into effect immediately in Tripoli ..	476
603. Lord Stratford to the Earl of Clarendon ..	June 9	June 23	Question of Slave Trade under consideration of the Porte ..	477
604. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford ..	June 23	..	Respecting Slave Trade at Rhodes ..	477
605. Lord Stratford to the Earl of Clarendon ..	June 26	July 9	Respecting slaves arrived at Mytilene from Barbary ..	477
606. " " " ..	July 10	July 22	Representation to the Porte respecting Slave Trade between Turkey and Tripoli ..	478
607. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford ..	July 28	..	Approving representation respecting Slave Trade ..	479
608. " " " ..	Aug. 8	..	Copy of circular to Her Majesty's Consuls in the Levant respecting Slave Trade from Tripoli ..	479
609. " " " ..	Aug. 8	..	Copies of despatches from Major Herman of 28th June and 1st July, respecting shipments of slaves from Tripoli ..	479
610. " " " ..	Sept. 29	..	Despatches from Bombay Government respecting Slave Trade in Red Sea ..	479
611. Lord Stratford to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Sept. 29	Oct. 8	Correspondence respecting continuance of Slave Trade ..	483
612. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford ..	Oct. 9	..	Course to be adopted towards Turkish Government respecting Slave Trade ..	484
613. " " " ..	Nov. 26	..	Respecting slaver captured by the Honourable East India Company's steamer "Falkland" ..	485
614. Lord Stratford to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Dec. 8	Dec. 18	Promise of Reshid Pasha respecting Slave Trade ..	485
615. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford ..	Dec. 26	..	Approving proceedings respecting Slave Trade carried on with dominions of the Porte ..	488
616. " " " ..	Dec. 26	..	Copy of despatch from Colonel Herman respecting slaves found on board " <i>Messhaud</i> ".	488
617. " " " ..	Jan. 2	..	Ditto, respecting " <i>Messhauda</i> ".	488
618. Lord Stratford to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Dec. 29 1856	Jan. 9 1857	Assurances as to abolition of Slave Trade ..	489
619. " " " ..	Jan. 8	Jan. 9	The Porte's official note abolishing slavery is placed in his hands ..	489
620. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford ..	Jan. 15	..	Copy of despatch from Colonel Herman respecting Ottoman frigate " <i>Saidi Shaki</i> " ..	489
621. Lord Stratford to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Jan. 5	Jan. 25	Abolition of Black Slave Trade sanctioned by the Sultan ..	489
622. " " " ..	Jan. 12	Jan. 25	Further respecting prohibition of Traffic in Blacks ..	490
623. " " " ..	Jan. 12	Jan. 25	Copy of note to Ethem Pasha respecting slave transactions at Bengazi and Tripoli ..	490
624. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford ..	Jan. 28	..	Approving note to Ethem Pasha	491
625. Lord Stratford to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Jan. 26	Feb. 12	Further as to official note respecting abolition of negro slavery ..	492
626. " " " ..	Jan. 31	Feb. 12	Copy of Porte's note on abolition of negro Slave Trade in the Sultan's dominions ..	492
627. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford ..	Feb. 13	..	To express gratification of Her Majesty's Government at abolition of Slave Trade by the Porte ..	494
628. Lord Stratford to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Feb. 26	Mar. 14	Slave Traffic at Diarbekir ..	495
629. " " " ..	Feb. 27	Mar. 14	Determination of the Sultan to enforce suppression of the Slave Trade ..	495
630. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford ..	Mar. 18	..	Not to relax in efforts for extinction of slavery in Turkey ..	496

No.	Date.	Receipt.	SUBJECT.	Page
	1857	1857		
631. The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford ..	Mar. 18	..	Approving language held to the Sultan respecting abolition of slavery	496
632. " " " " ..	Mar. 23	..	Satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at instructions sent to the Pasha Governor of Dardanelles, relative to vessels with slaves on board ..	496

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—Bagdad.

633. Consul-General Kemball to the Earl of Clarendon	1856 Sept. 30	1856 Nov. 15	Capture of slaver carrying Turkish colours 497
--	------------------	-----------------	--

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Canea in Crete.*

	1856	1856	
634. Consul Ongley to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Jan. 25	Apr. 24	Arrival of two Turkish vessels from Barbary, with slaves .. 504
635. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Ongley ..	Apr. 26	..	To report to the Foreign Office all communications made to Lord Stratford 504
636. Consul Ongley to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Apr. 25	May 14	Copy of despatch to Lord Stratford respecting Ottoman vessel " <i>Fesula</i> " 504
637. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Ongley ..	May 17	..	To express to Vely Pasha the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at his having punished Arabs for cruelty to their slaves on board " <i>Fesula</i> " 505
638. Consul Ongley to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Apr. 10	May 20	List of vessels arrived from Tripoli with slaves on board.. 505
639. " " " " ..	May 13	July 7	Receipt of despatch of April 26. 507
640. " " " " ..	June 12	July 22	Letter from Governor of Crete respecting " <i>Fesula</i> ".. .. 507
641. " " " " ..	July 11	July 28	Arrival and detention of a vessel with 54 slaves 508
642. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Ongley ..	July 30	..	Ditto. Satisfaction at proceedings of Pasha 508
643. " " " " ..	Aug. 3	..	Entire prohibition of exportation of slaves from Tripoli .. 508
644. Consul Ongley to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Aug. 19	Oct. 18	Receipt of despatch of 30th July 509
645. " " " " ..	Aug. 26	Oct. 18	Receipt of despatch of 3rd August 509
646. " " " " ..	Dec. 23	1857 Feb. 14	Arrival of Turkish vessel, the " <i>Mashallah</i> ," with slaves, who were set free 509
647. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Ongley ..	1857 Feb. 23	..	Ditto. Satisfaction at steps taken by Vely Pasha 510

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Constantinople.*

648. Consul-General Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon	1857 Mar. 16	1857 Mar. 26	Examination respecting " <i>Kan-garoo</i> " 511
--	-----------------	-----------------	---

TURKEY. (Consular)—*Dardanelles.*

	1856	1856		
649. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Calvert	Aug. 3	..	Entire prohibition of exportation of slaves from Tripoli	.. 520
650. Consul Calvert to the Earl of Clarendon	Sept. 2	Sept. 23	Receipt of above	.. 520
651. „ „	Sept. 11	Sept. 23	Arrival of " <i>Meshaud</i> " with slaves	.. 520
652. „ „	Sept. 20	Oct. 6	Arrival of " <i>Messouda</i> ," from Tunjs. with slaves	.. 520

No.	Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
653. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Calvert ..	Oct. 16	..	Respecting arrival of " <i>Messouda</i> "	521
654. Consul Calvert to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Nov. 18 1857	Dec. 9 1857	Explanations respecting slaves landed at the Dardanelles ..	521
655. " " " ..	Mar. 3	Mar. 20	The Governor of the Dardanelles has received orders to seize any vessels with slaves on board	521

TURKEY. (Consular)—Diarbekir.

656. Consul Holmes to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1857 Jan. 20	1857 Mar. 14	Copy of a despatch to Lord Stratford respecting Slave Trade at Diarbekir, and liberation of 2 Georgian slaves ..	523
657. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Holmes ..	Mar. 18	..	Ditto. To convey to Bessim Pasha thanks of Her Majesty's Government	525

TURKEY. (Consular)—Rhodes.

658. Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon ..	1856 Mar. 31	1856 Apr. 22	Slave Trade at Cyprus. Forty slaves imported from Barbary.	526
659. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell..	Apr. 26	..	Receipt of above. To report to Foreign Office his communications to Lord Stratford on Slave Trade matters ..	526
660. Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon ..	May 21	June 11	Slave Trade at Rhodes ..	526
661. " " " ..	May 27	June 18	Slave Trade at Scio ..	527
662. " " " ..	June 4	June 18	Slave Trade in Ottoman Archipelago	527
663. " " " ..	June 9	June 24	Slave Trade in Mytilene. Extract of despatch from Mr. Colnaghi	528
664. " " " ..	July 6	July 22	Importation of 44 slaves into Scio	528
665. " " " ..	July 12	July 28	Landing of 38 negroes in Scio ..	528
666. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell..	Aug. 3	..	Entire prohibition of exportation of slaves from Tripoli ..	529
667. Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Sept. 19	Oct. 6	Receipt of above	529

TURKEY. (Consular)—Salonica.

668. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Blunt ..	1856 Aug. 3	1856 ..	Entire prohibition of exportation of slaves from Tripoli ..	530
669. Consul Blunt to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Sept. 3	Sept. 16	Receipt of above	530

TURKEY. (Consular)—Smyrna.

670. The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Brant ..	1856 June 30	1856 ..	Extract from Vice-Consul Colnaghi's report respecting arrival of slaves at Mytilene for sale at Smyrna	531
671. Consul Brant to the Earl of Clarendon ..	July 12	July 22	Receipt of above. No slaves brought to Smyrna for sale during last six months ..	531
672. The Earl of Clarendon to Vice-Consul Vedova	Aug. 3	..	Entire prohibition of exportation of slaves from Tripoli ..	531
673. Vice-Consul Vedova to the Earl of Clarendon	Aug. 23	Sept. 1	Receipt of above	532

UNITED STATES.

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
674.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Crampton ..	Apr. 28	..	Respecting use of United States' flag in Slave Trade ..	533
675.	" " " " ..	Apr. 28	..	To co-operate with his Brazilian colleague for suppression of Slave Trade ..	533
676.	Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Apr. 9	Apr. 29	Correspondence with United States' Government respecting " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> " ..	534
677.	The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Crampton ..	May 2	..	Extract from despatch from Loanda Commissioners respecting Slave Trade carried on under American flag ..	534
678.	" " " " ..	May 16	..	Capture of a slaver under American colours, in Benguella Velha Bay, by " <i>Serra do Pilar</i> " ..	535
679.	" " " " ..	May 30	..	Respecting slave-traders expelled from Cuba, supposed to have gone to the United States ..	535
680.	Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon ..	May 27	June 9	Correspondence with United States' Government respecting abuse of American flag ..	535
681.	" " " " ..	May 27	June 18	Correspondence with Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires on Slave Trade matters ..	536
682.	Mr. Lumley to the Earl of Clarendon ..	July 22	Aug. 4	Extract from " <i>New York Herald</i> ," respecting fitting out of slavers in port of New York ..	537
683.	" " " " ..	Nov. 30	Dec. 15	Message of Governor of South Carolina in favour of revival of Slave Trade ..	539
684.	" " " " ..	Dec. 6	Dec. 20	Inefficiency of United States' laws in preventing Slave Trade ..	543
685.	" " " " ..	Dec. 21	Jan. 5	Debates on question of re-opening Slave Trade ..	544
686.	" " " " ..	Dec. 23	Jan. 5	Acquittal of Portuguese Consul at Baltimore in connection with " <i>C. F. A. Cole</i> " ..	555
687.	The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Napier ..	1857 Feb. 19	..	Copies of correspondence respecting the " <i>N. Hand</i> " ..	555

UNITED STATES. (Consular)—Baltimore.

		1856	1856		
688.	Consul Kuper to the Earl of Clarendon ..	July 16	Aug. 9	Suspicious attaching to the " <i>Barman</i> " and " <i>C. F. A. Cole</i> " ..	557
689.	" " " " ..	Sept. 17	Oct. 3	Further particulars respecting " <i>C. F. A. Cole</i> " ..	557
690.	" " " " ..	Nov. 28	Dec. 20	Ditto. Trials of Baptista, Stabell, and Baker ..	559
691.	Acting Consul Bartlett to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Dec. 23	Jan. 5	Ditto. Acquittal of Baptista ..	561
692.	" " " " ..	1857 Jan. 19	Feb. 12	Ditto. Copies of indictments against Baptista, Stabell, and Baker ..	561
693.	" " " " ..	Feb. 3	Feb. 14	Ditto. Reports of trials of Baptista and Stabell, and separate trial of Stabell ..	573

UNITED STATES. (Consular)—Boston.

		1856	1856		
694.	Consul Grattan to the Earl of Clarendon ..	Apr. 30	May 19	Receipt of despatch of 19th ultimo, respecting " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> " ..	581
695.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Grattan ..	May 30	..	Glad to learn that capture of " <i>Mary E. Smith</i> " is viewed with satisfaction by United States' authorities in Boston ..	581

UNITED STATES. (Consular)—*Richmond.*

No.		Date. 1856	Receipt. 1856	SUBJECT.	Page
696.	The Earl of Clarendon to Consul James ..	Apr. 28	..	To co-operate with his Brazilian colleague for suppression of Slave Trade	582
697.	Consul James to the Earl of Clarendon ..	May 26	June 16	Receipt of above	582

Class B.

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH

FOREIGN POWERS.

AFRICA. (*Consular*)—*Bight of Benin.*

No. 1.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Lagos, February 18, 1856.

I HAVE hitherto omitted, from various pressing matters requiring my attention, to bring to your Lordship's notice the subject of which the inclosed letter treats, namely, the purchase of slaves, ostensibly for domestic purposes, by the Sierra Leone emigrants residing in Lagos. This practice has long been a source of deep regret and sorrow to the missionaries, and the Rev. Mr. Crowther, as well as the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, under the impression that these people were British subjects, some time since applied to me to interpose my authority and put a stop to it. I was obliged to inform them that I had no legal control over the Sierra Leone people, unless they were born in the Colony, which circumstance constituted them British subjects. The reverend gentlemen, however, do not fail from the pulpit, and in their private intercourse with the Sierra Leone people, to denounce the purchase of their fellow-beings as a heinous sin; the Rev. Mr. Crowther in particular, himself a liberated African, in the most earnest terms, every Sabbath, exhorts his congregation against committing so great an iniquity, and evincing such gross ingratitude for the immense benefits conferred on them by the English Government, and the enlightened and philanthropic people of England who send missionaries among them. It is to be hoped that the efforts made by Messrs. Crowther and Gardiner will check the evil practice by the members of their different congregations.

With regard to the Sierra Leone people who emigrated to Abbeokuta before Kosoko's expulsion from Lagos, numbering, as the late Dr. Irving estimated, some 3,000, their moral retrogression has been lamentably greater: but it must be borne in mind that at least one-third of that number called themselves Mahometans; that another third had probably never professed Christianity, or even entered a Christian place of worship while at Sierra Leone; and that of the remaining third, excepting the comparatively few who attached themselves to and are employed by the Missionary Societies, many yielded to the pressure of the partial state of civilization existing in the Colony, and though there

professing Christianity, took the earliest opportunity of returning home to free themselves from what they felt to be its trammels. Most of these people are residing in the neighbourhood of Abbeokuta on their farms, surrounded by their many wives and slaves, and have returned to their former idolatrous and superstitious practices.

This circumstance must have been a source of much pain and regret to the faithful missionaries stationed in the interior; and would have led them to despair of their work, had they not been cheered on to hope by the many converts they have made among the primitive natives, numbering in all, I am now well informed, more than a thousand; upon the fidelity of these converts every just expectation may be founded, as they have joined the Christian churches under every adverse influence—the fierce opposition of their families, the sneers and ridicule of their companions, and the bitter persecution and even painful torture inflicted on them by their priests and priestesses, with, in many instances, the sanction of their relatives. It is to be hoped, by the influences which are now at work, that less of this persecution will be met with in future by those natives who join the Christian churches in the interior, at Abbeokuta in particular. It is a gratifying fact that these converts cease to traffic in slaves.

It is right that I should inform your Lordship that, in the strict sense of the term, there is no such thing as free labour in Lagos, except what is imported, and even much that passes for free labour, that of the Gold coast canoe-men, is in reality slavery, for very few of them, excepting the head men, are really free men. I must also inform your Lordship that in consequence of the existing state of peace and security, all classes of the population of Lagos, native, Sierra Leone, and Brazilian emigrants, are now farming as well as trading; and that by adding the former occupation to the latter, the Sierra Leone people will, as well as the others, purchase slaves to cultivate their farms, for no native of free condition will hire himself to another to do farm work, such being regarded as exclusively the labour of slaves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure in No. 1.

The Rev. E. A. Gardiner to Consul Campbell.

My dear Sir,

I HAVE received your note, and am much obliged for the interest and very great trouble you have taken in the two cases about which I wrote you—Nancy Randle's and Mr. Johnson's.

I have always found the same difficulty with yourself, in obtaining from the people here an intelligible statement of their grievances, which, of course, occasions much trouble, and renders it difficult to pronounce a decision upon the matter in hand.

I will, if possible, get from Mr. Johnson a fair and open statement of the case, and hand it over to you. I have sent him out on business this morning, but perhaps by to-morrow morning I shall be able to let you have it.

I am truly grieved to hear of all the atrocities and outrages these Egbas are continually perpetrating, and fear it will lead, ere long, to something very serious.

There is one thing I have often thought of naming to you. I fear the Sierra Leone people are becoming very lax as to the question of domestic slavery. I have heard of many buying people, and saying that they have redeemed them. This redemption work ought certainly to be put a stop to. If the Sierra Leone people, when they redeem these persons, had, after a certain period, say when their redemption money had been paid in serving the family, to give them their liberty, the case would be different, but I never knew of any such case having occurred. The fact is, these poor creatures are got into the families of many of these Sierra Leone people, under the pretext of redeeming them, and they thus become slaves for life. It is even whispered that in some quarters they are obtained in this deceptive way, and then sold when opportunity or convenience serves their purpose to do so.

I shall certainly not fail to warn our people from the pulpit, plainly and faithfully, of these crying sins and abominations. I fear the Sierra Leone people are becoming, many of them at least, very degenerate. I see they will require by-and-bye to be held in check with a strong hand, or they will become undistinguishable from the common heathens by whom they are surrounded.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) E. A. GARDINER.

No. 2.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Lagos, February 21, 1856.

I HAVE received information, and from the source by which it has indirectly reached me I fear it is but too true, that a cargo of slaves, which had been shipped from some place on the south coast, had been successfully landed at Cape Frio, near Rio Janeiro, a few months since, and that another cargo, shipped from the Bight of Benin, had also been successfully landed about the same time at Camamou, between Bahia and Pernambuco.

Your Lordship may doubtless have already received information of these events from Her Majesty's Consuls in Brazil; I think it nevertheless my duty to report them, my information coming from a quarter likely to be well informed on such matters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 3.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Lagos, February 26, 1856.

WHEN at Abbeokuta some of the leading Chiefs, as is their custom, paid me private visits late in the evening; I did not fail on these occasions to impress on them the impropriety of waging war against their neighbours.

Shumoi, the principal Chief after the Alake, and who holds the title of Basherun, or leader of the forces, on occasion of one of these visits, promised me that the Abbeokutans should not in future carry war towards the sea-shore.

Not long after my return to Lagos I learnt that he had started at the head of a considerable force to attack the inhabitants of a country called Esharbey, situate between the Mahi country and the River Niger.

Several weeks elapsing, and the traders of Abbeokuta not making their appearance at Lagos (in fact, they had been but twice in the previous ten months), considerable inconvenience and loss was thereby sustained by the commercial community, more particularly those who had vessels waiting in the roadstead for cargoes.

Thinking that a remonstrance from the Sierra Leone and other traders to the Chiefs generally, accompanied by one from me to the Alake, might have a moral effect upon them, I summoned the traders to the Consulate to confer with them on the matter; and, at my suggestion, they sent messengers with a letter to the Chiefs of Abbeokuta, deprecating their wars or forays against their neighbours, and pointing out how much they, the traders, were sufferers by the stagnation of trade caused by those forays; as the peaceful Abbeokutan traders, who take no part in them, are not allowed to leave their town while these marauding expeditions are absent. I also sent a letter by the same messengers to the Alake, reminding him that in a letter he sent to Her Majesty some four years since, and of which the Rev. Mr. Townsend was the bearer, he had expressed, on the part of his Chiefs and people, the most anxious desire that the River Ogun should be opened for their trade to Lagos; that the river had been

so opened, and with perfect safety and security, for now upwards of two years; but that instead of availing themselves of it for purposes of legal commerce, the Chiefs and people were engaging in slave-hunts and plundering their neighbours.

These letters, I am happy to inform your Lordship, had the immediate effect of setting free the trade to Lagos, and the answers sent to the letters are most satisfactory as to the future; that of the Alake to me in particular: he declares that this last expedition of the Basherun's was undertaken contrary to the wishes of himself and the leading Chiefs, none of whom accompanied the Basherun, or allowed their followers to do so (this was really the case); that for himself he disapproves of these war expeditions, but that his authority alone is not sufficient to prevent them; he thanked me for sending the letter disapproving of these wars, and he had summoned the Basheruns to hear the letter read. The Alake further begged me, on any future occasion that I heard of any hostile expedition being in contemplation from Abbeokuta, to send and remonstrate with the Basherun, who, he states, will be sensible to any reproof from me.

I certainly shall not fail to comply with the Alake's wish in this respect; and as the Yorubas in general, and the Egbas in particular, appear to be a very malleable and impressionable people, sensible of the good already done to and being done for them; above all, of the utter absence of any sinister views in the endeavours now making to improve their moral and social well-being; I am not without the hope that they will abandon their marauding attacks on their neighbours, and devote themselves in future to legitimate trade and to agriculture. There is some prospect of their paying attention to the latter most humanising occupation; some of the leading Chiefs are already cultivating cotton to a hopeful extent, and others are following the example.

The Basherun and some other Chiefs have applied to me to obtain them the machinery for cleaning the cotton they have grown this last season; and as I am assured by a respectable person to whom they showed the fruits of their last crop, that they really have a quantity of that useful staple on hand, with which they will pay for the machines, I shall take on myself the responsibility of ordering by this packet several of the cleaning machines from England to be sent out forthwith, and for which I have no doubt those wanting them will gladly pay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 4.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Lagos, March 24, 1856.

HAVING been urgently requested by the mercantile agents trading in the Benin river to visit them in a ship of war, in order to strengthen their position in the eyes of the natives, I applied to Commander Hickley, of Her Majesty's ship "Childers," the senior officer of this station, for a suitable vessel, and Lieutenant Williams, commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Bloodhound," was directed to convey me to the Benin river; I accordingly embarked on board that vessel on the 2nd instant, and disembarked at this place on the 21st instant.

There are two extensive establishments situated some six miles from the entrance or bar of this river, one, belonging to Messrs. Horsfall and Co., the other, to Messrs. Harrison and Co., of Liverpool. The capital employed by these two firms in the trade of Benin, must fall little short of a quarter of a million sterling; a large portion of this amount is in merchandize, deposited in buildings on shore, to meet the wants of the trade, and certainly offers a great temptation to the natives. Another large portion, at least 30,000*l.*, is already in the hands of the trading natives in the shape of trust, that is, goods given to them on credit to trade with.

After I had been some days in the river, Mr. Henry, the agent of Messrs. Harrison and Co., arrived from the town of Warree, and he sent me a letter, of

which I beg to transmit your Lordship a copy, requesting I would proceed up the river to the haunts of a set of piratical people, called Ejoe, or D'joemen, many of whom live altogether by plundering the canoes proceeding to the factories with palm oil, and do not abstain even from plundering the boats belonging to the establishments, almost in sight of them.

The agents of the other establishments concurring in Mr. Henry's request, I consulted with Lieutenant-Commander Williams, and it was determined to proceed with the "Bloodhound" to the towns inhabited by these piratical people, Mr. Henry undertaking to procure a proper pilot. We accordingly proceeded to Warree, once a town of great importance when the Slave Trade was flourishing, but now, in appearance, a deserted village; here a person was received on board the "Bloodhound," who, it was stated, from having been in captivity among these people, could direct us to their towns, and we left Warree early in the morning, under the pilotage of this person; after threading our way through numerous creeks, we came to a fine large open lagoon, with ample depth of water, along which we steamed rapidly till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when we grounded. On our progress up the lagoon, which certainly leads from or into the Niger, we passed many villages and towns inhabited by Ejoe men, but whom our guide declared to be peaceful traders. This might be the case with some of the villages, as the women and children all flocked to the water-side, expressing their astonishment and surprise; but at others which we passed, no women or children were to be seen, only armed men, looking stealthily from behind trees and the corners of houses, ready for attack or defence. It appeared, from inquiries we made, that we ascended the lagoon by which the late Mr. Consul Beecroft penetrated from the Benin river to the Niger.

Every effort was made to heave off the "Bloodhound," from the time she struck, 5 o'clock P.M., till 1 o'clock past midnight, without success. On renewing those efforts at daybreak, the vessel floated off with comparative ease, in consequence of the water having risen a few inches towards the morning. It was ascertained that the "Bloodhound" had received no injury. On pressing our guide, or pilot, as to the distance of the towns we were proceeding to, he evidently could give no account to be depended on, nor whether there was a sufficient depth of water for the vessel to proceed. On starting from Warree soon after daylight in the morning, we were led to expect that we should reach these towns in three hours, whereas, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, we were still at an unknown distance from them.

Under these circumstances, and taking into consideration the great risk run of injuring the "Bloodhound" if we proceeded further without a competent pilot; that we were, at least, 200 miles from the mouth of the Benin river; and that frequent groundings of the "Bloodhound" would, by causing heavy labour and exposure to the crew to get her off, certainly lead to sickness, and so incapacitate the vessel for some time for further service; I informed the agents, Messrs. Henry, Cheetham, and Bryden, who were all on board the "Bloodhound," that I considered it most imprudent to proceed further without more correct information and a better pilot. We therefore steamed back to Warree the same day. On the following day, I had an interview with the principal people in the town, there being at present neither King nor Chiefs appointed to it. Being disappointed in obtaining firewood for the "Bloodhound," we, on the next morning, left Warree, arriving off the factories by 8 o'clock the same evening.

It is certainly desirable, if it can be done without running too great a risk with the vessel employed for the purpose, to make a people sensible of our power, who with impunity murdered the late Mr. Carr, when proceeding to take charge of the model-farm connected with Captain Trotter's Niger expedition, who also, without having been punished for the same, murdered two officers of Her Majesty's ship "Avon" while peaceably and usefully employed in surveying the River Escardos, and whose piratical pursuits have been the cause of preventing the great commercial resources of the Benin river being gradually developed, the extent of the trade having been, as positively stated by the agents, stationary for some years at 2,500 to 2,600 tons of palm oil per annum.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure in No. 4.

*Mr. Henry to Consul Campbell.*Sir, *Fort Harrison, Benin River, March 12, 1856.*

I HAVE to inform you that the lawful commerce of this river is very much impeded by a class of piratical natives, "the Ejoe men," who seize and plunder canoes coming down from Warree laden with our property; through this the native traders are prevented coming as often to the river as they otherwise would come, and none can come unless under convoy.

I am of opinion that you should make at once some hostile demonstration against this piratical horde to prevent our trade being thus injured. Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Bloodhound" is suited for the lagoon.

If you will consult other Europeans in this matter I think they will bear out my opinion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) **RICHARD C. HENRY,**
Agent to Messrs. E. Harrison & Co.

Sir, *Horsfall House, March 12, 1856.*

WE, the Undersigned, beg to express our entire concurrence with the foregoing requisition, and urgently request you will act upon it.

(Signed) **SAMUEL CHEETHAM,**
Agent for Messrs. C. Horsfall & Sons.
WILLIAM BRYDEN,

B. Campbell, Esq., *For James Henry, Esq.*
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Lagos.

No. 5.

*Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 5.)*My Lord, *Lagos, March 26, 1856.*

ON my return to this place from a visit to the Benin river, I learnt that the woman Tinnaboo, assisted by the war-captains Ashambong, and others, all followers of the late King Akitoye, and who, with him, were reinstated at Lagos through the instrumentality of Her Majesty's Government, had, taking advantage of my absence and of there being at the time no man-of-war off Lagos, conspired to drive away the Sierra Leone and Brazilian emigrants, and the merchants, English and foreign, and to plunder them.

It appears they were so confident of success, and so close on carrying their intentions into effect, that they were discovered by some of Tinnaboo's men talking the matter over in the public streets.

Mr. Savage, a leading man among the Sierra Leone people, at once apprised Mr. McCoskry, who acted for me in my absence; an investigation took place shortly after at the Consulate, King Docemo himself being present, when the intentions of these people were ascertained beyond all doubt, and such measures of precaution and security taken as were in the reach of the merchants and the Sierra Leone and Brazilian emigrants; and four persons who had been heard to talk openly of the intended rising, were sent to the King's jail.

Her Majesty's ship "Childers," Commander Hickley, the senior officer of the Bights division, arriving a few days after, damped the views of the insurgent party, and gave a feeling of security to the other. Mr. McCoskry at once addressed a letter to Commander Hickley, acquainting him with what had occurred; copy of this letter I have the honour to transmit.

After hearing the statement of the merchants, and allowing the excitement of the moment to pass away, I summoned the leading men of the Sierra Leone and Brazilian emigrants, and urged upon them the necessity of exercising the

utmost vigilance, and of preparing themselves for an attempt which, it was evident, sooner or later, will be made to drive them away.

Her Majesty's ship "Childers" having been since joined by the "Bloodhound" and the "Hecate," a feeling of security has returned, for the present; but, as these vessels cannot, with their other duties to perform, be expected to remain here much longer, I have addressed a letter to Commander Hickley for the information of Commodore Adams. This letter explaining the cause of the hostile feeling towards the merchants and the Sierra Leone and Brazilian emigrants, I beg to transmit a copy of the same for your Lordship's information.

From further information obtained, it is very evident that King Docemo knew of the intentions of his war-captains and the woman Tinnaboo, but that he is absolutely powerless to prevent them; for, 'tis certain that they actually sent for him to attend one of their meetings, when they, after having reproached his father for having concluded the Treaty with the English Government, which had been the cause of the suppression of the Slave Trade at Lagos, and of the very people (Sierra Leone and Brazil emigrants) who, as they state, had formerly passed through their hands as slaves, and been sold by them to the Portuguese and Spaniards, returning back to Lagos, and assuming a position of superiority which lessens them, the war people, in the estimation of their neighbours, told him they were now determined to expel them and the merchants, particularly the English. Docemo, after listening to them, remarked that they must act as they please.

On his return home he called together his immediate attendants, informed them of what had passed, and directed them to take no part with the insurgents, and on the outbreak of hostilities to put his valuables into a canoe and convey them to the British Consulate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 5.

Acting Consul McCoskry to Commander Hickley.

Sir,

Lagos, March 18, 1856.

WITHIN the last few days there has been considerable excitement amongst the Sierra Leone and other emigrants resident here, in consequence of a report that obtained circulation, to the effect that a large portion of the native inhabitants seeing the growing influence these emigrants were daily gaining, and fearing the native influence would ultimately be lost, had determined to seize the first favourable opportunity to expel them, and at the same time plunder the "European" merchants. From investigations that have been made, I am satisfied the King did not approve of the measure, but his power would be unable to prevent it being carried out, if the Chiefs and Caboceers had decided to do so.

From what has already been done to prevent the break-out of the natives, there is now less danger than a day or two ago; but in case they should persist in the attempt to carry out their intention, the presence of your brig in the roads for a few days, or until the arrival of the Consul, will be sufficient to deter them, and will also reassure the immigrants and allay an excitement that has kept them under arms several nights in succession.

(Signed) WM. McCOSKRY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 5.

Consul Campbell to Commander Hickley.

Sir,

Lagos, March 26, 1856.

THE result of my interview, yesterday, with the leading Sierra Leone people, and the African emigrants from Brazil, as well as the information I have collected from various quarters, tend to confirm the statements in Mr. McCoskry's

letter to you of the 18th instant. It is not the growing influence of the Sierra Leones and Brazilians alone which has led to the native population of Lagos, headed by the war-captains, seeking to obtain their expulsion; there is another cause which prompts this movement—the utter prostration of the Slave Trade, and the hopeless prospect of its being revived at Lagos.

The leaders of this movement, the war-captains, finding their occupation gone, and with their numerous followers being disinclined, or unable, to accommodate themselves to the new order of things, will most assuredly make an effort to rid Lagos of those whose presence, as they think, prevents a return of Slave Trade, and lowers their position with the natives.

I have therefore to request of you to make known to Commodore Adams, as early as possible, the present state of things at this place.

I wish the Commodore to be informed that Kosoko and his followers are in no way mixed up with this movement; it emanates altogether from the very people, the late Akitoye's followers, who, by the instrumentality of the Government, were reinstated at Lagos after the expulsion of Kosoko.

I am, &c.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 6.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 17, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 18th February, inclosing a letter from the Rev. E. Gardiner, by which it appears that some of the Africans who were liberated at Sierra Leone, and have settled at Lagos, not only purchase slaves for domestic use, under pretence of redeeming them from slavery, but also for the purpose of selling them whenever they may find an opportunity of doing so.

Although these Africans may not be British subjects, I have to desire that you will, nevertheless, take every suitable opportunity of informing them that Her Majesty's Government must, of course, cease to take any interest in the safety or welfare of persons who make such an ungrateful return for the asylum afforded to them at Sierra Leone, and for the freedom which they have acquired through British intervention; and you will say that if it shall be proved that any persons residing at Lagos have bought slaves for the purpose of selling them again, it will be your duty to require the King to expel them from Lagos, under Article V of the Treaty of January 1852.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 7.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 17, 1856.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I entirely approve the steps which you have taken, and the line of conduct which you propose to pursue, as reported in your despatch of the 26th February last, with the view to prevent the frequent marauding expeditions of the Alake and Chiefs of Abbeokuta against the native tribes in their neighbourhood.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 8.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 17, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 24th March; and I have to acquaint you that I approve your proceedings during the voyage which you made up the Benin river on board Her Majesty's ship "Bloodhound," in order to check the piratical practices of the Ejoe men, who seize and plunder canoes bringing produce to the British trading stations near the mouth of that river.

I have further to acquaint you that I have sent a copy of your despatch to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and that I have pointed out to their Lordships that it will be desirable that the Benin river should be visited again, with the same object, whenever a suitable vessel or vessels of war may be available for the performance of this service.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 9.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 17, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 26th March, stating that, while you were up the Benin river, in March last, some of the followers of the late King Akitoye took advantage of that circumstance, and of the absence of a British cruizer from the station, to conspire together for the purpose of plundering and expelling the European merchants and the liberated Africans resident at Lagos, and for the purpose of reviving the Slave Trade.

I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have approved the vigilance and activity shown by Mr. McCoskry and you upon that occasion, and the measures taken in order to counteract this dangerous conspiracy; and that I have represented to the Lords of the Admiralty the importance of keeping a sufficient naval force stationed near Lagos.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 10.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 17, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 29th March last, I inclose, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon,* inclosing copies of his correspondence with the Portuguese Government relative to the inhuman conduct of the masters of the two Portuguese vessels "General Rego" and "Emilia," towards certain self-emancipated Africans, whom they had engaged to convey from Bahia to Lagos.

And I have to instruct you to transmit to me, for communication to the Portuguese Government, any further information which you may be able to procure respecting this affair.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 11.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 20, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 17th instant, I inclose, for your information, a copy of a further despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon,* giving the substance of the depositions of Captain Lage, of the "Africano," late "General Rego," on the occasion of his having been interrogated by the tribunal before which he was summoned by the Portuguese authorities.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 12.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 10, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 20th ultimo, I inclose, for your information, the accompanying copies of a further despatch and its inclosure from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon,† on the subject of the proceedings adopted by the Portuguese authorities against the master and other parties interested in the Portuguese vessel "Africano," late "General Rego," for their conduct towards some self-emancipated Africans whom they had engaged to convey from Bahia to Lagos.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 13.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 26.)

My Lord,

Lagos, May 1, 1856.

THE first annual payment to Kosoko, agreeably to the Treaty engagement made with him by myself and Captain Miller, of Her Majesty's ship "Crane," having become due on the 31st December last, I notified to him that I was prepared to pay the amount he was entitled to receive, either in cowries or hard dollars.

I had no definite reply from him till a few days since, when on Mr. Peter Diederichsen visiting Epé, Kosoko requested him to inform me that the annual stipend to be paid by the Treaty would be of no service to him if paid in specie or cowries, as he would be obliged to distribute the greater portion of it among his Cabooceers; but that he would gladly receive the stipend in articles of ornament and utility, which he enumerated to Mr. Diederichsen.

As Kosoko has kept his engagement most faithfully, I hope your Lordship will approve of my gratifying his wish in this respect. Some of the articles he wishes to obtain are to be procured here; others it will be necessary for me to order from England.

It has long ago appeared to me very desirable to give the Africans, and particularly their Chiefs, a taste for articles of utility as well as ornament.

Under the sole influence of the Slave Trade they have sought to appear grand, not only in the eyes of their people, but of Europeans also, by dressing themselves up in the most grotesque costumes, such as were formerly to be seen in the theatricals at country fairs in England. It is hoped that a better taste and feeling will now prevail, and that, instead of investing their profits as heretofore in the purchase of slaves, they will be devoted to erecting more comfortable dwellings, and furnishing them with articles of comfort and utility; but the lead in this improvement must be taken by the Kings and Chiefs—it would not be safe for any subordinate person to show the example.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 14.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 26.)

(Extract.)

Lagos, May 2, 1856.

ON my way to the Benin river in Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Blood-hound," I looked into Palma, Kosoko's port of trade.

I found laying there four vessels loading with palm oil, one under English, one under French, one under Dutch, and one under Hamburg colours.

On landing I was gratified in seeing the extent of trade that was being carried on, and that the French mercantile house of Rigis, at Marseilles, which has a large establishment at Whydah, and factories at Accra and other parts of the Gold Coast, had, with great spirit and confidence erected, at an expense exceeding 2,000*l.*, very substantial stores, with a commodious dwelling for their factor and clerks, the materials for which had been sent out, with mechanics, from France.

The Hamburg house of O'Swald and Co., in connection with Mr. Diedrichsen, have also an establishment at Palma; and they intend, I am informed, sending out the frames of stores and a dwelling-house from Hamburg, to be erected at Palma.

This feeling of security on the part of the mercantile houses engaged in the commerce of these parts, will, I trust, be regarded by your Lordship as an indication of a new and better order of things than that which I found existing on my arrival at Lagos; and, together with the great improvement that is taking place in this town, the superior dwellings that are being erected, and the general security of person and property, will, I hope, go far to disprove the complaints that "my measures tended to impede native civilization."

In addition to the great change that has taken place for the better along the seaboard, it is stated by the Rev. Mr. Bowen, an American missionary, who has been for the last three years in different provinces in the north-west of Yoruba, and who is now here with Mrs. Bowen, waiting a passage by the packet to England, that a considerable degree of security exists along the roads between the various large towns in the interior; and that the traders are not now necessitated, as formerly, to wait the accumulation of large caravans for mutual protection, but that they proceed from one town to another, at their convenience, in small parties, with their articles of traffic, in security.

I felt sensible some time ago that a state of comparative security had superseded one of total insecurity in that part of the interior alluded to by the Rev. Mr. Bowen, from the circumstance of the large quantities of ivory which have reached Lagos during the last twelve months from the interior.

I am sensible that much of this improvement is owing to the present great diminution in the export Slave Trade from the Bight of Benin; still, if peace had not been established at all the large trading towns on the seaboard, as well as security for person and property there, and on the road from such large towns as Abbeokuta, the interior people would have found no market for the productions of their country.

To attain the present desirable change, I have devoted, in spite of great opposition from persons to whom I had a right to look for assistance and cooperation, much of my time and attention.

No. 15.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 30, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, the accompanying copies of a despatch and its inclosure from Mr. Jerningham, &c.,* in reply to one which I addressed to him directing him to communicate to the Brazilian Government the information contained in your despatch of the 21st of January last, with

* No. 136.

regard to the barbarous conduct of the masters of the two Portuguese vessels "General Rego" and "Emilia," towards several liberated Africans whom they had engaged to convey from Bahia to Lagos.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 16.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received July 5.*)

My Lord,

Lagos, May 26, 1856.

IN my despatch dated 26th March, I reported to your Lordship that, during my temporary absence on a visit to the Benin river, the woman Tinnaboo, joined by some of King Docemo's war Cabooceers, had formed a conspiracy to drive away and plunder the English merchants and the Sierra Leone people, but that their intentions had been discovered and thwarted.

Tinnaboo having been connected with a previous attempt of the same kind, and her conduct being overlooked by King Docemo, and relying on the impunity which had attended her from similar acts, proceeded to the extreme length of sending a party of her people to dispossess some men belonging to the King of a house their master, the King, had given to them; a severe struggle ensued, but Tinnaboo's people being more numerous, and going on this errand well armed, some of the King's men were severely hurt, and the lives of three of them were for several days in great danger.

By many of the old residents in Lagos, who have witnessed similar acts in former days, it is stated that this violent attack on King Docemo's people was made with the expectation that it would be resisted, as in times past, with fire-arms, and so lead to a general fight or civil war among the inhabitants.

King Docemo, on hearing of the outrage, roused himself from his usual state of apathy, and sent a party of men to apprehend the rioters; and the leaders, including Tinnaboo's husband, named Badda, were thrown into jail. Upon hearing this, Tinnaboo went to King Docemo's Council-room, where, by that time, all the Cabooceers had assembled, and demanded of the King, in the most insolent manner, why he had imprisoned her husband and people (her husband is a Mahometan, and an old slave of the late Akitoye). Her conduct was so unbearable that the King, backed by his Chiefs, desired her to leave Lagos in five days, as, belonging to Abbeokuta, she was in Lagos only on sufferance. She insolently replied that she would leave only when it pleased her. Upon this Docemo, unable to bear the woman's insolence any longer, retired to an inner room, and sent me an account of what had occurred, assuring me of his determination to expel the woman if I would obtain him the support of some gun-boats from the senior officer, then off Lagos.

On making King Docemo's wish known to Commander Hickley, of Her Majesty's ship "Childers," on the morning of the fifth day, he crossed the bar with five boats; their arrival was notified to the King, who sent messengers to Tinnaboo desiring her to quit the island before 4 o'clock P.M. Under this pressure, the woman would quietly have retired had she not been advised by one of the merchants to conceal herself until night, when he, with others, hoped, by presenting the vacillating King Docemo with a large quantity of cowries, to prevail on him to allow her to remain, and to conceal her on his premises until the gun-boats had left the river.

The evening having arrived, the King sent to me to say that Tinnaboo was nowhere to be found; on my recommendation he sent out a proclamation forthwith, threatening, with a heavy penalty, the party who concealed the woman; she was then compelled to leave her hiding-place, the house of a Sierra Leone man named Turner, and surrender herself to the King.

It being evident there was some tampering going on, not by ordinary persons, to induce King Docemo, through the prospect of obtaining a large quantity of cowries, to allow the woman, after all that had occurred, to remain, I sent him word that the gun-boats would not leave the river until Tinnaboo was fairly out of Lagos. On the following morning she was escorted across the lagoon by the King's people to the Abbeokuta-road, where she was met by several of her own people who had been previously crossed over; after waiting

on her yam plantation, about five miles from Lagos, on the road to Abbeokuta, for several days, in the hope she would be allowed to return to Lagos; she proceeded, escorted by her numerous followers, to Abbeokuta, where she now is.

Just prior to Tinnaboo's expulsion the Egba traders arrived from Abbeokuta with the largest quantity of palm oil ever brought by them, at one time, to market. This woman's departure gave the greatest satisfaction to these traders, who, before commencing their trade, sent a deputation of their leading men, begging me to use my utmost influence to prevent the woman's return, as she was the cause of so many of their number losing money, and of their irregular visits to Lagos market; and I have also received a written message from six of the leading traders in Abbeokuta, who direct the operations and movements of their numerous body, thanking me for having assisted King Docemo to expel the woman, and entreating me on no account to listen to any propositions for her return to Lagos. It is the numerous body of traders belonging to Abbeokuta who, of its large population, have the greatest interest in the peace and tranquillity of Lagos.

It appears, from an estimate that has been made, that the quantity of palm oil owing by this woman to various merchants and traders exceeds in value 5,000*l.*; yet, with but very few exceptions, the merchants and traders to whom she is indebted, are only too willing to sacrifice their claims, by her expulsion from the town: indeed, her largest creditors have long given up all hope of obtaining any portion of their claims from her.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 17.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 5.)

My Lord,

Lagos, May 27, 1856.

I LATELY learnt with pain and surprise, that the cruel and barbarous custom which exists in the Benin and other rivers between this and the Cameroons, of destroying twin children, as well as the mother that bears them, prevails also in this town.

I came to the knowledge of this fact from being told by a person in whom I place great confidence, that a young man in whose welfare I take an interest, had narrowly escaped being put to death in consequence of his wife having given birth to twins. It appears that from some symptom or suspicion prior to the birth, the woman's accouchement was kept a secret, and that on her giving birth to two infants, they, with the mother, were immediately put to death, and the bodies doubtless sunk in the river; and in answer to inquiries that were made by the friends of the woman and her husband, the answer given was, that the woman died in childbirth. The husband of the woman was compelled to be a party to this to him most painful proceeding; for had he not assented to it, according to the barbarous custom of these people, his own life would also have been sacrificed.

From inquiries I have made of the Rev. Mr. Crowther, and some intelligent Sierra Leone people, I learn with pleasure that the barbarous practice of sacrificing twin children and their mother does not prevail in any part of Yoruba country; but, on the contrary, such an event as the birth of twin children is hailed with great satisfaction.

The inhabitants of Lagos are descendants of a Benin army, sent by a former King of that once powerful town and kingdom, some eighty years since, to subdue the inhabitants of the Island of Eshalli, situated opposite to Lagos. Failing in accomplishing that object, and not daring to return, the army settled on the island on which the town of Lagos is built; the Captain, or leader of the army, constituting himself King. The barbarous practice of destroying twins has therefore its origin from Benin, where this and other frightful and barbarous customs, such as human sacrifices on the full and change of the moon, exist, and will continue so to do, until civilization and Christianity have made some progress in that town and country.

Although this barbarous custom may be an infraction of that Article of the

Treaty concluded with the late King Akitoye, abolishing human sacrifices, it will, I fear, be very difficult to get the Chiefs of Lagos, men whose minds are sunk in the grossest superstition, to admit of it. I therefore respectfully suggest to your Lordship, that the abolition for the future of the cruel custom of destroying twin children in Lagos (it appears that here the custom extends to the mother, and even to the father of the twins), should, in a formal and special manner, be abolished by a Supplemental Treaty with the King and Chiefs of Lagos.

I was quite taken by surprise when I heard of the circumstance above reported to your Lordship; and I can only attribute to its rare occurrence, that the missionaries in Lagos were ignorant of the frightful custom existing in this town, in which so great a change has taken place within the last few years, that it may be safely said, that here at least the groans of the unchained slave have been exchanged for the cheerful song of the free and unshackled labourer as he proceeds on the river, bearing to or from market the fruit of man's innocent and lawful labour, not the victims of his avarice and oppression; that the large buildings still called barracoons (a name unpleasing to English ears) are now filled with an article of legitimate commerce, instead of unhappy captives, the clank of whose chains have happily been superseded by "the sound of the church-going bell."

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 18.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 7, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 1st of May last, stating that it is the wish of King Kosoko that the amount of the annual allowance due to him under the Treaty engagement of the 28th of September, 1854, should be paid to him in articles of ornament and utility, instead of in specie or cowries; and I have to acquaint you in reply, that I approve of your disbursing the amount of the allowance due to Kosoko in accordance with his request.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 19.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 7, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 2nd of May last, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have received with great satisfaction the favourable account which you give of the state of trade at Palma, as well as of the generally improved state of Lagos, and of the increased security of the roads between the coast and the large towns in the interior.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 20.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 14, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 26th May, reporting the circumstance under which the woman Tinnaboo was expelled from Lagos, and I have to acquaint you that I approve the steps taken by you in this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 21.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 15, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 27th of May last, reporting that you have recently ascertained that the practice of destroying twin children and their parents exists in the town of Lagos, and in reply to have to instruct you to endeavour to negotiate with the King and Chiefs of that town the Treaty which you suggest for the abolition of this inhuman custom.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 22.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Lagos, June 14, 1856.

IT will, I feel sure, be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government to learn that its energetic and successful interference on behalf of the late King Akitoye, which led to the complete breaking up of this once great Slave Trade mart, is now, I may say, fast fulfilling the hopes and expectations which were anticipated would follow so decisive a measure.

From Cape Formosa to Porto Novo the Slave Trade may confidently be said to be extinct; at Whydah, and the small ports east and west of it, nearly so; and if the Chiefs of those small ports, Aghwey, Great and Little Popoe, &c., who are all under Treaty engagements with Her Majesty's Government, were threatened with its severe displeasure if they again permitted the embarkation of slaves from their districts, they would, I am well informed, use that as an excuse for refusing permission to the slave-dealers to embark slaves from within their jurisdictions. Whydah would then be the only point from which the embarkation of slaves could take place.

The trade in palm oil is increasing at all the ports in the Bight of Benin, and, if the revenues derived from it do not satisfy all the old slave-trading Chiefs, the profits of the lawful traffic amply compensate the masses of the populations who are now engaged in it; moreover, this legitimate and peaceful trade is working its beneficial influence in gradually ameliorating the condition of that large proportion of the population held in a state of bondage which is gradually becoming nominal. It is also making it the interest of the large bodies of people to whom it affords employment and profit, that the roads from and to the interior should be free from the brigandage which infested them in the days of the Slave Trade, and, happily, they can now be traversed in safety by small parties, and to a distance which has surprised me.

I have, in a previous despatch, in reporting to your Lordship the great improvement that has taken place of late in the internal communications of this part of Africa, mentioned that my passports ensured the safety of the bearers of them as far as the town of Illorin. I now learn that some Houssa and Nuffi people (self-emancipated emigrants from the Brazils) who some months since applied to me for passports, stating that they were proceeding to Illorin, have actually reached their homes in those countries in safety, and have sent word to their countrymen living here, and who have been waiting some years for an opportunity to return to their homes, to obtain passports from me, and to venture to reach those countries. I accordingly complied with the request of a native of Houssa and a native of the Nuffi country, and gave them each a passport, with which they appeared confident of being able to reach those countries, and they have promised, on their safe arrival, to return the passports to me, with a notification in Arabic to that effect.

On mentioning this circumstance in the course of conversation with the Rev. Mr. Crowther, he informed me that Dr. Barth, the traveller, had taken with him to England two natives of Houssa, who are now in the care of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, but that great anxiety was felt as

to the possibility of these two men being got back in safety to their country. I entertain no doubt, my Lord, that, if sent here and provided with passports, and put under the especial safeguard of the Chiefs of the large towns, to be passed from one to the other without molestation, the two Houssa men would reach their country in safety.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 23.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Lagos, June 24, 1856.

THE late Commander-in-chief, Rear-Admiral Bruce, in a letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty dated November 24, 1853,* recommended that their Lordships should cause to be built two or three small iron steam-vessels, not drawing more than four feet water, for service in the Bight of Benin and its lagoons and rivers.

The hostilities with Russia taking place shortly after, has probably been the cause of this judicious recommendation of the Rear-Admiral's not being carried out.

Several vessels of the description recommended by Admiral Bruce having since been built for service in the Baltic, and the peace having left them available for any other service, I beg leave most earnestly to submit to your Lordship the great advantages which will attend the following up of Admiral Bruce's recommendation.

Intercourse with the English is, comparatively, quite new to the Chiefs and people inhabiting the shores of the far-spreading lagoons of the Bight of Benin, as well as to those inhabiting the interior countries, and nothing has impressed them with an idea of our great power so much as a steam-vessel; and the taking the "Minx" steamer to Epé, a distance of at least forty miles along the lagoon leading from Lagos into the Benin river, was followed with all the results I expected. It made a great impression on the people of the interior, and, I have no doubt, materially assisted in giving weight to my urgent remonstrances against warring and kidnapping, and, assisted by other influences, has led to the present greatly-improved facilities and security to the trading people travelling in the Yoruba country.

Some change and improvement having taken place since the date of Admiral Bruce's letter to the Board of Admiralty, I venture to depart so far from the Admiral's recommendation as to suggest that one vessel of the description mentioned would suffice for the lagoon-service of the whole Bight of Benin, and that, instead of her being employed as a cruizer outside, that she should be anchored inside the bar (there is no better and more airy anchorage than off the Consulate), and that, instead of being wholly manned, that she should be in charge of an officer of the rank of second master, with one engineer, one stoker, and some fourteen or fifteen kroomen, and if an assistant surgeon could be added, a boon would be conferred on the European community of this place and the neighbouring trading establishments, at present without any medical man. There would, therefore, be only four Europeans constantly exposed to the malaria of the river and lagoons, who, in case of sickness, could be changed or replaced from the ships outside. The kroomen, when having no other employment, could cut mangrove wood for fuel.

The whole lagoon from Godomey (within fifteen miles of Whydah) to the Benin river is navigable for such a vessel as I recommend, and the lagoons and creeks from that river into that part of the Niger running through the Iboo country, are also navigable; the late Mr. Consul Beecroft having, in the "Ethiope," some years since entered the Niger from the Benin river by the same route taken by Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Bloodhound" in March last, the "Bloodhound" drawing nine feet of water.

I would with all deference recommend that the steamer should once a year proceed as far as Godomey, and twice a year, through the lagoon, visit the Benin

* Class A, presented 1854, p. 196.

river, and the lagoons from which the trade of that river are drawn, and in the event of some of the Iboe people at Sierra Leone desiring to return to their country, and of the Church Missionary Society carrying out its wish to form stations in the Iboe and other countries on the Niger, to accomplish their benevolent and Christian views, the steamer could, from this place, periodically convoy the Iboe people in their canoes and boats to their country, and keep up a communication between the agents of the Society here, and those that may be sent to the countries on the Niger, and by her visits and presence impart a feeling of security to the establishments that may there be formed.

When the steamer's services are required for these expeditions, the necessary complement of officers and men can be furnished from the senior officer's ship or others attached to the Bights division, who would rejoin their ship on the return to Lagos of the steamer.

A light draught of water being a great desideratum, I beg to suggest that the armament recommended by Admiral Bruce can be reduced to a medium 32-pounder on a pivot or traverse, two 24 brass howitzers, furnished with shrapnell as well as the ordinary shell, and a rocket-gun; I also beg to suggest that the steamer should not much exceed 100 feet in length, and that the accommodations for officers and crew should be made as airy as possible.

It is the universal opinion of all residents here and at the other towns and trading establishments in the Bight of Benin, that a vessel of the above description, anchored in this river, and devoted to the service of protecting the European establishments, giving security to the lawful commerce of all classes, would put an end to the concoction of schemes for the expulsion of British people and lawful commerce from Lagos, would impart a feeling of general security and give confidence to enterprises for the extension of the great trade of which this country is susceptible.

The success which attended the judicious and regular use of quinine by Mr. Consul Hutchinson, when serving in the "*Pleiad*" on the late Niger expedition, leads to the confident hope that if a similar plan is followed on board other vessels engaged on similar expeditions, mortality amongst the Europeans would be in a great measure avoided; and the malaria fever, if not altogether escaped, be reduced in virulence, and made more manageable under professional treatment.

The value of quinine underwent a good test on board Her Majesty's steam-vessel "*Bloodhound*" during the last season; Mr. Ryan, the assistant surgeon of that vessel, having administered it regularly to the officers and crew during the visits of the "*Bloodhound*" to the rivers in the Bight of Biafra and to the Benin river, when the crew (sixty-five white men) were exposed some forty days and nights to malaria, the only results of fever being five slight cases which yielded readily to medical treatment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 24.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Lagos, June 26, 1856.

SOME few weeks ago it began to be rumoured here that Gezo, King of Dahomey and Whydah, was contemplating another attack on Abbeokuta, this time a combined one; that he had sent one of his own daughters (with a large present of coral and silks) to Kosoko for a wife, with a view to obtain his influence with the Jaboos to join in the attack on Abbeokuta; and that he had also sent large presents to the Chiefs of Ibadda and Ijaye, to obtain their co-operation also.

The population of Ibadda, which town is stated to be much larger than Abbeokuta, is mixed, and composed partly of people from Yoruba proper, partly of Egbas and of Jaboos; that of the town of Ijaye, which is stated to be smaller than Abbeokuta, is wholly so of Yorubas proper, and is governed by a Chief who revolted from his Sovereign the King of Yoruba, and who, it is stated, governs the population he has gathered around him, estimated at 70,000, with a rigour truly Draconic: he is Sovereign and sole judge; secondary punishments, not even that of being sold

CLASS B.

D

into slavery, are never resorted to; death, and that inflicted with his own hand, is the sole punishment for all offences. Yet, and it may be thought strange, this man's authority and person is respected, and his mode of government approved of by a large population. Kidnapping, robbery, and other crimes, are said to be rare at Ijaye. Those who speak with horror of this Chief's severity, admit that his decisions are founded on justice, and that he is patient and impartial when presiding as sole judge and arbiter. If this be the case, and it is generally represented to be so, the moral to be drawn is, that the only method to well govern an uncivilized population (in Africa at least) is by impartiality and justice, untempered with mercy.

It is from this Chief and people that the Abbeokutans most fear Gezo will obtain co-operation. In Ibadda the Egba portion of the population, it is said, can oppose Gezo's views.

I did not fail to acquaint the Alake and Chiefs of Abbeokuta of the reports of Gezo's intention, current in Lagos, which obtained general credence, and which have since received confirmation as mentioned in the Chief's letter to me of the 18th instant, copy of which I have the honour to inclose.

From a private and intelligent source, I learn that the Chiefs of Illorin, after receiving Gezo's letter, sent messengers to Abbeokuta to inform the Chiefs, and that the Illorin messengers met those of Gezo in the town, and immediately informed the Alake of the circumstance, when they were apprehended. The fact of these messengers (selected probably to avoid suspicion) having traversed so great a distance without molestation, confirms my report to your Lordship of the great improvement that has taken place, and the security with which persons can now travel through the greater part of the Yoruba country.

Illorin being inhabited principally by Mahometans, and the Felatah or Foulah influence being great there, it is satisfactory to learn that they appreciate the position of Abbeokuta, as the town leading directly to communication with European traders near the sea, and are desirous to be at peace with its Chiefs and people.

I shall not fail to communicate with the senior officer and the Commodore (who I believe is on the south coast) on the subject of Gezo's intentions, and devise with them some means of thwarting them. It is evident from the great loss of income, power, and influence, through the very low state to which the export Slave Trade is reduced in the Bight of Benin, that the King of Dahomey is getting desperate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure in No. 24.

The Alake of Abbeokuta to Consul Campbell.

Ake, Abbeokuta, June 18, 1856.

THE Alake sends his best respects to Her Majesty's Consul.

The Alake desires to inform the Consul of what he has recently seen of Gezo's intention of raising his expedition against Abbeokuta the second time.

What the Consul has heard is, without doubt, the fact; it is evident to be so, by having seized four messengers, people from Ketu, whom the King of Dahomey employed for that purpose, and by whom he circulated a letter of invitation to the different Chiefs of the interior, the Chiefs of Ijaye and Ibadda, of Jaboo, and of other places, and as far as Illorin, with presents, to seek their assistance to carry out his intentions; whom the Alake put into stock at Ake. These inhabitants of Ketu, whom Gezo employed as messengers, are four in number, two aged men, a woman, and a boy. One of the aged, named Aronu, he sent with the Arabic letter to a Mahometan, by the name of Amodu, at Illorin, who, after reading the letter, forwarded it to the King, who read it also; and not desiring to break the friendship that exists between him and the Egbas, dispatched a speedy message to inform the Alake and the Chiefs of the Egbas of what he had learnt, without the knowledge of these messengers. Therefore, when they were returning home, were seized and bound as they had to pass through Abbeokuta. It is related by the messengers of the King of Illorin, that

the King of Dahomey promised that if he would only assist him to destroy Abbeokuta, that Gezo will be satisfied, and will not care what will be done to himself and his town Abomey; he may afterwards, perhaps, be burnt, or taken captive, and the like; and that he is compelled, by the inability of his force, to seek his aid, of joining his force to annihilate Abbeokuta, because he (Gezo) imagines it to be a larger and populous town, more than he could destroy alone. The messengers of this Gezo are still in the stock. Of course the Egbas cannot do them anything without having a full information from the Ketu King, to know of him whether he has any knowledge of it, as they are his people. The Alake and Chiefs have, therefore, sent a message to him, who have not yet returned. But it is a pity to say that this town Ketu is divided against itself; a part of the inhabitants are friends of the King of Dahomey, to which, without doubt, these captured people belong; and the other part are, doubtless, the friends of the Egbas. It is also said that Gezo intends to attack Abbeokuta earlier, just at the close of the rainy season.

Consequently, the Alake and Chiefs beg Her Majesty's Consul not to be slack in his promise of duly reporting the present circumstance to the British Government; also to entreat them for some more ammunitions, and also one or two officers who would come to show them the way for using the cannons that are at Abbeokuta.

No. 25.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 31.)

(Extract.)

Lagos, June 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a letter I have just received from the commercial agents in the Benin river.

I have sent off, this morning, to the senior officer, a copy of Messrs. Cheetham and Henry's letter, with a request that he will be good enough to render such assistance as is in his power for the protection of the agents, and the property of the firms they represent.

The only vessel attached to the Bights division at all available for this service, is the "Minx;" her draught of water is light, but her steam-power, only ten-horse high-pressure, is quite inadequate to her tonnage, 300 tons, and is unable to propel her against a current of two and a-half or three knots. Great difficulty was experienced on returning from a visit to Epé, the wind and current being both adverse; some of the tubes of the boiler gave way when it became necessary to increase the pressure of steam. The "Minx" is, in other respects, a most objectionable vessel for service on the coast of Africa; she has only four feet eight inches height between decks, far too little for persons below the common stature; but for persons who, like myself, have the misfortune to be above the common stature, it necessitates living altogether on deck, which I was obliged to do when I visited the Benin river in this vessel last year. She will, however, serve to protect the factories in the Benin river from attack and plunder.

With respect to the surmise of Messrs. Cheetham and Henry, that there may be a slave-vessel in the Forcados or Dodo rivers, situate between the Benin and the Nun river, and connected by innumerable creeks with the Benin, such a circumstance cannot remain long unknown to the traders who do business with the English factories.

The movements of Don Domingo Mustich, in the Spanish barque "*Conchita*," are suspicious and unknown; and it is not known here what has become of the Spanish brig which carried a number of passengers from Spain to Fernando Po, and whose fittings would be serviceable to her as a slaver.

With reference to the observation of Messrs. Cheetham and Henry, that punishment of the piratical Ejoemen failed, on the "Bloodhound's" visit to their haunts, through the incompetence of the pilot, I must differ with them in this respect. The pilot having, I believe, a good knowledge of the lagoons, had taken us in the deep water during the whole day; but when evening approached, and we neared the towns it was intended to punish, he had some misgivings, arising from fear or superstition, and took us from the four-fathom channel on

the starboard hand, in which we were proceeding, to cross over to the other side, where there was no depth of water; we consequently grounded, and on sending boats to sound, we found that the deep channel we had left went a considerable distance.

One of the inducements which led me to consider it, under all circumstances, prudent to return, was, on learning from Lieutenant-Commander Williams, while the "Bloodhound" was aground, that there were on board but six rounds of grape and canister for each gun. Now, as there were several towns to punish, all with a thick jungle immediately in the rear of them, it would have required the whole of this supply to cover the landing-party at one town, while destroying the canoes and other property of the piratical Ejoemen.

On our return to the factories, it was stated that we had taken a pilot from the wrong town, Warree, many of whose inhabitants are suspected of complicity with the Ejoemen in their piracies on the trading canoes; and that we should have taken a pilot from the town of Battaree, whose inhabitants, having been slaves of the old King of Warree, and employed by him in punishing these same Ejoemen, had no friendly feeling for them, and were well acquainted with the lagoons.

As this was a matter on which we depended on the local experience of the commercial agents, they must be considered partly to blame for the "Bloodhound" returning without having accomplished the object for which she proceeded so great a distance.

Inclosure in No. 25.

Messrs. Cheetham and Henry to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Benin River, June 16, 1856.

SINCE our last petition to you, on the visit of Her Majesty's ship "Bloodhound," for assistance to punish the piratical Ejoemen who infest the creeks around the palm-oil markets of this country, to the serious obstruction of lawful trade, we are sorry to have to report to you a great increase in their depredations. The creeks between this place and Warree swarm with them, and it is their avowed intention to attack Mr. Henry on his way to that place, in revenge, they say, for the visit paid them by you in Her Majesty's steamer "Bloodhound."

They say that your return on that occasion without punishing them was owing to the potency of their jew-jews; and relying upon such protection more implicitly than ever, they are becoming outrageous, and cause a serious loss to the British merchants trading here. Within the last few days they have captured three river canoes, having shot four men, and made about eighteen prisoners, who will be sold as slaves; to say nothing of the serious loss of property in these canoes besides.

Unless these pirates are put down, Sir, we believe it must result in the ruin of the lawful trade of this river, and thereby a great loss to our respective houses.

These Ejoemen are now so anxious to make captives, that it seems to us there must be some market within a short distance of Warree, where they can sell them, or they would not appear in such numerous bands; unless it is, as they state, with the intention to capture Mr. Henry while on his way to Warree. Can there be any slaver secreted in the Forcados or Dodo rivers?

When Her Majesty's steamer "Bloodhound" went up before to punish them, she failed through the incompetence of the pilot, and shallowness of the water; but they impute it to other reasons as above mentioned, and it makes them bolder than ever.

At the present time she could easily go up, as there is more water in the creeks, and will be during the rainy season.

We most humbly, but earnestly, beg your assistance in this case, as the bulk of the property thus seized in these canoes belongs to us; and further, Sir, we would state as our opinion, that such grave obstructions to the lawful trade can only have the result of driving those men now engaged in it to their old

practices of continual warfare, for the captives they can make and sell to slavery.

We would beg an early answer, as much so as possible; our interests involved being so great, that it is necessary we should know what assistance we may depend upon, and take our measures accordingly.

We are, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL CHEETHAM,
Agent for Messrs. Chas. Horsfall & Sons, Liverpool.

RICHARD C. HENRY,
Agent to Thos. Harrison & Co., Liverpool.

No. 26.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 30, 1856.

HER Majesty's Government learn with much satisfaction, from your despatch of the 14th of June last, the great improvement that has taken place at Lagos and in the neighbouring countries, consequent upon the expulsion of Kosoko, and the measures adopted by Her Majesty's Government to put an end to the Slave Trade which was carried on from Lagos and the adjacent coasts; and with reference to that part of your despatch in which you state that if the Chiefs of the small ports of Aghwey, Great and Little Popoe, &c., who are all under Treaty engagements with Her Majesty's Government, were threatened with its severe displeasure if they again permitted the embarkation of slaves from their districts, I have to instruct you to make a communication to the Chiefs in question to the effect suggested by you, in such a manner as you may think best calculated to carry with it most weight.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 27.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 30, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a letter addressed by Major Ord, who has lately been employed as Commissioner on the Gold Coast, to Mr. Labouchere, the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, suggesting that a small annual stipend in the shape of presents should be granted to the King of Dahomey, in consideration of the losses which he has sustained by the Agreement which he concluded with Lieutenant Forbes in March 1852, for the abolition of the Slave Trade from the ports of his dominions.

I also inclose a copy of the answer which I have caused to be returned to a letter from the Colonial Department, in which Mr. Labouchere requests to be made acquainted with my opinion regarding Major Orr's suggestion; and in conformity with what is stated in the letter to the Colonial Office, I have to instruct you, if you should think it useful and expedient to do so, to found upon Major Ord's letter a communication to the King of Dahomey, stating that when he concludes a satisfactory Treaty with Her Majesty's Government, and faithfully observes its stipulations, his claim to an annuity from Her Majesty's Government will be favourably considered.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 27.

Major Ord to Mr. Labouchere.

Sir,

The Hague, July 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to bring under your notice the subject of a communication I have received from the Rev. T. B. Freeman, of Cape Coast, having for its object the favourable recognition of the King of Dahomey by Her Majesty's Government.

2. Mr. Freeman, who is already known to the Colonial Department as the head of the Wesleyan Mission on the Gold Coast, has devoted himself for many years to the cause of humanity and civilization, and has great experience of the character of the natives, over many of whom he possesses considerable influence.

3. During one of his recent tours of inspection of the missionary establishments, Mr. Freeman received a summons from the King of Dahomey to visit him at his capital, Abomey; and on his return from this interview he communicated to me an outline of the subject to which it had referred; but as I was then on the eve of leaving the coast, and he was compelled to resume his mission labours without delay, the details were necessarily deferred until a later period, and I have only now received them.

4. It appears from Mr. Freeman's statement, that the King had been much affected by the purport of a letter received not very long before from Lord Clarendon; and that, being desirous of making a communication to Her Majesty's Government, he had selected Mr. Freeman as his agent for the purpose. This gentleman urged the propriety of his causing a letter to be written to make known his wishes to the Government, and offered, if he thought fit, to write one for him, as he had done in 1854. The King replied, that the missionaries could not be always visiting him to read and write letters for him; and he should much prefer, on the present occasion, placing him in possession of his views, and leaving him to make them known to the Government in the form that might seem most desirable. Mr. Freeman then acquainted him that I was on the coast engaged in inquiring into certain matters affecting the condition of the British Settlements, and suggested that he should request me to convey to Her Majesty's Government such communications as he might desire to make—a proposal to which the King at once assented, and which is the occasion of my now addressing you on the subject.

5. In substance, the King seems to have expressed himself to Mr. Freeman as follows:

6. Down to the time of Captain Forbes' first visit to him, he had personally engaged in the Slave Trade, that being the Trade by which, for many ages past, the Kingdom of Dahomey had been chiefly sustained; but from the time of Captain Forbes' visit, he (the King) had entirely ceased from taking any personal share therein. He had taken that step at great pecuniary disadvantage to himself, solely to gratify and meet the wishes of Her Majesty the Queen; and a hope had been held out to him by Captain Forbes that Her Majesty, in consideration of the sacrifice he was making in foregoing those pecuniary advantages, would kindly make him some small return annually, by sending him a supply of cloth, cowries, &c., by way of aiding him in keeping up, under his disadvantageous circumstances, the old and time-honoured customs of his ancestors, on which occasions he is obliged to make large donations to his Chiefs and people.

7. He had waited year after year to hear something from Her Majesty in regard to this subject, and had continued to suffer disappointment; but he had, nevertheless, extended his restrictions, bearing on the suppression of the Slave Trade, by prohibiting his people from engaging in the foreign Traffic in Slaves, and that his latest step had been to prohibit their being shipped from any of the ports in his dominions.

8. He declared that these had been his own voluntary acts, which he still feels disposed to sustain; and he now repeats his entreaties to Her Majesty kindly to consider his case, and the case of his comparatively impoverished country, and render him some little annual assistance of the kind he has mentioned.

9. He further said that he cannot interfere with the internal Slave Trade,

that being carried on in all parts of Africa, but repeated that all shipping of slaves from the ports of Dahomey is prohibited.

10. He begs that Her Majesty will at once forget all past differences and misunderstandings arising out of the Slave Trade, and allow this communication to be considered on his part as an entire reopening of friendly intercourse with England.

11. He entreats Her Majesty to take such steps in favour of himself and Dahomey as may lead to an immediate influx of English traders into the ports of his kingdom, where palm oil can now be purchased to a large extent, and which trade he is anxious to encourage and promote by every means within his power.

12. Mr. Freeman further adds, in reference to this latter point, that since I left the coast, he has travelled along the whole seaboard to Porto Novo, which is considerably to the eastward of Whydah, and that all he has seen tends to impress his mind with the positive certainty that a great commercial change is passing over and through Dahomey. The manufacture of palm oil is increasing to an enormous extent; and at two small ports (the easternmost of Dahomey), Godomey and Contonea, two slave-merchants had converted their factories into palm-oil stores, and had shipped several hundred thousand gallons since the commencement of the season; whilst the thousands upon thousands of gallons which he saw at the quondam slave-ports proved the increase of the trade, and left no doubt but that it was being rapidly substituted for the ancient and illegitimate Traffic.

13. I would venture to observe upon the foregoing, that the information I obtained leads me to the conviction that the growing demand for palm-oil is fostering a trade which, whilst it exists, must be utterly destructive of the Slave Trade. We have no instance of the Slave Trade being supplanted by the spontaneous springing up of a legitimate commerce, and at once suppressed by external agency, and a profitable trade introduced calling for the manual labour of the slave; and its self-extinction becomes a mere question of time, depending upon the rate at which circumstances permit the trade to be developed.

14. It is the duty, as it is the desire, of the Government to aid this by every means in their power; and although the King of Dahomey may be mistaken in attributing to his own measures results which are properly due to our intervention, it may be a subject for consideration whether it would not be politic to encourage him in the course he has adopted, and whether substantial benefits to commerce might not result from the payment to him of a small annual stipend (in the shape of presents), as a reward for the sacrifice which the abandonment of the Slave Trade has certainly occasioned him.

15. The subject appears to be one not undeserving the attention of Government, and I have therefore not hesitated to comply with the King of Dahomey's request, and bring it under your notice.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. ST. GEORGE ORD,
Major, Royal Engineers.

Inclosure 2 in No. 27.

The Earl of Shelburne to Mr. Merivale.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 28, 1856.

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 9th instant, inclosing a copy of a letter from Major Ord, who has been lately employed as Commissioner on the Gold Coast, reporting the substance of a communication which the King of Dahomey wished him to convey to Her Majesty's Government, and suggesting that a small annual stipend, in the shape of presents, should be granted to that Chief in consideration of the losses which he has sustained by the abolition of the Slave Trade from his ports.

And in reply to Mr. Secretary Labouchere's request to be favoured with Lord Clarendon's opinion with regard to Major Ord's suggestion, I am to state to you that the King of Dahomey has already been informed by Mr. Campbell, Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos, that it is useless for him to think of entering

into amicable relations with Her Majesty's Government until he shall have given proof of his sincerity by a faithful observance of the agreement which he concluded with Lieutenant Forbes in March 1852, for the abolition of the Slave Trade from his dominions, and by signing a Treaty similar to those concluded with other African Chiefs, which contain among other stipulations an Article for the abolition of human sacrifices.

I am to add that the reports which have recently been received from Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos, tend to show that the King of Dahomey has not acted with good faith in the engagements which he has already contracted with Her Majesty's Government, for in February last Mr. Campbell reported that an active revival of the Slave Trade had taken place at Whydah, the port of Dahomey, and it appears by despatches which have recently been received from Her Majesty's Consul, that in spite of the remonstrances of Her Majesty's Government the King of Dahomey has been making preparations for a renewed attack on a large scale on Abbeokuta.

Lord Clarendon directs me to inclose for the information of Mr. Secretary Labouchere, a copy of a despatch received by the last mail from Mr. Campbell,* showing the great improvement that has taken place in the countries round Lagos in consequence of the cessation of the Slave Trade; and I am at the same time to state to you that his Lordship proposes to transmit to Mr. Campbell a copy of Major Ord's letter, and to instruct him, if he should think it useful and expedient to do so, to found upon it a communication to the King of Dahomey, stating that when he concludes a satisfactory Treaty with Her Majesty's Government and faithfully observes its stipulations, his claim to an annuity will be favourably considered.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SHELBURNE.

No. 28.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 5.)

My Lord,

Lagos, July 14, 1856.

IN Mr. Consul Hutchinson's narrative of the Niger, Tshadda, and Binue Exploration, made in the "Pleiad" steamer, occurs, at page 254, the following observation:—

"But if the Government do not step in to put an end to the lawlessness of the 'Felatahs,' all ideas of a successful trade with the Niger, Tshadda, and Binue countries, may be given up."

Having had extensive commercial, and frequent personal, intercourse with the three large sections of the extensive tribe of Foulahs who have, at various epochs, during the last two centuries, emigrated from Massina near to Timbuctoo, and taken possession of the countries they now inhabit and rule over, viz., the country called Boondoo, situate at the head of the Gambia river; that called Footah Toro, situate on the left bank of the Senegal; and that called Footah Jallon, situate at the head or sources of the Rivers Nunez and Pongo; I beg, with every respect, my Lord, to submit my opinion, that any representation or appeal to the Felatah (Foulah) Chiefs and people to abandon their cruel predatory expeditions against the pagan inhabitants of the Soudan countries, would be of no avail, unless at the same time commercial operations were commenced for legitimate trade at points accessible to these troublesome and formidable people; and that it could at the same time be explained to them, that the countries ravaged by their fanatical energy possessed various articles of European value, for which the commercial establishments were ready to give in exchange those articles of European manufacture they (the Felatahs) are in want of, and which they highly prize.

It must be remembered that the accounts of Clapperton, Lander, &c., represent a numerous portion of the Felatah tribe inhabiting Soudan, as a peaceful, pastoral, and agricultural people; and if a large and mischievous

portion of the tribe have been for more than thirty years past the great feeders of the former extensive Slave Trade in the Bights of Benin and Biafra, it was because they really found no other commerce existing in Soudan but that in slaves; the comparatively small quantities of ivory carried from the countries of Soudan by the Moorish traders of Tripoli, Tunis, &c., on the backs of camels across the Desert, representing but a minute portion of the valuable commerce the vast interior regions of Africa are capable of yielding.

To develop this large neglected commerce of the interior, the power of steam, and the highways of the Niger, the Tshadda, and their tributaries, must be made available.

The influences which generated the virulent fever that attacked the Niger Expedition under Captain Trotter, and which caused its failure, are now known; and the result of the last expedition up the Niger and Tshadda in the "Pleiad," proves that those influences fatal to health and life can be avoided.

There offer now but few and trifling obstacles for the profitable employment of capital in those parts of the Rivers Niger and Tshadda which, while affording some security to property, are yet within reach of the Felatah and other interior people; and, should some enterprising merchants be willing to embark in a commerce offering every prospect of success, and Her Majesty's Government be induced to support such enterprise by its countenance and influence, in sending a representative to treat with the Felatah Chiefs, and to point out to them the advantages of occupying themselves with peaceful, legitimate trade, instead of their predatory excursions against the unoffending Pagan tribes, I beg leave, my Lord, to tender myself for such service.

Experience has proved that the Mahometan Foulahs in all those countries before mentioned, of which they dispossessed the original occupiers, have, after a time, settled down to the peaceful pursuits of lawful commerce. Those of Boondoo have long since felt the influence and enjoyed the benefits of legitimate commerce with the Settlements on the Gambia; those of Footah Toro have had the advantage and reaped the profits of an extensive commerce with the French Settlements on the Senegal; and those of Footah Jallon have shown how highly they esteem a free commercial intercourse with Sierra Leone, and with the commercial establishments of the English and other merchants at Kykandy, on the Rio Nunez, and at the Rio Pongo and other points accessible to their enterprise. Gradually, in all the countries above named, they have abandoned marauding expeditions. As the Chiefs, the leaders of them, became rich, they felt disinclined to risk themselves again in slave-hunts, for such is really their warfare, and preferred the more safe and peaceful gains arising from legitimate commerce with the white man.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 29.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 5.)

My Lord,

Lagos, July 16, 1856.

I HAD the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch dated 29th March, 1856,* transmitting copy of your Lordship's despatch to Mr. Howard, Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, and to Mr. Jerningham, Her Majesty's Minister at Rio de Janeiro, relative to the forcible debarkation at Whydah of several emancipated Africans from Bahia, instead of landing them, as these unfortunate people had stipulated for, at this place; in consequence of which act they fell into the power of the King of Dahomey, who put to death all the adults of the party, and retained their children as slaves.

I have also had the honour to receive your Lordship's further despatches dated 17th and 20th May, inclosing copy of correspondence between Mr. Howard and the Portuguese Government relative to this painful and, on the part of the Portuguese captain and supercargo of the brig "General Rego," disgraceful affair.

All doubt as to the fate of these poor people has long ceased to exist. Information of the occurrence came here from Whydah; and the Abbeokuta

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 33.

traders meeting those of Abomey periodically at the market of Ketu, a large town situate about equi-distant from the two towns, are too well informed of what passes at Abomey affecting their interest or security.

The masters and supercargoes of Portuguese vessels bringing African passengers from Bahia are loth to land them at this place, because I always urge upon them the necessity of their landing or destroying all the extra equipments put on board for the use of the passengers, and inform them they will compromise the safety of their vessels by not doing so. In the case of a three-masted Portuguese vessel, called the "Linda Flor," which brought across from Bahia the large number of 230 African passengers, I was very urgent that her extra equipment should be landed; and it transpired that the supercargo (under whose unders and directions these vessels mostly navigate, the master being what they call the "piloto" or navigator) had landed the large copper cooking utensils belonging to the passengers at Whydah. His object in so doing cannot be mistaken. The supercargo, however, had to pay their value to the Africans.

A small Portuguese schooner, the "Agua," lately landed here 14 Africans from Bahia. The master, before leaving for that place, was solicitous to know from me whether his passengers had made any complaint. In this case the Africans had met with no difficulty, and they were landed with every particle of their baggage.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 30.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 5.)

My Lord,

Lagos, July 29, 1856.

RUMOURS have been for some weeks past in circulation of the death of Gezo, King of Dahomey.

In speaking of the occurrence to one of the minor Chiefs of Abbeokuta lately on a visit to this place, he informs me that the circumstance has been known in that town for some months; also, that Gezo's son, who has succeeded to the Throne of Abomey, was urged by the father on his death-bed to follow up his intentions against Abbeokuta.

The son of Mr. Hutton, who has an establishment at Aghwey, some few miles west of Whydah, also informs me that about three months since the Yervogar, or Viceroy of Whydah, was suddenly summoned to Abomey, where he remained until lately. It is now generally stated that Gezo is dead.

A custom exists among most of the Pagan tribes of Africa of concealing for some months the death of their Kings, or important Chiefs, until certain, I fear, most barbarous customs have been observed before his successor can be proclaimed, and although the death of the King or Chief is well known to every person in the country, no one is allowed to speak of it.

Wawu and Possoo, two of the leading Chiefs of Badagry, have also died within the last four months; they will be succeeded, it is to be hoped, by younger men, not thoroughly wedded from childhood to the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 31.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 9.)

My Lord,

Lagos, August 18, 1856.

SINCE the month of January last, reports have from time to time reached me of the embarkation of cargoes of slaves at some of the westernmost ports of the Bight of Benin, Aghwey and Little Popoe in particular; the information I had received not being of a decisive character, I did not, at the time, bring the cases to your Lordship's notice.

I now, however, feel myself justified in reporting to your Lordship that I

have good foundation for believing that no less than four shipments of slaves have taken place from Aghwey and Little Popoe since November last; these places are about six miles apart, and the embarkations take place about midway between them; the Chiefs supposing that by not permitting the shipment of slaves in front of their towns, they commit no infraction of their Treaty engagements.

The vessels that have carried away cargoes of slaves, are, I have every reason to believe,—one of the three vessels brought from Barcelona by Domingo Mustich; a schooner under American colours, sent out by Mr. J. A. Machado, of New York, and named the "*David*," or the "*Alexander Mitchel*;" a barque, also under American colours, sent by Mr. Machado from New York, and named "*Hermitage*;" and lastly, a brig direct from Havana, long expected, and supposed to have no nationality; she was consigned to Senhor Byetta of Aghwey, but loaded by himself and co-slave dealers.

I had received positive information respecting the two American vessels; the schooner, I am told, kept herself from observation at the Island of St. Thomas until preparations were completed for loading her; the barque, on the contrary, took in a ground tier of palm oil, and paraded up and down the coast with it; she anchored twice at Lagos for some days, apparently without a business object. She at length went, as I am credibly informed, to the Dutch Settlement at Elmina, sold the palm oil on board of her, took in a ground tier of water, and then proceeded to Little Popoe, where, in one afternoon and night, she received from the shore the remainder of her water, provisions, fire-wood, and slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 32.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 9.)

(Extract.)

Lagos, August 19, 1856.

THE successful shipments, from time to time, of cargoes of slaves from some of the ports in the Bight of Benin (from Aghwey and Little Popoe, in particular), tend to keep alive the hopes of the slave-traders, and of their chief agents in this Traffic, the Kings and ruling Chiefs of the countries around, that there will be a revival of the Slave Trade in these parts; and the impunity which has followed the infraction of their Treaty engagements by the Chiefs of Aghwey and Little Popoe also tends to confirm the representations of the slave-dealers to their friends the Chiefs, that England is tired of the struggle; that she has her war with Russia to occupy her attention (it is not yet generally known among the natives that peace has been made with that Power); and that Cuba and Brazils must have a supply of slaves, at any cost.

The evil influence of these successful shipments of slaves, and the representations of the slave-dealers, is felt even in this town.

I shall call upon King Docemo to exercise a proper vigilance, and to put his authority in force to prevent the shipment of slaves from this to Domingo Martins at Porto Novo; but I do not expect any energetic action from him in this matter, for, until some rigorous measures are taken with those Chiefs who have prominently and repeatedly broken their Treaty engagements with Her Majesty's Government, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, my representations to King Docemo, or any other native Chiefs, on Slave Trade, will have little or no weight.

No. 33.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 9.)

My Lord,

Lagos, August 30, 1856.

I BEG to transmit to your Lordship a letter which the Supreme Civil Chief and the Supreme Military Chief of Abbeokuta have addressed to Her Majesty, and requested me to forward, together with the articles mentioned therein as presents.

I wrote to the Chiefs to ask them in what light the war drum sent by them as a present, was to be considered; that if they sent it to Her Majesty as a sign or assurance that they had abandoned their aggressive attacks on their neighbours, I could, in that case, forward it to England, sure of its being graciously received; that without such assurance, a war drum could not be accepted with pleasure by Her Majesty, who, anxious for the welfare of the Abbeokutans, above all things wished them to abandon predatory warfare, and to turn their attention to innocent commerce and the cultivation of the fruitful soil of their country.

To my letter no satisfactory answer has been received; I shall therefore forward by the first of Her Majesty's vessels leaving this part of the coast for England, the two leather cushions, which are most ingeniously worked, and the cloth, a specimen of the cotton manufacture of the country, but of average quality.

The rumoured attack of the King of Dahomey on their town early next dry season has, no doubt, called forth this letter from the Chiefs of Abbeokuta to Her Majesty, with the hope of obtaining aid; and there is no doubt that the King of Dahomey has (taking advantage of the ill feeling existing among the Chiefs of the other large and populous towns of Yoruba towards the Egbas, for having introduced the anti-Slave Trade English into the country, and for the assumption of superiority by the Egbas over the other tribes, the position of their town at the head of the navigable portion of the River Ogun commanding the trade from the interior to Lagos) been tampering with the Chiefs of Ijaye, Ibadda, Illorin, and Jaboo, to obtain their co-operation; as, without assisted by the people of some of these populous places, the King of Dahomey is aware his attack on Abbeokuta will be attended with defeat. It is believed he has met with no great encouragement from the Chiefs of the above towns; indeed, the Chiefs of Illorin, a town greatly under Felatah influence, at once sent to apprise the Chiefs of Abbeokuta of the King of Dahomey's proposals.

As the rainy season draws to a close, the King of Dahomey's movements will be closely watched by the Egbas, and his intentions become better known.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure in No. 33.

The Alake and the Basherun of Abbeokuta to Her Majesty the Queen of England.

Madam,

Abbeokuta, July 4, 1856.

THE Alake, or King, and the Basherun, or Field-Marshal, of the Egba nation and next in rank to the King, present their compliments to Her Majesty:

They congratulate the Queen of England and her Government for the conquest of Sebastopol, as well as for the Treaty which the Russian had signed with England; they hope and trust that it will be a lasting one to many generations.

Their object in writing to the Queen is to thank Her Majesty for many a past favours done to them; for the emancipation of their children and countrymen from the bitterest bondage of slavery, and put them in Sierra Leone; and not only so, but for allowing them to return to their native land; most of the fathers and mothers who had been deprived of their children, and who never dreamed of seeing them again, have had the pleasure of meeting their lost children once more in the land of the living.

All these had taken place, and still going on, during the reign of Her Most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria: May it please God to bestow his choicest blessing upon Her Majesty, and to bless the Prince Albert, Albert Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

The Alake, or the King of Egba, and the Basherun, beg to suggest to the Queen and her Government, that they Egbas were agricultural race; their forefathers were not slave-dealers, but always paid attention to their farms, which occupation they, their children, were following, till the Ijebus, Iffeh, and other surrounding tribes, combined together and brought a large force or army,

and captured most of them in their farms, sold some, and reserved others for men-servants and maidens.

Through the combination of other Powers, the Egbas' towns and territories have all been broken up, and they were made slaves under their conquerors, who taught them to war; but soon as they began to understand the art of war themselves, their conquerors, fearing lest they would rebel against them, killed the Egbas' war-chief, whose name is Lah-mud-dee. When they saw this they fled away from them, and came to Abbeokuta for refuge, where they are inhabiting now. And when they were here for some while, their former enemies, who had taken them for clients before, collected another large army against them at a place called Okay-owi-wi, or Oke-owi-wi, which war lasted for three months, ere they were enabled, by God's help, to defeat their enemies.

When few years elapsed, they were attacked again by another army, a very great force, from their common enemy. It was a bloody war indeed, but they gained a complete victory over their antagonist.

The last attack was that of the King of Dahomey, which was fought on Monday, A.M., 3rd of March, 1850; although it was of short duration, yet it was the hottest they ever fought.

And now they heard and saw that the King of Dahomey is sending presents to all other Powers to unite him to destroy their town, and introduce that abominable Traffic, the Slave Trade, which God and the British nation abhorred.

They beg to add, that were it only the King of Dahomey's power alone, they would not send to molest their greatest benefactor and the greatest friend they have under heaven.

They therefore entreat Her Most Excellent Majesty earnestly to assist them against those who mean to come and annihilate them and their children, and even those whom the Queen and her Government had set free from Sierra Leone and other places.

They have nothing to send to Her Majesty, for the frequent wars, which not only have destroyed their country, but all their property and wealth also, and they know that Her Majesty did not require anything from them.

However, the Basherun sent one gong-gong, or war-drum, two cushions, and a cloth, as a specimen of some of the production of their country, to Her Majesty, scarcely worth anything, and he begs Her Majesty will please to accept the offer.

Wishing Her Majesty long life, a good health, peace and happiness, and a long and prosperous reign, with these few lines your humble servants beg to conclude.

We beg, &c.

(Signed) THE ALAKE, OR KING OF ABBEOKUTA.
THE BASHERUN.

P.S.—In care of the British Consul of Lagos, B. Campbell, Esq.

No. 34.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 9.)

My Lord,

Lagos, September 1, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to advise your Lordship, that I have this day drawn on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for the sum of 225*l.*, to the order of Messrs. Hallet, Maude, and Hallet, being for the annuity of 1,000 dollars due to Kosoko on the 31st December, 1855, and payable under the Treaty made with that Chief.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 35.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, October 14, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith an extract of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro,* reporting that in July last a French vessel arrived at Bahia, with four Africans on board, forming part of the crew, and that the master stated that being short of his complement on the coast of Africa, he had shipped four free blacks, Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos making no objection to such shipment; and I have to desire that you will inform me whether the master of the French vessel has made a correct statement of the manner in which the four negroes in question came on board his ship.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 36.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 20, 1856.

I HAVE referred to the Board of Trade your despatch of the 14th of July, in which you point out that commercial intercourse with Europeans might be made the means of inducing the Felatah tribes to abandon their slave-hunting and predatory habits, and that capital might be profitably employed in those parts of the rivers Niger and Tshadda which, while affording some security to property, are also within reach of the Felatah tribes and other nations of the interior of Africa; and I have to acquaint you that the Board of Trade has taken steps to bring the suggestions contained in your despatch under the notice of various associations and individuals connected with the African trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 37.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 22, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatches of the 18th and 19th of August, suggesting the adoption of measures of coercion against the Chiefs of Aghwey and Little Popoe, in consequence of their having allowed four cargoes of slaves to be shipped from their territories since November 1855, I transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter which has been addressed by my direction to the Secretary of the Admiralty, requesting that Commodore Adams may be instructed to concert with you the adoption of such measures as you may jointly consider most advisable in order to make the Chiefs of Aghwey and Little Popoe answerable for having permitted their Treaty engagements towards Her Majesty's Government to be violated by the several embarkations of slaves reported in your despatch of the 18th August.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure in No. 37.

The Earl of Shelburne to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 16, 1856.

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you the accompanying copies of two despatches from Mr. Campbell, Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos,* reporting that, since November 1855, several cargoes of slaves had been shipped from the territories of the Chiefs of Little Popoe and of Aghwey, in contravention of the Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade which were concluded by Commander Forbes, of Her Majesty's ship "Philomel," with the Chiefs of Little Popoe, on the 24th of January, 1852, and with the Chiefs of Aghwey on the 2nd of February, 1852.

I am to request that you will lay the inclosed papers before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and that you will move their Lordships to instruct Commodore Adams to confer with Mr. Campbell upon this subject, and to take such measures as they may consider most advisable, in order to make the Chiefs of Aghwey and Little Popoe answerable for the violation, in their territories, of the engagements by which they were bound to prevent the exportation of slaves.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SHELBURNE.

No. 38.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord,

Lagos, October 1, 1856.

I REGRET having to report to your Lordship that Kosoko, who has hitherto observed his Treaty engagement with scrupulous fidelity, is, by reports from various quarters which are entitled to credit, preparing to violate it.

It was always expected that he would render his assistance, covertly or openly, to the Dahomians, in their contemplated attack on Abbeokuta, which, at the earliest, cannot take place before January next; but this sudden move on his part has taken every one by surprise. His intention appears to be to remove to the town of Adu, within the territory of the King of Porto Novo, who is himself tributary to Dahomey; and in his progress thither, to effect a landing on Lagos, to devastate and destroy, and then proceed to his destination.

Immediately after concluding the Treaty with Captain Miller and myself, his trading port at Palma was visited by traders for palm oil. Three substantial and respectable establishments have been formed there, two belonging to French houses, one to a Hamburgh house; and the amount of business done at Palma nearly equals that at Lagos, from the export duties on which Kosoko must derive a good revenue. He is also a great trader, but he wishes to carry into this, to him, new legitimate trade, the same arbitrary and monopolizing policy that he pursued with the Slave Trade at Lagos, that of insisting that all cargoes should be delivered to him on credit, which he afterwards distributed, at monopolizing prizes; this has been resisted; however, credit to a considerable amount has been given to him, but as he fails to pay his debts, further credit has been refused by the French houses. The Hamburgh house, after resisting his importunities, have just at this time credited him largely.

Kosoko's position at Epé, the territory of the King of Jaboo, exercising, as he does, despotic sway there, must be regarded by the King of that country with jealousy and uneasiness; and it doubtless requires considerable presents from Kosoko to reconcile the King of Jaboo to Kosoko's *imperium in imperio*, which, however, does not diminish the jealousy of the inhabitants of that country against Kosoko's monopolizing sway over their trading operations with the factories at Palma. These considerations, with old recollections of the Slave Trade, and the influences of that Trade from Whydah and the Dahomian terri-

* Nos. 31 and 32.

toiy, together with a restless disposition, and, for an African, an unusual but ill-directed energy, have, doubtless, urged him to remove to a town where he is assured of a good reception, and will be, as he supposes, beyond the reach of English hostilities.

Commodore Adams has just arrived with a respectable force, and he will, doubtless, see to the security of Lagos being maintained against Kosoko's contemplated attacks.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 39.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received Décembre 9.)

My Lord,

Lagos, November 4, 1856.

SINCE I forwarded my last despatch dated October 1, Kosoko has made no movement, his intentions having been paralyzed by the presence of the steamer "Minx" in the river, and a steam-sloop at anchor in the roadstead. It is probable he will remain quiet until the rivers running from the interior into the lagoons become fordable, when the Dahomians will be enabled to move towards Abbeokuta, should they not, in the meantime, be deterred by the strong letter of remonstrance sent to the King by Commodore Adams.

It is the impression of persons here, of great experience, whose opinions are entitled to some weight, that Kosoko has been incited to attack Lagos by persons resident in the town. His movements are closely watched by the Chiefs of Abbeokuta, who appear to entertain a greater dread of Kosoko's machinations than of any attack from the Dahomians; a long-conceived plan of Kosoko's being, to occupy the town and country of Ottah, so as to cut off the communication between Abbeokuta and Lagos; but steps have been taken to prevent this, by pointing out to the Chiefs of Ottah how much better it is for them to be on friendly terms with their two powerful neighbours, Abbeokuta and Lagos; and they have sent messengers to the Kings and Chiefs of both towns, assuring them of their fidelity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 40.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 8, 1857.)

My Lord,

Lagos, December 4, 1856.

I HAD the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch dated the 14th of October last, transmitting extract of a despatch received by your Lordship from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio Janeiro, reporting that a French vessel had arrived at Bahia with four Africans on board, forming part of the crew, shipped within the jurisdiction of this Consulate with my sanction, and requesting me to communicate to your Lordship whether the master of the French vessel had made a correct statement of the manner in which the four negroes in question came on board his ship.

I have to report to your Lordship, that the statement of M. Bowyer, the master of the French vessel, "La Jeune Elise," alluded to, is perfectly correct.

The vessel belongs to the house of Regis and Co., of Marseilles, and is usually employed in voyages between their establishments on the coast and Bahia, bringing cargoes of roll tobacco and aguardiente from that port for the supply of the establishments.

On his last voyage to Bahia, M. Bowyer called at this Consulate and informed me that, in consequence of the death of some of his crew, and others being obliged to return to France on account of ill-health, he had been obliged to embark four kreomen on board "La Jeune Elise" as "matelots auxiliaires," to enable him to proceed on his voyage to Bahia, and he requested me to furnish

him with a passport or permission to embark these four men. From the high commercial standing of the firm of Regis and Co., and the general respectability of the numerous agents they employ, I did not hesitate to comply with M. Bowyer's request, being well aware that a number of that useful tribe of African labourers, kroomen, are employed at the different establishments of Messrs. Regis.

M. Bowyer waited on me a few days since and complained of the trouble the authorities at Bahia had given him on account of these four kroomen, whom, on his return voyage to the coast, he had landed, at their earnest request, at Beribee, on the Kroo Coast, their native place, as he had re-formed a crew for "La Jeune Elise" with some Belgian seamen, whose vessel had been condemned at Bahia. I have not the slightest doubt of the truth of M. Bowyer's statement.

I must inform your Lordship that a Hamburgh vessel, and, until lately, an English vessel, the "Coquette," of Liverpool, have made frequent voyages to Bahia from this; and that, in consequence of the casualties to seamen so frequent on the coast, they have, when occasion necessitated it, made up the complement of their crews with natives of Africa, and that I never heard of the masters of these vessels having met with any difficulty, in consequence of having African seamen on board these vessels, from the authorities at Bahia.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL.

No. 41.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir

Foreign Office, January 22, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 4th of December last, stating the circumstances under which you furnished the Captain of the French ship "La Jeune Elise" with a passport or permission to embark four kroomen on board his vessel, on a voyage to Bahia; and I have to acquaint you that the explanations furnished by you with regard to this matter are satisfactory.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 42.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 22, 1857.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 24th of June last, I have to acquaint you that I recommended to the favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the suggestions contained in that despatch, pointing out the advantages that might be derived from employing, for service in the Bight of Benin and its lagoons, steam-vessels of light draught; and I have to acquaint you that the Lords of the Admiralty have informed me that they have ordered the "Drake," a vessel of light draught and of 40 horse-power, to be appropriated for that service.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 43.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 11.)

My Lord,

Lagos, January 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith my report of the trade of the Bight of Benin for the year 1856.

The whole of the ports in the Bight of Benin being under the rule of
CLASS B. F

uncivilised native Powers, and having, except at Lagos, no regulations by which the amount of produce exported from them can be ascertained, my estimate of the amount of exports from all other ports except Lagos must only be regarded as approximative; but I feel certain, after having extended my inquiries, that while I have, in the instance of Badagry, somewhat exceeded the actual quantity of palm oil shipped, my estimates of the quantities of oil shipped from the other ports to the westward must be considerably within the mark, as I have now been furnished with the names of twenty-one vessels, in the aggregate of 6,500 tons, from the single port of Bristol, which annually load almost wholly in the Bight of Benin; some four or five vessels from the port of London, of the average of 300 tons each, are also usually chartered for the Portuguese traders at Whydah, Porto Novo, &c., to load with palm oil for London, the proceeds of which cargoes are doubtless converted into Manchester and Glasgow fabrics, without which no foreigners can carry on the trade in palm oil. It further appears that some small vessels under Dutch, and, latterly, some under Spanish colours, have loaded cargoes for their respective countries, and one vessel under Sardinian colours, of about 150 tons, has lately laden a cargo of palm oil, ivory, and some cotton as a sample, for Genoa.

In my anxiety to avoid exaggeration, I find I have under-estimated the total quantity of palm oil exported to all parts from the Bight of Benin, which is this year little, if at all, short of 20,000 tons.

As the resources of the country are developed it is found that there are several oleaginous grains and matters from which good marketable oil can be extracted, samples of which are being sent to England and elsewhere; but the article of great interest and importance which is now attracting some attention, is cotton. The whole of the Yoruba and other countries south of the Niger, with the Houssa and Nuffee countries on the north side of that river, have been, from all time, cotton-growing countries, and notwithstanding the civil wars, ravages, disorders, and disruptions caused by the Slave Trade, more than sufficient cotton to clothe their populations has always been cultivated, and their fabrics have found markets and a ready sale in those countries where the cotton-plant is not cultivated, and into which the fabrics of Manchester and Glasgow have not yet penetrated. The cultivation of cotton, therefore, in the above-named countries is not new to the inhabitants; all that is required is, to offer them a market for the sale of as much as they can cultivate, and, by preventing the export of slaves from the seaboard, render some security to life, freedom, property, and labour.

The quantity of cotton exported from Lagos during the year past is only a portion of that cultivated by some of the leading Chiefs of the town of Abbeokuta who possess a few cleaning gins, and is but a fractional part of the quantity cultivated around the town of Abbeokuta. That grown throughout Yoruba, and the other countries bounded by the Niger, must be considerable, as not only their populations (at least 1,500,000) are clothed with their own cotton fabrics, but the quantities of these exported to other countries are considerable.

There appears, from the best information I have obtained, to be exported during the last year from the different ports on the coast to the Brazils:—

	lbs.
200,000 cotton cloths of native manufacture, each containing, on an average, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. weight of cotton, which will give	500,000
200,000 it is estimated are sold into adjacent countries, as far as the Bonny and New Calabar eastward, and the Mahee and Borgoo countries westward. These are of a coarser and heavier description, to suit the tastes of the natives of those countries, and contain, at least, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. weight of cotton each	700,000
And for clothing 1,500,000 of population, the weight of 4 lbs. of cotton each will not be an over-estimate of the quantity required, as woollen manufactures are unknown in these countries	6,000,000
Total	7,200,000

It may, therefore, be fairly estimated that the cultivation of cotton in Yoruba and the adjoining States is equal to 7,200,000 lbs. Whenever the

cotton fabrics of Manchester and Glasgow are introduced, by way of the Niger, to the upper parts of the Yoruba and adjoining countries, the natives of those countries will find it cheaper and more advantageous to sell their cotton, and clothe themselves with the lighter, but infinitely cheaper, cloths of Manchester and Glasgow; and in order to obtain the many (to them) new and useful articles which English commerce will, for the first time, introduce to them, they will be induced to extend the cultivation of cotton, and the search after those natural productions of the country which they did not before know possessed a value.

If it were attempted to introduce the cultivation of coffee among the people of the interior, great difficulty would be met with. It would be to them a new thing, and the objection, universal with Africans, would be started, that their fathers before them never cultivated coffee. But the greatest obstacle to the cultivation of that berry would be, that it requires care, attention, and intelligence, and the native would have to wait three, four, and five years before he obtained any return for his labour. Possessing no capital but his own labour and that of his slaves, he will always prefer cultivating that which will give him a speedy return for his labour. We can, therefore, only look to cotton as an agricultural marketable production to be obtained from the interior.

In all the alluvial delta countries bordering on the long line of lagoons which run for so many miles close to the sea-shore, the cultivation of the ground nut might advantageously be encouraged, the soil being most favourably adapted for it, and the tranquil surface of the lagoons and creeks offering so easy and cheap a means of transport. The great obstacle to be encountered by the merchants in the shipment of ground-nuts will be the surf on the beach, but means could be found to overcome this, as cargoes of these nuts are now being shipped from places on the Gold Coast, on the shores of which the surf breaks heavily. The great obstacle to be met with by the cultivators, is the alarm and insecurity frequently occasioned by the threatened hostile movements of the old Slave Trade miscreant monarchs of these parts, the King of Dahomey and Kosoko, who, encouraged by the old slave-dealers remaining on the coast, do not abandon the hope of having the Slave Trade revived.

The importation of British cotton manufactures in this part of Africa has, as yet, been to an extent below the wants of commerce, yet their effect in supplanting the use of the native fabrics among the population of Abbeokuta is already felt by the numerous weavers in that large town, who begin to find that the primitive looms and shuttles used by them—the same as their forefathers brought with them from Egypt many ages since, time having wrought no change, no improvement in a people shut out from all intercourse with other peoples who have made gradual, and some rapid, advances in civilization, and who, until lately, never looked upon the face of the white man—cannot compete with the leviathan power of steam and the ingenious inventions of Europeans. Many years will, therefore, not elapse ere the natives will find it more advantageous to sell their cotton to the white man, receiving a portion of it back for their own wants in a better, and very much cheaper, manufactured state.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

B. CAMPBELL.

Inclosure in No 43.

Report on the Trade of the Bight of Benin for the year 1856.

THE great staple of the commerce of the Bight of Benin is now palm oil; ivory is the next article in value exported; and cotton, which is now being extensively cultivated around Abbeokuta, forms the third. There have been exported from Lagos, during the year ending December 31, 1856, the following quantities of the above commodities:—

		Average Value in Europe during the Year 1856.	
Palm oil	3,884 tons	45 <i>l.</i> per ton	£ 174,780
Ivory	16,057 lbs.	4 <i>s.</i> per lb.	3,211
Cotton	33,491 lbs.	6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	837
			£178,828

Remarks.

In consequence of the dearth of shipping, and the tempestuous weather which has prevailed during so many months of the last year, rendering it impracticable to ship palm oil by the packets during their short stay off Lagos, about 300 tons of palm oil, of the purchase of 1856, remain to be shipped. The above quantity of ivory, on which duty has been paid, by no means correctly represents the quantity exported from Lagos, it being notorious that more than one-half the quantity exported is smuggled on board the ships in the roadstead, to avoid the duty.

The readiness with which the inhabitants of the large town of Abbeokuta have extended their cultivation of the cotton-plant, merits the favourable notice of the manufacturer, of the philanthropist, and, as a means of supplanting the Slave Trade, by its turning the attention of the native to the value of the soil and of human labour, of Her Majesty's Government. The same difficulty which attended its first cultivation in the United States, some seventy years since, is now experienced by the Abbeokutan cultivators—the want of machines to clean it, separate the seed from the fibre. In consequence of this difficulty, but a very small proportion of the cotton cultivated around Abbeokuta has as yet been prepared for shipment.

The quantities of palm oil shipped from other ports in the Bight of Benin during the year 1856, are, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows:—

		Average Value in England during the Year.
	Tons.	£
From the Benin River	2,500	112,500
From Palma and its neighbourhood	2,250	101,250
From Badagry	1,250	96,250
From Porto Novo and other ports between Badagry and Whydah	4,000	180,000
From Whydah	2,500	112,500
From Aghwey and neighbouring ports	1,500	67,500
From various ports to the United States	300	13,500
Total (including Lagos, 178,828 <i>l.</i>)		£862,328

The above trade is carried on under the English, Hamburg, French, Sardinian, and Portuguese flags, and, to a small extent, under the American flag. The trade of the Benin river is wholly English; that at Palma is almost solely carried on under the French and Hamburg flags; that at Lagos, under English, Hamburg, French, Sardinian, and a small quantity under the flag of Portugal. The trade of the remainder of the Bight of Benin is carried on principally under the English, French, and Hamburg flags; those of Holland, Sardinia, and Portugal, enjoying a small portion.

The European manufactures employed in this commerce, under all flags, are, principally, the cotton fabrics of Manchester and Glasgow; the hardware of Birmingham and other towns; gunpowder, earthenware, silks, with velvet—both silk and cotton,—coral, and a small quantity of beads, of Venetian and Bohemian manufacture. At Lagos, Palma, and Whydah, it is necessary to import the cowrie-shell, it being the currency of the country; and the inferior quality obtained at Zanzibar, which is, however, only current in the Yoruba and Dahomian countries, is imported, by the French and Hamburgh houses, to the extent of about 2,500 tons annually.

From Bahia, in the Brazils, are imported large quantities of roll-tobacco and aguardiente, principally in vessels under the flags of Sardinia and Portugal, the flag of Brazil being now rarely or never seen on this coast. Most of the Sardinian, and the larger class of Portuguese vessels employed in this trade, after disposing of their outward cargoes, load palm oil for Europe, and for England principally; the smaller class of Portuguese vessels usually return to Bahia ballasted with palm oil, and carrying some of the coarse native-manufactured cloths of the Yoruba and Houssa countries, which meet a ready sale among the Africans throughout the Brazils, on account of their durability, and probably, also, on account of imparting reminiscences of their former homes and country.

The French and Hamburgh houses having establishments at Whydah and Lagos, employ small vessels of their own to make the voyage from the coast to Brazil, and to bring them supplies of tobacco and aguardiente. It is difficult to ascertain the exact quantities of these two commodities sold in the Bight of Benin, as the Sardinian and Portuguese vessels laden with them usually strike the coast at the most windward or western port on the Gold Coast, and then proceed eastward as far as Lagos; but it has been estimated that at least 35,000 rolls of tobacco, and 2,000 pipes of aguardiente, have been imported this year; the value of the former being six dollars the roll, and of the latter seventy dollars the pipe. Roll tobacco was formerly, and still is, the principal medium of payment for slaves; a large quantity is carried into the interior, and the ivory, now finding its way to the sea-coast, is mostly purchased with that article.

This important legitimate trade in the Bight of Benin is, comparatively, of modern date. Twenty years since it was a fact, established by respectable testimony in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Sierra Leone, that there was not one puncheon of palm oil shipped in the year in the Bight of Benin. Fifteen years since, the late Mr. Thomas Hutton, after incurring a loss of 800*l.* for demurrage, obtained about thirty tons of palm oil from Whydah, the powerful influence of the late Cha-cha, and other extensive slave-traders, having been used to obtain this quantity, in order to pay for Mr. Hutton's cargo (rum), which they greatly needed at the time. About the same time, small Liverpool trading-vessels entered the Benin river; and, after considerable detention and great efforts, obtained partial cargoes of oil, filling up with gum-copal and other commodities; and twelve years since, the Hamburgh house, engaged in the Lagos trade, had great difficulty in obtaining sufficient palm oil to ballast the small vessels they then employed.

The rapid development of the legitimate commercial resources of this part of Africa, demonstrates the enormous wrong done by the Slave Trade in staying, for so many years, the great natural resources of the country; and, tearing away, by violence and fraud, its inhabitants, to cultivate, under the pressure of the lash in foreign lands, those very productions which the climate and soil of his own country are equally capable of producing, by that natural incentive to labour, the prospect of reaping and enjoying its fruits.

(Signed) B. CAMPBELL, *Consul.*

No. 44.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, March 9, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 5th of January, transmitting a report upon the trade of the Bight of Benin for the year 1856. I have to inform you that I have perused the contents of that report with great interest

and satisfaction, and I have to desire that after careful consideration on the subject, you will inform me whether there are any means which Her Majesty's Government could adopt in order to stimulate or assist the cultivation of cotton in the countries lying to the north and south of the Niger.

The deficiency in that most important article of manufacture and commerce now engages the anxious attention of Her Majesty's Government, and it would be a signal benefit to this country if a steady and increasing supply of cotton could be reckoned upon from Africa. If the matter is left solely in the hands of the natives, it is to be feared that the productive powers of the soil will be too slowly developed to satisfy the wants and impatience of the British manufacturer; but, on the other hand, it is possible that foreign interference might be resented by the native planter, and not lead to the desired result.

The native planters might, however, not be indisposed to receive instructions founded on experience as to the best modes of cultivating the plant, and a spirit of competition might be excited among them by the offer of prizes to the most successful cultivator.

I have also to observe that cotton seed, cotton gins, and agricultural implements might be supplied at cost price, for which payment might be made by instalments. In short, Her Majesty's Government are prepared to use their utmost efforts, and to incur experimentally a reasonable expense in order to turn to account the favourable state of things which you have described, and the disposition which appears to exist on the part of the natives to substitute productive labour for the detestable Traffic in Slaves, upon which they have hitherto depended for the acquisition of wealth.

But Her Majesty's Government would hesitate to embark in any such undertaking, unless they felt some security that they were taking steps in a right direction, and I have accordingly to desire that you will not only give your own best attention to the subject, but that you will consult the persons upon whose judgment or experience in such matters you can place reliance, and you will report the result with the least possible delay.

In all future returns of the exports of the Bight of Benin, you will supply those of the preceding year, in order that a comparison may be instituted.

No. 45.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received March 14.*)

(Extract.)

Lagos, February 2, 1857.

AT the request of the mercantile agents trading in the Benin river, I visited that river in Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Bloodhound" after the departure of the last packet for England.

I found matters in a better state of peace and security than on my visit in March last year. The appearance of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Bloodhound" at such a distance from the sea, on my last visit, had the effect of keeping the troublesome Ejoemen quiet for some months, until during the height of the rainy season, when they ventured in great force to within sight of the English factories and committed great depredations, capturing several canoes with cargoes of palm oil, making captives of their crews. Upon being informed of this circumstance, I requested the senior officer of the Bights division to send Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Minx," the only suitable vessel then at his disposal, to the protection of the factories in the Benin river. This vessel's presence for some days anchored off the factories had the desired effect of dispersing the piratical Ejoemen to their towns and villages near to the Niger.

I, at the same time, strongly recommended to the agents that the native trading canoes should proceed to the oil markets, in company and well armed for mutual protection. This advice has been followed; the Ejoemen finding they could not cope with the trading canoes when thus proceeding to and returning from the markets, have made overtures of peace through a Chief, a leading member of their tribe, unconnected with these outrages, and on friendly terms with the Benin traders. The agents expressed a wish for me to proceed to the residence of this Chief, with the object of encouraging him to bring matters to a speedy termination. As the proposal for peace came from the Ejoemen themselves, I thought it better not to interfere, as these matters are settled more

securely and binding by the natives among themselves, through the observance of superstitious rites, of which they wish us to be in ignorance.

Whenever an active trade is established in the Niger, the Benin river will become of importance as the best entrance by which to reach the Niger and the Tshadda. There is no great depth of water on the bar; at spring tides there is fifteen feet: it is a comparatively safe bar, being broad in extent, the set of the currents well known, and not dangerously strong, and it is only in very bad weather that the bar breaks. On my visit in Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Bloodhound" in March last, when the waters of the lagoons and of the Niger were at the lowest, we carried ample depth at a draught of nine feet to within a short distance of Aboo, 100 miles from the mouth of the Nun river.

I embarked on board Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Bloodhound" on the 9th of January, disembarking on the 17th.

No. 46.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received March 14.*)

(Extract.)

Lagos, February 4, 1857.

I HAVE heard, for several months past, of but two reports of successful embarkations of slaves from the Bight of Benin, which I fear have some foundation in truth: one from Appi Vista (Kootenoo of the natives), the same point from which the "*Chatsworth*" was to embark her cargo, and on which she was driven on shore by Her Majesty's steam-ship "*Hecate*;" the other, at Jaboo Vista, about ten miles below Palma, at which place M. Lamaignère (Don Luis) has an establishment in co-partnership with Senhor Jambo.

The native traders in the Benin river speak positively of this last embarkation having taken place at any rate in the neighbourhood of Jaboo Vista.

Both these embarkations it is stated were made on board vessels under the flag of Portugal.

The American barque "*Hermitage*," the property of Mr. J. A. Machado, of New York, is again in the Bight of Benin, with a very suspicious looking schooner, as a tender, called the "*Gambril*." The protection afforded to these vessels by the American flag is not parted with until the moment of embarking the slaves, and not always then, when the embarkation is made on board such a vessel as the "*Hermitage*," which is a barque of apparently from 350 to 400 tons.

No. 47.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 19, 1857.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I approve your proceedings on the occasion of your late visit to the Benin river in Her Majesty's ship "*Bloodhound*," as reported by you in your despatch of the 2nd ultimo.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

AFRICA. (*Consular*)—*Bight of Biafra.*

No. 48.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 15, 1856.

I HAVE referred to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade the Code of Bye-laws for the regulation of trade in the Cameroons, which accompanied your despatch of the 31st of January;* and I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of the answer which I have received from that office, stating that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Board of Trade is of opinion that the regulations in question may be sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, however, to state to you, with reference to the 2nd Article of those Regulations, by which it is proposed that a piece of ground shall be purchased for the erection of a Court-house, that Her Majesty's Government cannot undertake to guarantee the immunity and undisturbed possession of the piece of ground and building in question.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 49.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, March 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 5th of January,† instructing me to inform ex-King Pepple that, if he should quit Ascension, Her Majesty's Government recommends that he should remain quietly in any part of Africa where he can be in safety.

I shall take the first opportunity to acquaint him with this, as well as to impress upon him distinctly that Her Majesty's Government cannot sanction his proceeding to England, and that, if he persists in it, his passage thither, as well as the maintenance of his family, must be entirely incurred at his own expense.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 50.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, March 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of January 15,‡ instructing me to pay King Amacree, of New Calabar, the value of the third and last annual present due to him in silver dollars.

There are no accounts in the archives of this Consulate of the quantity paid to him, on two former occasions, of powder, guns, and flints, nor can I ascertain how much was the original amount by any records in the office here.

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 66.

† Ibid., No. 61.

‡ Ibid., No. 62.

I therefore await your Lordship's further instructions on the matter, and beg to state, meantime, that it will not be possible for me to pay him in silver dollars unless your Lordship orders the money to be forwarded to my care, as a sum of 500 dollars in cash is not possessed by any resident in Fernando Po.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 51.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, March 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of January 30,* transmitting, for my information, copy of a despatch from Lord Howden, with its inclosure from General Zavala, as well as copies of your Lordship's despatches to Lord Howden and the Admiralty, on the subject of the Spanish Government's intention to bring thirty or forty African lads from Fernando Po to be educated in a seminary at Aranjuez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 52.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, March 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a letter I have this day deemed it my duty to write to the Commodore of the West African Squadron.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure in No. 52.

Consul Hutchinson to Commodore Adams.

Sir,

Fernando Po, March 24, 1856.

I HAVE to inform you that a man, named Jamsee, arrived at Bassapoo, in this colony, a few days past, having come in a canoe from Princes Island. He reports himself to be one of four who escaped from that island in two canoes, another of whom, a woman, who was with him, died of hunger on the passage.

On examining him through an interpreter, he stated, that only a month past, he was purchased, with about forty others, by Mr. De Silva, of Princes Island, at Sangatanga, to the southward of Gaboon. He further informed me that he has known three cargoes of a like amount of slaves, having been bought lately by the same party from and to the before-mentioned localities.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 53.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 17, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 24th March,† and I have, in reply to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have decided that ex-King Pepple shall be permitted to reside at Sierra Leone; and that the Lords of the

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 64.

† No. 49.

Admiralty have been requested to instruct Commodore Adams to provide Pepple and his family with a passage from Ascension to that Colony on board of a ship of war.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 54.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 17, 1856.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 24th March,* and I have in reply to inform you that I approve the letter which you addressed on that day to Commodore Adams, reporting to him the information which you had received respecting Slave Trade carried on from Sangatanga to Princes Island.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 55.

Mr. Hammond to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 19, 1856.*

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acquaint you that, in consequence of the representation contained in your despatch of the 24th of March last,† as to the impossibility of obtaining at Fernando Po a sufficient quantity of silver dollars to enable you to pay to King Amacree the sum of 1,000 dollars, the amount of the last annual present due to him from Her Majesty's Government, his Lordship requested the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to remit to you the amount in question in specie; and I am now to inform you that the sum of 1,000 silver dollars will be shipped and consigned to you by the African mail steam-packet which is appointed to leave Plymouth with the mails of the 24th instant. I am to desire that you will send to his Lordship a receipt for the dollars, in order that the claim for freight may be settled in this country.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

No. 56.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 26.)

My Lord, *Fernando Po, April 30, 1856.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, Additional Articles to the Commercial Treaties of the 3rd October, 1850, and 3rd January, 1854, at Bonny, which I sanctioned at the request of the supercargoes in the river.

Your Lordship will observe that they refer chiefly to the proper arrangement of ships in the mooring ground, so as to avoid as much as possible the communication of fire from one ship to another, which in the present arrangement is scarcely avoidable.

I trust your Lordship will approve of the plan for expending the fines in matters of local improvement.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure in No. 56.

Additional Articles to the Commercial Treaties concluded at Bonny on October 3, 1850, and January 3, 1854.

A CONFERENCE of the Court of Equity was held this day on board the ship "Princess Royal."

Present :

Thomas Joseph Hutchinson, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra ;

Lieutenant Williams, commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Bloodhound ;"

And the Chairman and members of the Court.

It was agreed to unanimously that the following Articles be appended to the Bonny Commercial Treaties of the 3rd October, 1850, and the 3rd January, 1854.

ARTICLE I.

That the Treaties before-mentioned be hereby ratified and confirmed.

ARTICLE II.

That, for the more effectual carrying out the laws and regulations of the Equity Court, these Treaties shall be considered as binding on those supercargoes who were not in the river at the time of their enactment as on those who made them ; and that all native traders be impressed with the necessity of respecting them so long as they constitute the law.

ARTICLE III.

That any native refusing to pay a fine that shall be inflicted by the Court be stopped from going on board any ship in the river either for trade or any other purpose, and any supercargo refusing to pay a fine shall be denied the privileges of the Equity Court.

ARTICLE IV.

That in the event of any native trader attempting to evade the penalty of the Court by non-appearance or otherwise, and notice of such defaulter being sent to all the masters, traders, or supercargoes, in the river, such masters, traders, or supercargoes are hereby bound, under the penalty of 100 crews, to forbid such defaulter coming to their vessels for trade, or under any pretence whatever, and, if necessary, the final settlement to await the arrival of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

ARTICLE V.

That the Chairman of the Court of Equity, for the time being, take upon himself to be harbour-master, and carry out the following regulations for the proper mooring of ships in the river in order to prevent the communication of fire from one ship to another.

ARTICLE VI.

That no ship-master attempt to moor his ship without first having instructions from the harbour-master.

ARTICLE VII.

That no ship shall be moored in the hawse or wake of another except at the distance of, at least, 200 fathoms.

ARTICLE VIII.

That no ship shall be allowed to moor so as to be nearer than seventy-five fathoms from any ship already moored in the harbour.

ARTICLE IX.

That every ship lying moored in the harbour shall have a spare anchor hanging to the cat-head, and cable attached ready for use in case of accident.

ARTICLE X.

That every ship have her moorings ready for slipping at the shortest possible notice.

ARTICLE XI.

That if it be found the master of the ship last arrived shall have his vessel moored nearer to the ships in the river than the distances above prescribed, he shall be obliged to have his anchor raised and his ship properly placed; and that in case of his non-compliance the harbour-master summon him before the Equity Court, to whom a power is given of inflicting on him a penalty not exceeding 10*l*.

ARTICLE XII.

That the harbour-master be required to furnish the sailing-master of each ship coming in the river with a copy of the above Regulations.

Given under our hands, on board the "Princess Royal," laying in the Bonny River, this 7th day of April, 1856.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, *Her Britannic Majesty's
Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of
Fernando Po.*

G. B. WILLIAMS, *Lieutenant-Commander, H.M.S.
"Bloodhound."*

JAMES FINIGIR, *Chairman.*

E. WYLIE.

CHAS. CAINE.

THOS. F. STOWE.

J. W. BIRKETT.

B. CAHILL.

J. WHITE.

F. GRANT.

W. H. L. CORRAN.

Additional Articles.

ARTICLE XIII.

That the present Chairman of the Court of Equity be requested to see all these regulations carried out before his period of holding office expires.

ARTICLE XIV.

That half the fines levied as penalties by the Equity Court be handed over to the Regents at Bonny, with the comeys, for the public funds of the country, and the other half be expended in clearing ground on the beach for cask-houses, or any other work of local improvement.

No. 57.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 26.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, April 30, 1856.

DURING my stay in Bonny a complaint was made to me by Mr. Cahill, a supercargo, of sails having been stolen from his boat, on the shores at Bonny, and by Mr. Caine, another supercargo, of Manilla Pepple, one of the Regents, having one day drawn a knife at him, when he was demanding the payment of his debt. I deemed it my duty to summon a meeting at the Head Regent's house, to investigate these matters, all the supercargoes being present.

I was very glad to find that the Regents had already offered a reward of 400 manillas for the discovery of the felon in the first case, and had further decreed to impose a fine of 2,200 manillas on the thief if found out.

With reference to the second charge, Manilla Pepple expressed his regret for the act, adding, as his excuse, that Mr. Caine had spoken harshly and severely to him, and that he was a little intoxicated at the time—pleas which, of course, would not hold good in any civilised society, but which, after a severe reprimand, I deemed it expedient to allow, on his humbly apologising, and promising not to do the like again; this promise was further guaranteed by his brother Regents.

At the same time I deemed it my duty to urge upon the Regents that they ought to rebuild the white man's house destroyed in last year's *émeute* in Bonny, as there the supercargoes and traders had a place for meeting amicably to settle their trade disputes and such palavers as the present. Its existence I believe to be also likely to propagate and foster a feeling of goodwill between both parties. They promised to do something about it by the time of my next visit.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 58.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 26.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, April 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that I visited New Calabar on the morning of the 8th instant, having sent to King Amacree on the night before an intimation of my intention to do so; and requesting that he would come on board Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Bloodhound" at 12 o'clock.

He and all his Chiefs were punctual to the moment, and, whilst expressing my pleasure at his courtesy, I told him that I regretted to hear very serious complaints from the supercargoes then on board, of the manner in which he has lately been dealing in his commercial transactions with them. Their complaints were to the effect that he had given them orders for several thousand pounds worth of manillas of a particular pattern, and when these had arrived, he had put a prohibition against their sales in the interior markets, no doubt expecting the supercargoes would have to dispose of them to him at any price. Manillas, which constitute the currency of the country, are copper bars of a shape nearly approaching to a horse shoe, about three inches in circumference. As there are five different species of them, your Lordship will see how seriously a mark put upon one kind will affect the interests of the traders here.

I told Amacree that I should deem it my duty to acquaint your Lordship of his conduct in this matter, before I would pay him the last annual tribute due to him for the anti-Slave Trade guarantee, and that I expected before my next visit to his river, he would have all complaints of this kind done away with, as he would destroy all trade in his country, and oblige the supercargoes, in their own defence, to trade in other rivers.

Trusting these remarks will meet your Lordship's approbation, I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 59.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 26.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, April 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, a letter which was placed in my hands as Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Bloodhound" was about to start from Bonny, and which is signed by the Chairman of the Court of Equity for all the supercargoes.

The punishment alluded to for infraction of the Treaties, is a punishment by fine of the Equity Court.

I trust your Lordship will approve of my reply to this letter.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 59.

The Chairman of the Bonny Court of Equity to Consul Hutchinson.

Dear Sir,

Bonny River, April 10, 1856.

IN accordance with our feelings, we cannot think of your leaving us without bearing with you a record of our high esteem and admiration of your impartial conduct, and our appreciation of your valuable assistance, which was much enhanced by the manner in which it was rendered.

We take leave to state our opinion that the Government of our country have been singularly felicitous, and ourselves fortunate, in having a gentleman appointed so well qualified to support the dignity of the Consular office, and impress upon the minds of the native Chiefs and traders of this, and the New Calabar country, the fact that any infringement of the Treaty will be punished according to its enactments, and justice strictly administered to both white and black men.

We may at the same time acquaint you, that we shall take upon ourselves most respectfully to urge the necessity of your having a steam-vessel placed at your disposal; the exigencies and importance of this trade demanding more frequent visits than you can possibly favour us with under the present imperfect regulations.

Wishing you good health, and that we may soon have the pleasure of seeing you again, we remain, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES FINIGIR,

Chairman of the Bonny Court of Equity, and for all the Members.

Inclosure 2 in No. 59.

Consul Hutchinson to the Chairman and Members of the Bonny Court of Equity.

(Extract.)

Fernando Po, April 24, 1856.

YOUR kind and courteous letter, placed in my hands as I was about to leave Bonny in Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Bloodhound," on the 10th instant, I had not opportunity to reply to, and thank you for, till now.

Believe me, when I assure you, that although I cannot feel conscious of meriting in the slightest degree the high compliments paid to me in that letter, the reception of such an honour from the representatives of the "merchant princes" of Liverpool will ever be duly appreciated by me. My duty to my Government and my country cannot fail to be kept before my mind by such approbation, and when I remember the source whence it comes—from gentlemen who are "first amongst the first" of African traders, the pleasure and gratification of it are doubly enhanced.

Although yet but a neophyte in Consular duties, and much the junior in years of the majority of your Court, I trust you will not consider I am overstepping the bounds of my duty in giving you my opinion of some matters relative to your Equity Court.

I wish the Bonny Equity Court to be considered the model after which all institutions of its kind are formed in the Bight of Biafra. There are many reasons why this ought to be so, and which it is unnecessary for me to explain now. In order to have it worthy of imitation, it should be a Court of Justice in the amplest meaning of the word; and it ought to be an institution for the protection of your own interests as traders, for the generation and nurture of amity amongst your body, as well as for the endeavour to establish a feeling of confidence between the natives and yourselves in commercial matters. I say "commercial matters," because I believe that a great deal of injury may arise from the supercargoes meddling in any way in the social laws, prejudices, or customs of the natives.

When you remember that thirty years ago fairs were held in Bonny for the sale of slaves, once or twice a-week, and when you know that from July 1854 to July 1855 above 16,000 tons of palm oil were sent from this and New Calabar rivers to Liverpool, you will consider that in such a short space of time it is very hard to expect of the people the growth of their knowledge in the *morale* of civilization, to proceed by equal footsteps with that of their knowing how advantageous to their country's interests are becoming their commercial relations with Great Britain. This is their first acquired learning, and you know that civilization is in no part of the world the growth of a day. Moreover, you have seen, as I have recognised it on my late visit to Bonny, that the slaves—men of that class who were formerly the market commodity there—are coming up to know that they have got as much capacity to trade as the head-men. Knowledge, such as this, will, I have no doubt, eventually cause revolutions in the principal African kingdoms; and you will find it cannot be for your interests in the slightest degree, to interfere with any of the social struggles that such a changing condition of affairs is likely to lead to—mixed up, as they will doubtless be, with their ancient follies, superstitions, and brutalities.

I would not presume to write to you thus, but that I feel confident you will take my opinions as they are intended, not a presumption of advice, but as mere ground for your own cogitation and reflection.

Accept each of you individually my best wishes for your health, happiness, and prosperity, and believe me, &c.

No. 60.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 26.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, April 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a despatch and inclosure I received, per mail steamer "Ethiope," from Mr. Consul Murray, of Teneriffe, with a copy of my reply thereto.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 60.

Consul Murray to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Canary Islands, Teneriffe, March 3, 1856.

I BEG to report that a Government Roman Catholic Mission arrived here a few days ago, from Spain, under the charge of Don Miguel Martinez y Sanz, with the intention of proceeding to the Spanish islands of Fernando Po, Annabon, and Corisco. The mission consists of four priests, nine inferior ecclesiastics, fourteen sisters of charity, eight artisans, and three agriculturists.

After a stay of a few days they departed for their destination, on board the Spanish schooner "Leonor."

I have been informed that the Spanish Government have devoted 3,000,000 reals (about 30,000*l.*) for the purpose of re-establishing these colonies, and that three vessels of war are about proceeding there. The Senior Naval Officer commanding is to assume the Civil Government at Fernando Po, and is to exert himself in establishing a palm oil trade with the natives on the coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY JOHN MURRAY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 60.

Royal Order.

(Translation.)

THE Ministerio de Estado acquaints me, under this date, with the following Royal order :

Excelentísimo Señor,

The English Minister Plenipotentiary at this Court, under date of the 5th instant, writes to this office as follows :

"I have to acquaint your Excellency, that in answer to the despatch I addressed to my Government, inclosing your Excellency's note of the 16th ultimo, which informed me that Her Majesty's Government had the intention of bringing from the coast of Africa a certain number of adult negroes, for education in Spain, I have received instructions which authorise me to acquaint you that the Earl of Clarendon has given, with reference to this request, the necessary orders to the Admiralty, to be communicated to the Commander-in-chief on the station of the West Coast of Africa. At the same time I ought to acquaint you that if, previous to these orders reaching their destination, the ship conveying these negro neophytes should meet with an English cruiser, it would be impossible for the Commander to distinguish between such a transaction and one having a Slave Trade object. Notwithstanding these observations I trust that no such occurrence will take place, as it is to be presumed, from the tenour of your Excellency's communication, the affair in question will not be carried into effect for some time to come."

By command of Her Majesty I transmit the above for your information and guidance.

God preserve, &c.

Palace, February 7, 1856.

(Signed) MARTIN DE LOS HEROS.

To Don Miguel Martinez y Sanz,
President of the Fernando Po Mission.

Inclosure 3 in No. 60.

Consul Hutchinson to Consul Murray.

Sir,

Fernando Po, April 29, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3rd March, informing me that a Roman Catholic Mission had passed Teneriffe on its way to Fernando Po, in the Spanish schooner "Leonor."

And I have to thank you for this as well as the rest of the information contained therein.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 61.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 5.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, May 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of March 29,* referring to the Treaty signed on the 21st January last by me and the Chiefs of Old Town, Old Calabar, and requesting an explanation of two points in Article II of that Treaty.

With reference to the first, I beg leave to inform your Lordship that the Chiefs of Old Town and Duke Town could not be persuaded to sign an unconditional Treaty, but King Eyo, of Creek Town, who has abolished this practice in his territory, and who is the most influential man in Old Calabar, gave me to understand that he would never allow it to be done elsewhere with his sanction.

As to the second, touching the protest of the Rev. Mr. Anderson of the 18th January, 1856, against Acting Consul Lynslager's Treaty of 18th January, 1855, I cannot see why such a protest was made, unless because, to use the Rev. Mr. Anderson's own words, "it was done without their concurrence." All the missionary body were present at the ratification of my Treaty, and it was with their united assent the second part was added to the Article in question.

I trust this explanation will be satisfactory to your Lordship, and I have to return my thanks for your Lordship's conveying to me the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government with reference to the other Articles of the Treaty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 62.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 5.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, May 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of March 27,† conveying to me your Lordship's approval of the form of manumission papers granted by me to the ten persons referred to in the Rev. Mr. Anderson's letter, whereof a copy was inclosed in my despatch of the 31st of January last.

I have to express my gratification at your Lordship's approbation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 63.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 5.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, May 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of March 31,‡ conveying to me your Lordship's approval of my having bound over the Sierra Leone men, Paul and Boyd, resident in Old Calabar, to keep the peace towards their wives.

Your Lordship's approval gives me very great satisfaction.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 73.

† Ibid., No. 72.

‡ Ibid., No. 74.

No. 64.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 5.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, May 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of April 15,* inclosing to me a copy of the approval of the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council for Trade, of the Code of Bye-laws for the regulation of trade in the Cameroons river, which accompanied my despatch of the 31st of January last.

I quite agree with their Lordships that the Bye-laws in question were "crude," and when I state to your Lordship that they were nearly copied from those ratified by my predecessor, Mr. Beecroft, who was well acquainted with the uncivilized nature of the people up all the rivers in the Bight of Biafra, amongst whom commerce is yet in its infancy, I trust your Lordship will approve of my not deviating from his plan, particularly as it was sanctioned by the supercargoes as well as the native traders.

On my next official visit to Cameroons, I shall take care to state to the British traders there that Her Majesty's Government cannot undertake to guarantee the immunity and undisturbed possession of the piece of ground and building in question.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 65.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 7, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 30th of April last, inclosing copies of twelve Additional Articles to the Bonny Commercial Treaties of the 3rd of October, 1850, and 3rd of January, 1854, which have been sanctioned by you at the request of the supercargoes in the Bonny river; and I have to acquaint you that I approve your proceedings in this matter, and I also approve the manner in which it is proposed to dispose of the fines that may be levied under the provisions of the Articles in question.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 66.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 7, 1856.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I approve the steps taken by you, as reported in your despatch of the 30th of April last, with the view to obtain compensation and satisfaction for Messrs. Cahill and Caine, two supercargoes, the former of whom had some sails stolen from his boat on the shores of the Bonny river, and the latter having been threatened with violence by Manilla Pepple, one of the Regents of Bonny, when Mr. Caine was demanding payment of a debt due to him.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 67.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 7, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 30th April last, giving an account of your visit to the New Calabar river, I have to acquaint you that I approve the language held by you to King Amacree with regard to the complaints made against him by the supercargoes of ships trading in that river.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 68.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 7, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 30th April last,* I have to acquaint you that I entirely approve the answer which you returned to the letter addressed to you by the Chairman of the Court of Equity established in the Bonny river.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 69.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 15, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 24th of May,† and I have in reply to inform you that Her Majesty's Government are satisfied with your explanation respecting the two points in Article II of the Treaty which you concluded on the 21st of January last, with the Chiefs of Old Calabar, which formed the subject of my despatch to you of the 29th of March.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 70.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, June 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that when Commodore Adams was about to depart hence, in Her Majesty's steam-ship "Scourge," on the 4th instant, I received, per boat from Old Calabar, two letters from the Rev. Wm. Anderson and Rev. Samuel Edgerley, with inclosure of a remonstrance addressed by the supercargoes of that river to Duke Ephraim, King of Duke Town.

My reason for not mentioning to your Lordship before the circumstance of this palaver, was because it had not been brought officially under my notice when I interfered, at the request of the Mission gentlemen, to leave these three innocents under their protection, after having taken refuge at the Mission premises.

As the boat returned the same evening, I wrote to King Duke, in the inclosed Anglo-African patois, which is the only form that can be understood by such Potentates. I deem it necessary to explain to your Lordship that the terms "blood-men" describes a class of persons who are commissioned to demand vengeance for the life of any one killed by "ifod" or witchcraft, the reputed

* No. 59.

† No. 61.

cause of almost every person's death in Old Calabar; "chop" signifies any kind of food; "book" means a letter; and "blowing Egbo" is the Calabar style of proclaiming martial law.

I immediately dispatched a letter to Commodore Adams, and he very kindly changed his previously intended route to Prince's Island, in order to return to Lagos, with the intention of sending Her Majesty's steam-ship "Alecto" down to me. Not finding the "Alecto" he returned hither, and accompanied me, in Her Majesty's steam-ship "Scourge," to the Old Calabar river, on the morning of the 13th instant. On arriving there I wrote to King Eyo, Duke Ephraim, and the Mission gentlemen, requesting their presence on board. As soon as they had arrived, I taxed Duke Ephraim with his breach of faith, as I had charged him, when signing the Treaty at Old Town, 21st January last, that I would hold him accountable for the due observation of its provisions in his own district. He is a stupid, sulky old man, and made no reply. King Eyo at once said, that the authorities at Duke Town being jealous of his influence, he could not interfere, but had the missionaries or Sierra Leone people applied to him, at Creek Town, he would have supplied them with any provisions they wanted, despite of the Duke Town Egbo law.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson reiterated the facts mentioned in his letter, and Rev. Mr. Waddell spoke at some length, to show that the Scottish missionaries had not come to Calabar uninvited, which he proved by reading documents, whereof I have the honour to transmit your Lordship true copies. The original of the grant of land to the missionary body is deposited at the Presbyterian Mission Office, 5, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

I rebuked Duke Ephraim on the wickedness of his conduct, more particularly as his name is one of those attached to the request for the missionaries to come out to Old Calabar; and Commodore Adams had further to express his disapprobation at the discourtesy wherewith he treated our summons for him to come on board. The Commodore having threatened him that a man-of-war would be placed at my disposal to keep a watch on his ill-doings if he persisted in them, I drew up the Article which I have the honour to transmit, and which I trust will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 70.

The Rev. W. Anderson to Consul Hutchinson.

*Mission House, Duke Town, Old Calabar,
May 30, 1856.*

Dear Sir,

I BEG leave to lay before you the following facts, in reference to the procedure of the authorities of Duke Town.

You will remember that when you were here on an official visit in January last, I showed you three individuals; an old woman named Abasi Odiong, a young man named Okun Ya, and a young woman named Iqua Ya, who had fled to me for protection from the ordeal of the "esere," or poison bean, on the foolish and superstitious charge that they had killed a boy with "ifot" or "freemason."

You were kind enough and humane enough to take these three persons under your protection, and to write a letter to the Duke apprizing him of the fact and holding him responsible for their safety.

I can certify, that with the exception of the young woman, who is staying *pro tem.* with Mrs. Sutherland at Old Town, your protégés have never been off the Mission premises at Duke Town. They have been afraid to leave them.

Well, some four or five weeks ago, a brother of the young man died in the plantations, ten or twelve, or, for aught I know, twenty miles from this. The name of the deceased was Oko Odiong. The refugees are charged with having killed him by "ifot;" and the Duke sent to the plantation to call the blood people to come into the town with the view of compelling the refugees to take the ordeal of the "esere."

For this purpose, bands of the blood-men (as they are called) came into Duke Town on the 26th and 27th instant. I spent the greater part of the 28th

at Old Town, and on my return home, I learned that the Duke and Duke Town gentlemen had sent for me three times.

On the morning of the 29th (yesterday), I was sent for again, went off at once to see what was wanted, found the Duke and his gentlemen in Parliament assembled, when the Duke announced to me that I was to bring down Okun Ya to town immediately, as all the gentlemen and blood people were in waiting to see him take the "esere."

Of course I demurred, chiefly on the ground that the young man was innocent of any crime, as he had been at my house since December last; that being there, he could not kill any person twelve or twenty miles distant, and that "ifot" was nonsense.

I also reminded the Duke that you had taken the young man as well as the two females under your protection, had also sent him a letter holding him responsible for their safety, and forbidding their being molested.

The Duke insisted on my giving up the young man, threatening that he would do this and that, drive me away from the country with all the Mission people, &c.

I left the meeting under the promise that I would be back soon. Thinking that it might be well to have the refugees beyond the possibility of capture, we got them quietly transferred to one of the ships. At the same time I dispatched a note to the gentlemen of the river, to which nearly all of them nobly responded.

I hastened back to the meeting, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Edgerley. We met Captain Davies in the market-place. He accompanied us to the Duke, and supported us manfully in our resolution not to deliver up the refugees.

I need not at present enter further into particular detail. Suffice it to say, that I told the Duke that I would not give up any of the refugees to death or to the ordeal of the "esere."

A number of the white gentlemen then held a meeting on board the "Africa," and we prepared a letter for the Duke, which I took to him and read, but which he refused to receive; so that having read it and explained it, I returned it to my pocket. I transmit it to you. (Inclosure No. 3.)

While we were on board the "Africa," the Duke was blowing Egbo on the Mission premises and on the Mission work.

The Egbo proclamation made, is as follows;—

1. No one to carry provisions to the Mission-houses for sale, or otherwise.
2. All gentlemen who have children or slaves residing with the missionaries, must take them away instantly.
3. No one must visit the missionaries.
4. No child or slave to be sent to school.
5. No one to attend Church or Sabbath meetings on the Lord's day, and no gentleman to allow God's word to be preached in his house.

Thus a total stop is attempted to be put to the work of the Mission, because I will not give up the innocent to risk of death; we are subjected to privation and annoyance for protecting those whom you have already taken under your care.

The Sierra Leone emigrants, who have nothing whatever to do with the matter, are put under the same ban as the Mission families. They, as well as the servants of Mrs. Goldie, Mrs. Anderson, and Rev. Mr. Edgerley, were turned back when on their way to market, were not allowed either to buy or to sell.

The case of the Sierra Leone emigrants is one of peculiar hardship. We, in the Mission, having supplies from home, can manage to get on for a short time without country provisions (vegetables, yams, plantains, fowls, &c.), but the poor Sierra Leone people cannot do so as yet. To prohibit all commercial intercourse between them and the Calabar people, is to sentence them to starve.

I need not add more at present; I can give you more of the minutiae of the affair when you come over.

I shall only add that I meant to lay the above-mentioned facts before you without note or comment, and I shall not depart from that purpose further than to say, that I think all the Europeans in the country, and a considerable proportion of the most intelligent natives themselves, seem pretty well satisfied that the old Duke is not a fit person to rule the Kingdom of Duke Town. Nearly all parties seem to be sick of his reign.

It is to be regretted that the all-important work of propagating Christianity, whose missionaries were guaranteed full protection and full liberty to prosecute their work before they came to the country, and when they came to the country (and the guaranty has been frequently repeated since), is so entirely at the mercy of such a man as Duke Ephraim, as it is just now, at least in so far as Duke Town is concerned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. ANDERSON,
Missionary of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

Inclosure 2 in No. 70.

The Rev. S. Edgerley to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Duke Town, Old Calabar, May 30, 1856.

HOWEVER reluctant, as a general principle, I may be, to obtrude on the attention of any representative of the interests of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects in a foreign land, any formal complaint, I feel, however, no hesitation in placing you in possession of a statement of some serious grievances under which some of the agents of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland are at present suffering, confident that your best attention and usually prudent consideration will be given to the matter.

As a mission of righteousness and peace to Old Calabar, you will not misinterpret my application as requesting the adoption of any physical or coercive measures, but we are all persuaded that you will not withhold your suasive influence when the welfare of a cause exclusively devoted to the interests of a degraded and heathen people is in jeopardy, and the benevolent pecuniary gratuities of a vast portion of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects are at stake.

I need scarcely inform you that the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland sent out in 1846, and at an immense expense, at the reiterated request of the Kings and Chiefs of Old Calabar, a band of missionaries, to all of whom the requisitionists pledged themselves to protect them in the country, and to further the objects of their work, by permitting the Gospel to be preached, and in sending the native children to be educated at the mission schools.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government at that period also, with the usual solicitude for the benevolent and religious enterprises of its subjects, and the earnest desire for the improvement of Africa it has ever manifested, was pleased to throw its protecting shield around the little band of pioneers who volunteered to open this mission, in the instructions which were issued to Commodore Jones, the senior naval officer on the coast at the time.

There are several minor matters to which I should feel obliged by your giving your earliest attention, but the subject of paramount importance to the interests of our mission at this time is, the fact that Duke Ephraim, the King or headman of this town, has violated the promise or treaty that was made, in all its particulars (prohibiting the blood people from entering the town), by calling in their aid in numbers to coerce the missionary, Rev. Mr. Anderson, at Duke Town, to deliver up three refugees to certain death, who are innocent of any crime! who sought a *sanctum* on the mission premises, and for the preservation of whose lives, you yourself were kindly pleased to use your influence.

The determination on the part of the Rev. Mr. Anderson and other mission agents not to participate in a deliberate and wilful murder of three human beings, by delivering them up to the unjust and cowardly demands of a sanguinary murderous mob, has caused Duke Ephraim to proscribe, by proclamation, the mission agents resident at Duke Town, as respects their labours amongst the people, in their domestic relations, and in the obtaining the vegetable and other provisions of the country, on which, to some extent, they are dependent.

I believe you will concur with me (as all the merchant captains in the river appear to do, by their united remonstrance to Duke Ephraim) that this matter needs your judicious and prompt interference.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL EDGERLEY,
Scottish Missionary.

Inclosure 3 in No. 70.

The Supercargoes at Old Calabar to King Duke Ephraim.

King Duke,

Sir,

"Africa," May 29, 1856.

WE, whose names are at the end of this letter, hold meeting here this day, and unite in giving you our best advice about those three people who live at the Mission-house, that you had better let them alone till Consul Hutchinson come back to this river.

You know very well that the Consul see them people that time he live here, and he say no man must trouble them. He send you book say they cannot take "esere." You be King for town, and we know them blood people no fit to do anything if you no will. Also, we hear say it be you send for them blood man to come into town. We want to know if that be true. So if anything trouble them man it be your palaver. Better wait till Consul come; then that palaver can be set.

It no be mission bob, also it no be palaver for ship captain, it be Consul palaver. So you better take care what thing you do.

We are, &c.

(Signed).

EDWARD DAVIES.
JOSEPH CUTHBERTSON.
JAMES K. STRAW.
WM. HEARN.
J. BAAK, Esq.
WM. ANDERSON.
SAMUEL EDGERLEY.
SAML. Mc MILLAN.
J. A. ALDCROFT.

Inclosure 4 in No. 70.

Consul Hutchinson to King Duke Ephraim.

Sir,

Fernando Po, June 4, 1856.

I NEVER hear bad news all same as this, all the time I saby Old Calabar. I hard for believe them bad thing you do.

You send for blood men come to town, then you tell Mr. Anderson say he must give up Okun Ya to chop-nut. That be very shame thing you do, King Duke. For that time I live in Old Calabar in man-of-war "Bloodhound," I took them one man and two women live for Mission-house, and I send you book, say they can't take chop-nut, and no man must trouble them all time they stop for Mission-house; and now you make that book I send you stand for nothing. Other bad thing you do for blow Egbo against Mission people, and Sierra Leone men, for not let them go to market and buy their chop, and very bad too for you to blow Egbo against your own people, for not let them go to Mission-house to hear God's word, or sell yams to Mission gentlemen.

Mr. Anderson do proper thing for not give up them people to you to make them chop "esere." Better you take all them Egbo off, I tell you true, King Duke, for Queen of England be vexed too much suppose she hear you try for make her people starve.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure 5 in No. 70.

Agreement.

AGREED to at a Conference on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship "Scourge," Commodore Adams:—

That, for the future, British subjects coming to, trading at, or residing

within, the Calabar territory shall in no wise be maltreated without incurring the displeasure of Her Majesty's Government, and that, on a representation of any infraction of Article VI of the Treaty sanctioned by John Beecroft, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, on the 17th of April, 1852, any British subject making a complaint to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Fernando Po shall have a right to demand redress for such grievances.

(Signed) KING EYO HONESTY.

KING DUKE ^{his} EPHRAIM.
mark.

Witnesses :

(Signed) THOMAS HOGAN.
JOHN EYO.
^{his}
ADAM ^{mark.} ARCHIBONG.
^{his}
HENNY ^{mark.} COBHAM.
^{his}
EGBO YOUNG ^{mark.} HOGAN.
^{his}
HOGAN ^{mark.} BASSY.

Given under my hand and seal, on board Her Britannic Majesty's steamer "Scourge," this 17th day of June, 1856.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, *Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po.*

Witnesses :

JOHN ADAMS, *Commodore Commanding.*
JAMES C. PINHORN, *Secretary to Commodore.*
JOS. CUTHBERTSON, *Supercargo.*
JOHN S. MORGAN, *Ditto.*
HOPE M. WADDELL, *Missionary.*
WM. ANDERSON, *Ditto.*
HUGH GOLDIE, *Minister.*
SAMUEL EDGERLEY, *Missionary.*
WM. WOODFINE, *Sailing-Master.*
JOHN HOLMES, *Ditto.*
EDWARD DAVIS, *Supercargo.*

No. 71.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Fernando Po, June 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that on a communication being addressed to me by Don Miguel Martinez y Sanz, whereof I inclose a translation, I complied with his request, and gave him a copy of your Lordship's despatch of January 30,* with two of its inclosures—despatches to Lord Howden, and to the Admiralty, both of the same date.

The body of missionaries here have, up to this time, failed in inducing a single one of the aborigines to put their children under their care to send to Spain, and Don Miguel, on the 27th of May, sailed in the French cutter "Leurette," to Corisco, to try and get some thence. The Spanish schooner "Leonor" has proceeded to Annabon, on the 3rd instant, with a like intention, as well as to leave some missionaries on that island, under the guidance of Señor Emeterio Soria; and it was as a protection for the latter voyage that Don Miguel urged me earnestly to give him the papers. Her Majesty's steamship "Scourge" being here at the time of the "Leonor's" departure, Acting

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 64.

Governor Lynslager addressed a letter to Commodore Adams, requesting him for a passport of security, in case the schooner, with her living cargo, should fall in with a British cruizer. This the Commodore gave, at the same time apprising Mr. Lynslager that if the "Leonor" carried above forty (the number mentioned in General Zavala's despatch) she would most probably be brought to Sierra Leone for adjudication.

I do not imagine they will meet with better success at Annabon than at Fernando Po, for common sense ought to teach them that the negroes, who look upon their nation as the prime movers in the Slave Trade, cannot be expected to place confidence in persons whom they have known only for a few days.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure in No. 71.

Señor Martinez y Sanz to Consul Hutchinson.

(Translation.)

Sir,

St. Isabel Town, Fernando Po, May 27, 1856.

HAVING understood from his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Spain, that you have received a communication from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in England, that orders have been given that English ships of war should not confound with vessels engaged in the Slave Trade the Spanish schooner "Leonor," intended to bring negro boys from these islands to Spain, I have the honour to address myself to you, praying that you will give me a copy of these orders, if it be not inconvenient to you, in order that the "Leonor" may accomplish her mission with security.

That God may preserve you for many years is the prayer of

(Signed) MIGUEL MARTINEZ Y SANZ.

No. 72.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, June 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a complaint I have received from the Sierra Leone people resident on the Mission-hill, Duke Town, in Old Calabar river. On summoning them on board Her Majesty's ship "Scourge," and requesting them to prove the charge they made against Mr. Davies of having enticed the King to drive them out of the place, they could bring no substantial proof on the matter before me. A great deal of this unpleasantness has arisen, no doubt, from these men, resident on the Mission premises, becoming engaged in palm oil trade, and I deemed it my duty to inquire from the Rev. Mr. Anderson the facts of their relation with the Mission.

The first paragraph of the Rev. Mr. Anderson's reply will show your Lordship that they are natives of Calabar, from which they were taken in slavery. They have become liberated at Sierra Leone, and nevertheless desire to return and live in their own country.

One of the brutalities of the Egbo law is to the effect that on Egbo days, which occur nearly every week, a man masked *cap-à-pie*, supposed to be a spirit summoned from the woods, goes about the town with a huge whip in his hand, and with liberty to lash as much as he pleases any slave, man, woman, or child, whom he meets. The Duke Town authorities will not recognize these persons as freemen, because they know that formerly they were slaves. They are, therefore, obliged to keep within their dwellings on any day when this Egbo brutality is being enacted.

It is a matter on which I should like to have your Lordship's opinion, as to whether, if permission be given to them to remain at Duke Town, they are to be subject to the existing laws of Old Calabar or to the protection of British subjects.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 72.

*The Sierra Leone Residents at Duke Town to Consul Hutchinson.**Old Calabar, Duke Town, Mission Hill,
May 30, 1856.*

Sir,

WE who are under the British subject do heretofore lay our complaints to you, concerning Captain Edward Davies, supercargo on board the ship "Calabar." We recollect on the 8th of May, Captain Davies went and enticed the Chief of this country, that is, King Duke, that he, the said King, must drive away all of the Sierra Leone people who resided here into this Mission-hill; and on the 9th May, he, the said Davies, go and tell the King of the town that if he don't drive us away from this town we will surely fetch war and kill the whole of the natives and take away the country from them. And from since we come into this town, we reside with the Mission; we never disturb any of the Calabar men; neither violate their law, neither disturb any of those captain in these river. Since we came from civilized country, we show honour to them as our superiors; we thinketh within ourselves that market is for all men.

From since Captain Davies entice the King to drive us, there is no peace amongst we and the country people. As touching those three refuge who has escaped for their lives and reside with the Mission, and we thinketh within ourselves that you have already deside the matters, and they stop here under our minister the Rev. W. A., as their protector. And on the 29th May, all of the Calabar men combined together that they must have those three refuge to be killed, and of which our minister reject of the same, that he cannot deliver them until such a time our British Consul arrived here. Then the King of the country establish a law that none of us to go into their market to purchase any food, and none of their children to attend day-school; neither they did not wish of any of our minister Sabbaths preaching into their houses.

We request most earnestly as are British subjects to lay it before you.
No more to say.

We remain, &c.

(Signed)

his
WILLIAM X MACAULY.
mark.

his
JOHN X ROBBINSON.
mark.

his
SAMUEL X WILIS.
mark.

his
JOHN X JACKSON.
mark.

his
HENRY X JOHNSON.
mark.

his
THOMAS X PAUL.
mark.

his
ROBERT X BOYLE.
mark.

his
THOMAS X BUCKNOR.
mark.

his
DANIEL X HEDD.
mark.

Inclosure 2 in No. 72.

*The Rev. W. Anderson to Consul Hutchinson.**Mission House, Duke Town, Old Calabar,
June 17, 1856.*

Dear Sir,

IN reply to your inquiries about the Sierra Leone immigrants I beg leave to state—

1. That some three years ago the Rev. Mr. Jones, of the Church Mission, Sierra Leone, was here on a visit. He told the Chiefs of Duke Town, as well as King Eyo of Creek Town, that there were a number of Calabar people at Sierra Leone, who would be glad to come back to their native country. To the best of my belief, both King Eyo and Duke Town gentlemen stated that they should be glad to see them.

2. Some two years ago a few of the native Calabarese arrived here in the mail steamers. I wished them to go to Creek Town, to live under King Eyo, who was willing to give them grounds for houses and plantations. The immigrants, however, most of them elderly people, had originally belonged to Duke Town territory, and wished to spend the evening of their lives where they had spent their early days.

3. Having been brought in some measure under the influence of Christianity in Sierra Leone—indeed there are five of them whom I consider to be in reality Christian men—they abhorred the idea of returning to the native town or towns, and wished for residences in the neighbourhood of the mission-house and the church.

4. A considerable portion of the land called the Mission Hill was at that time unoccupied (I refer to the ground granted by King Eyamba and Duke Town gentlemen to the Mission in 1846). I personally had no objection to allow them to erect temporary huts or houses thereon, as they wished to do so; but I thought it as well to present them to Duke Ephraim in the first instance, and to ascertain if he were willing to allow them land elsewhere.

5. One day, in the latter part of 1854, I went down to the Duke's, accompanied by a few of the men; explained why they had returned to Old Calabar, and asked him if he would give them ground on which to reside. His reply was, "I can't speak for that word to-day, but when all gentlemen meet to-morrow morning I tell them; then we talk about it, and then I tell you what they say."

6. On my visiting the Duke a day or two afterwards, he informed me that he and his gentlemen had talked over the matter, and that they had no room for them in the town; but that he and his gentlemen thought that "plenty bush," *i. e.*, unoccupied land, was to be found near the mission premises, and that if they and I were agreeable they might live there.

7. The Duke and Duke Town gentlemen thus indicated their willingness that the Sierra Leone people should live in the country. Had they not done so, I should have insisted on their going to Creek Town, as King Eyo was quite willing to receive them. There are seven families in all, who have erected seven cottages; they all lived peacefully and inoffensively in reference to the Calabar people, till very lately, that two of the men have engaged in the palm-oil trade. This offended the supercargoes in the river, and I understand that they have been endeavouring to lead the Duke and others of the gentlemen to believe that large numbers of people will be here forthwith from Sierra Leone, and that they will take possession of the country of Old Calabar.

This led the Duke lately to request me to order all the Sierra Leone people out of the country; and also to state that they had been located here without his knowledge or consent. You know the current value of the Duke's averments.

I feel grateful to you for the kindly interest you have taken in regard to the welfare and security of the poor immigrants, and I am sure that they are deeply grateful for the aid you have rendered them at this critical time.

As I may not have another opportunity of writing you during your present

stay here, allow me, in conclusion, to thank you for the friendly services which you have rendered to the Mission at this station.

May every blessing be yours.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. ANDERSON.

No. 73.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, June 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that when I was up in the Calabar river, in Her Majesty's steam-ship "Scourge," I deemed it my duty to inquire of the Rev. Mr. Anderson touching the explanation required of me in your Lordship's despatch of March 29 last,* with reference to the protest addressed to me on the 18th of January last against the stipulation contained in Mr. Lynslager's Treaty with Old Calabar of January 18, 1855.

Herewith I transmit to your Lordship the Rev. Mr. Anderson's reply to me.

Inclosure in No. 73.

The Rev. W. Anderson to Consul Hutchinson.

*Mission House, Duke Town, Old Calabar,
June 16, 1856.*

Dear Sir,

ALLOW me to state that I objected to Mr. Lynslager's arrangements for the salvation of twin infants, and acquiesced in and cordially approved of yours, inasmuch as, by Mr. L.'s arrangements, the infants were to be separated from their mothers, and transported from their native country; whereas by yours, the children will be continued with their mothers, in their country, under the permanent supervision of the missionaries.

Another, though minor consideration, in my mind, was this: the infants committed to our care cost a great deal of anxious toil, and not a little expense, for which we receive no remuneration from any quarter, save what is included in "the testimony of a good conscience." Now we were present when your arrangement was made, and acquiesced in it. From the meeting at which Mr. L.'s arrangement was made, we were, in effect, excluded; and I am a holder of the (I suppose British) maxim that "there should be no taxation where is no representation."

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. ANDERSON.

No. 74.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, June 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of May 17, approving of the letter which I addressed to Commodore Adams, reporting to him the information which I had received respecting Slave Trade carried on from Zangatanganga to Prince's Island.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 75.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, June 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of May 17, informing me that Her Majesty's Government have decided that ex-King Pepple shall be permitted to reside at Sierra Leone, and that the Lords of the Admiralty have been instructed to request Commodore Adams to provide Pepple and his family with a passage from Ascension to that Colony on board of a ship of war.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 76.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 12, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 24th June last, I have to acquaint you that I approve of your having furnished Don Miguel Martinez y Sanz, the Chief of the Roman Catholic Mission sent by the Spanish Government to the islands in the Gulf of Guinea, with the documents requested by him, in order to protect the schooner "Leonor" from molestation by British cruisers on the mission on which she was about to proceed to Annabon.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 77.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 13, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 24th of June last, together with its inclosures, relative to the complaints made by the missionaries of Old Calabar against Duke Ephraim, on account of his proceedings in stopping all communication with the Missionary Settlements, because the missionaries refused to surrender three persons who had taken refuge with them in order to avoid the ordeal of the poison-nut, to which they were to have been subjected on a charge of having killed a Duke Town man by witchcraft, and I have to acquaint you that I approve your proceedings in this matter. I also approve the Agreement signed by you and Commodore Adams with the King and Chiefs of Old Calabar, with the view to prevent the molestation of British subjects.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 78.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 23, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 24th of June last, inclosing a letter addressed to you by several Sierra Leone people resident on the Mission Hill, at Duke Town, Old Calabar, complaining that Captain Edward Davies, the supercargo on board the ship "Calabar," has been endeavouring to incite the Chiefs to drive them out of the Settlement, by representing that if they do not do so, the Sierra Leone men will eventually expel the Chiefs, and take possession of their country; and it would appear by the letter from Mr. Anderson, the missionary established at Duke Town, which is inclosed in your despatch, that there is some foundation for the complaints of these Sierra Leone men, and

that the reason assigned for the ill-will of the supercargoes towards them, is the fact that some of them have engaged in the palm-oil trade on their own account.

I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government learn with satisfaction the growing disposition of the natives to embark in legitimate trade, and desire that all due encouragement and protection should be given them. But you should warn them to be careful, in all their dealings with the supercargoes, not to give just cause of offence; and you will report in detail any illegal or arbitrary acts committed by the supercargoes, and let it be known among them that you are instructed to do so.

With regard to that part of your despatch which relates to the barbarous practice, sanctioned by Egbo law, of permitting a masked man to go about the town on Egbo days, with liberty to whip all the slaves—men, women, and children—whom he may meet, I have to desire that on the occasion of the first visit which you may make to Calabar, you will insist strongly, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, on the discontinuance of this barbarous custom.

I will answer, in a future despatch, your question as to whether the Sierra Leone men established at Old Calabar, are entitled to protection as British subjects.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 79.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 31.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, June 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copies of applications I have received from the Rev. Messrs. Edgerley and Goldie, and from Mr. Haddison, at Old Calabar, for manumission papers for the slaves therein mentioned. I gave the certificates in a form similar to those granted to the Rev. Mr. Anderson, transmitted in despatch of 31st of January last, and approved by your Lordship in your despatch of 27th of March last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 79.

The Rev. S. Edgerley to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Old Calabar, June 17, 1856.

I BEG to furnish you with the names of the domestics of my household who have been manumitted by me, by purchase, and who are unconditionally free, requiring only your Consular certificates to place them beyond the reach of slavery, and to award them all the privileges of freedom.

Native Names.	English Names.	Country.	ge.	Remarks.
			Years.	
Eyo	Jno. Edgerley ..	Egbo Sharry ..	60	} Legally married.
Iqua	Amelia Edgerley ..	Ditto	20	
Offrons . . .	Rebecca Edgerley .	Ditto	38	
Oquo Esien ..	Henry Edgerley ..	Manyung	17	
Mincka . . .	Cecelia Edgerley ..	Brukum	13	
—	Rose Edgerley ..	—	13	In England.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAML. EDGERLEY.

Inclosure 2 in No. 79.

Mr. Haddison to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Providence Cottage, Mission House, June 16, 1856.

I BEG leave to acquaint you these few lines, to say that I have redeemed some of the natives of this country, which I request you to give me a paper for each, and you will very thankful oblige.

English Names.	Native Names.	Apparent Age.	Mark,
		Years.	
Louisa Haddison	Esuno Esien	10	} None.
Charles Haddison	Akamenu	13	
Betsey Haddison	Ansa	15	

I remain, &c.
(Sighed) JAS. HADDISON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 79.

*Declaration.**Duke Town, September 29, 1855.*

I HEREBY declare, before these witnesses, that I have redeemed the girl called "Agnes Caldwell" and that she is free, no person having any claim of property in her.

(Signed) HUGH GOLDIE.

Witnesses:

(Signed) SAMUEL EDGERLEY.
MARY EDGERLEY.

Inclosure 4 in No. 79.

Declaration.

I HEREBY declare, before these witnesses, that I give up all claim to the girl "Orji," and that she no longer belongs to me.

(Signed) HENRY COBHAM ^{his} ~~X~~ mark.

Witnesses:

(Signed) T. S. MORGAN.
W. R. PALIN.
C. S. EASTWOOD.
WM. DONALDSON.

"Paramatta," Old Calabar, May 21, 1856.

No. 80.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 5.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, July 28, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a letter I have received, on the 4th instant, from the supercargoes of the Old Calabar river, with copy of my reply, which I trust will meet your Lordship's approbation.

Your Lordship will observe, that in their acknowledgment of my two communications, they have made no reference to that which conveyed to them the disapprobation of Her Majesty's Government concerning the practice of making one man liable for a debt due by another.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 80.

The Supercargoes in Old Calabar River to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Old Calabar River, June 30, 1856.

WE, the undersigned supercargoes trading in the Old Calabar river, respectfully and earnestly call for your attention and interference in the following matter:—

About ten years ago, a most inhuman and unjustifiable massacre of Oconga people was perpetrated by a people called Omaun or Bosun. These Oconga people were in the habit of bringing large quantities of oil to Bosun to sell, and it was on one of these occasions that the massacre took place: from that time to the present not a single puncheon of palm oil has been brought to Old Calabar from Bosun. Had the Old Calabar people the means of getting to Oconga, this could be remedied; but the Bosun people occupying an island in the middle of the river, completely command all the passes, and prevent intercourse between Old Calabar and Oconga. Now, means of every kind have been tried by the Old Calabar people to bring these opposing parties to terms, but all have failed, and it is an annual loss to this river of oil to the amount of 1,800 puncheons.

From your experience and knowledge of the character of the people, we now throw ourselves on you; for the Old Calabar people say, if you, as a British Consul, in a vessel of war, will go to that country, that you can at once settle the matter. The head Chiefs and traders will accompany you, and give you all the information and assistance you may require. This is a matter, exclusive of bringing a hostile people to terms of peace and trade, also of great value in a mercantile point of view.

And now that we have explained that you are the only party that will be able to settle it, we trust you will give it your best consideration and adopt the best period of going to that country, which we hear is about August.

(Signed)

WILLIAM HEARN, *Ship "Abeona."*

J. BAAK, Esq., *Dutch Barque "Eendragt."*

T. L. W. G. STERN, *Dutch Barque "Decima."*

* JOSEPH CUTHBERTSON, *Ship "Africa."*

JAMES K. STRAW, *Ship "Hants."*

JOHN S. MORGAN.

EDWARD DAVIES, *"Calabar."*

Inclosure 2 in No. 80.

Consul Hutchinson to the Supercargoes in Old Calabar River.

Gentlemen,

Clarence, Fernando Po, July 4, 1856.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 30, requesting me to proceed in a man-of-war to Bosun, up the Cross river, in order to try and settle a palaver existing between the Bosun and Acoono-Coono people, which causes an annual loss of 1,800 puncheons of palm oil to the traders in the Old Calabar river.

Before this application was made, I expected an acknowledgment of my communication to you, from Her Majesty's steam-ship "Scourge," on 17th June, in which I gave you an extract from a despatch I had received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and which I again repeat:—

"I have to acquaint you that the first of the above-mentioned agreements

(that of detaining one man for a debt due by another) appears to me to be manifestly unjust, and to be calculated to give rise to endless embarrassment and disputes between the British supercargoes and the natives of Creek Town ; and I have to instruct you to inform King Eyo and the Committee of Supercargoes at Creek Town, that Her Majesty's Government cannot sanction that Agreement, and that they must consider it to be cancelled."

By the last mail steamer I have received a despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which his Lordship instructs me to inform the British supercargoes at Old Calabar, that if, "in order to recover debts due by the natives to them, they choose to have recourse to unjust, violent, and high-handed measures, such as detaining one man on board ship as a hostage for another, or seizing palm oil, the property of one man, in payment of a debt due by another, the British Consul at Fernando Po must leave the British supercargoes to themselves, and abandon as hopeless all attempts to arbitrate between them and the native Chiefs."

I therefore feel under the necessity of forwarding your application to the Foreign Office before I can give any reply to it, save the extracts from the despatches which this letter contains.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 80.

The Supercargoes in Old Calabar River to Consul Hutchinson.

Dear Sir,

Old Calabar River, July 16, 1856.

WE, the undersigned supercargoes in the Old Calabar river, beg to acknowledge the receipt from you of two despatches, dated respectively June 17 and July 4. We much regret your declining to visit the Bosun and Acoono-Coono people; and remain, &c.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) JOS. CUTHBERTSON, *Ship "Africa."*
EDWARD DAVIES, *"Calabar."*
J. BAAK, *"Eendragt."*
JAMES K. STRAW, *Ship "Hants."*
WILLIAM HEARN, *Ship "Abeona."*
H. MORGAN, *"Paramatta."*

No. 81.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 5.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, July 28, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Hammond's despatch of 19th June, acquainting me of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having remitted to me 1,000 dollars for the payment of the last annual present due to King Amacree from Her Majesty's Government.

I transmit herewith, in acknowledgment of Sir C. E. Trevelyan's despatch (containing invoice and bill of lading), my receipt for the dollars, a copy of which I have given to the Captain of the Royal mail-steamer "Retriever."

I will take the earliest available opportunity of handing over this specie to King Amacree, and forwarding to your Lordship his receipt for the same.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 82.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 9.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, August 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of July 7th, conveying to me your Lordship's approval of the steps taken with the view to obtain compensation and satisfaction for Messrs. Cahill and Caine, two supercargoes in the River Bonny.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 83.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 9.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, August 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of July 7th, conveying approval of the twelve Articles added to the Bonny Treaties of the 3rd of October, 1850, and of the 3rd of January, 1854, as well as of the manner in which it has been proposed to dispose of the fines that may be levied under the provisions of the Articles in question.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 84.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 9.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, August 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of July 7th, acquainting me of entire approval of the answer which I returned to the letter addressed to me by the Chairman of the Court of Equity in the Bonny river.

The approval of Her Majesty's Government in this matter is to me a very valued source of satisfaction.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 85.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 9.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, August 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of despatch of July 15, conveying to me the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government with my explanation respecting Article II of the Treaty which I concluded on the 21st January, with the Chiefs of Old Town, Old Calabar.

Your Lordship will have received, before this, my despatch of June 24, giving a more lucid explanation, which it affords me great pleasure to perceive, by your Lordship's approval, is now unneeded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 86.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 9.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, August 28, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a document which reached me per boat this morning, a few hours after the Royal mail-steamer had departed hence for Old Calabar river.

Although with this representation I have had returned to me from the supercargoes my letter to King Duke Ephraim of Duke Town—a copy of which was forwarded to your Lordship (Inclosure No. 4 in despatch of June 24*)—which was not delivered, and the seal unbroken, thus still showing their disrespect to the British authority out here, I deem it my duty not to permit such an outrage as this to pass unexamined, and, if found correct, unpunished.

As I expect the steamer to touch here to-morrow for the mail bags, I have written a letter to the Senior Officer of the Bights, requesting him to send me a man-of-war steamer at his earliest convenience.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 86.

The Supercargoes of Old Calabar River to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Old Calabar River, August 29, 1856.

WE, the undersigned supercargoes, trading in the Old Calabar river, call your attention to the following murderous outrage committed on Captain J. Cuthbertson, ship "Africa."

On the evening of Saturday the 23rd, Captain Cuthbertson, taking his usual rounds to the traders, was waylaid by about twenty men, armed with sticks and bludgeons, who attacked him from behind. He defended himself as well as he could, and fought his way as far as Egbo Bassey's, who gave him protection. They, however, broke into Egbo Bassey's yard, and there again attacked him, knocked him down, split his head in three places, and made his right arm one mass of bruised flesh; and one scoundrel, a brother of Lame Henshaw Duke's, whilst he was on the ground, opened his legs out, and with a six-feet stick struck him on the abdomen and testicles.

This outrage was concocted and set in motion by Lame Henshaw, his two brothers being the ringleaders.

Captain Cuthbertson now lies in a dangerous state.

We waited in a body on King Eyo, and told him the occurrence, which he said he had heard, asked him for justice on these men. He said he would send our demand to Duke Town, at the same time saying we must not blame the King Duke; for a man from Creek Town was in the Duke's yard, when Lame Henshaw came there, and said he would send his gang to murder Captain Cuthbertson, when the King Duke said, "You want to break law." He said he would, did so, and this is the result in the above murderous outrage.

On Monday King Eyo sent his Egbo, and a large meeting of the natives took place. We are informed the King Duke called all to witness that he told Henshaw not on any account to do what he had done; but the reply was, that they would do what they liked. We could get no satisfaction for the outrage, and were given to understand we might expect as much ourselves. We are defied, told that a man-of-war will not be able to take this Henshaw; but the King Duke has blown Egbo on him, and says he will deliver him up to you, saying he is powerless himself to punish him, and that we must look to you and ourselves for future protection.

Should this outrage not be promptly redressed, our lives are not safe for a single moment, and we have determined not to go on the beach again at present. We intend to wait on you in a body on the arrival of the mail; and should one

of Her Britannic Majesty's vessels of war be in Clarence, we would request of you to detain her until you see us.

We beg, &c.

(Signed)

J. BAAK.
EDWARD DAVIES.
JOHN S. MORGAN.
T. L. W. G. STERN.
JAMES K. STRAW.
WILLIAM HEARN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 86.

Consul Hutchinson to Commander Haswell.

Sir,

Clarence, Fernando Po, August 29, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to you copy of a representation I have received from the British supercargoes in the Old Calabar river, detailing the facts of a gross outrage committed on one of their body, by which it appears his life is in danger.

I beg leave to request that you will be good enough to send me a man-of-war steamer as soon as possible, to convey me to that river, in order to investigate this matter.

At the same time, if it would not interfere with the arrangements of the Bights squadron, I would feel obliged by your permitting the steamer, on returning from Old Calabar, to convey me to the River Bonny, in order to hand over to King Amacree his last payment of the anti-Slave Trade tribute, which has been forwarded to me for that purpose by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 87.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 19, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 24th of June, inclosing a memorial from nine liberated Africans who have returned to their own country from Sierra Leone, and who have settled at Duke Town in the Old Calabar river, representing that they live in fear of being persecuted by the native Chiefs, at the instigation of certain British traders in the river, whose displeasure it appears they have incurred in consequence of some of the Africans in question having engaged in the palm-oil trade; and you request to be informed whether, if these Africans are allowed to remain at Duke Town, they are to be subject to the existing laws of Old Calabar, or whether they are entitled to claim protection as British subjects.

I have to state to you in reply that Her Majesty's Government have previously had under their consideration the question as to the right of liberated Africans to be considered as British subjects, and that it has been decided that in the absence of any special legislation to that effect, they cannot be so considered even in the Queen's dominions; and under these circumstances they cannot, of course, be entitled to expect, as a matter of right, that they shall be treated as British subjects when they voluntarily return to, and become residents in, the territory of the native Chief whose subjects they were by birth. Nevertheless Her Majesty's Government can never cease to take a warm interest in the welfare and safety of those Africans who owe their liberty to British intervention, and who have lived for some years under the protection of the British Government, and under the instruction of Christian pastors in a British Colony.

Her Majesty's Government have accordingly learnt with much gratification that the men referred to in your despatch are engaging in lawful and profitable pursuits in their own country; and I have to instruct you to make a formal visit to the Chiefs of Old Calabar and of Duke Town, for the purpose of informing them that the Africans in question are entitled to the sympathy and good offices

of the British Government, who will not tolerate the persecution with which those persons appear to be threatened, and will not fail to resent, as an insult to this country, any ill-usage to which they may be exposed. You will, however, state that Her Majesty's Government, being desirous to avoid any misunderstanding or interruption of friendly relations with the Chiefs of the Old Calabar river, have instructed you to propose to them the conclusion of a Treaty, by which, for the satisfaction and security of the liberated Africans, their right to enjoy British protection shall be duly recognised.

In proceeding to settle this affair with the Old Calabar Chiefs, you will take care to warn the liberated Africans that they should be careful, in all their dealings with the British supercargoes, not to give just cause of offence, but you will report in detail to Her Majesty's Government any illegal or arbitrary acts which may be committed against the Africans by the supercargoes, and you will let it be known among them that you have been instructed to do so.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 88.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, September 23, 1856.

AS I feel conscious of having been in too great a hurry, when forwarding to your Lordship (in my despatch of August 28, per "Candace") the preliminaries touching an affair in the Old Calabar river, which I have just returned from investigating, I trust it will not be out of order, my making the matter, from beginning to end, the subject of my present communication.

On the 28th ultimo I received a letter from the supercargoes in Old Calabar (a copy of which I again have the honour to transmit), and this was followed up by the supercargoes waiting on me next day, repeating their entreaty that I would endeavour to obtain a steamer and go over as soon as possible, as their trade had been stopped, they deemed their lives and property insecure, they knew not upon which of them another attack would be made, and there were several hundred thousand pounds in value of their goods out on trust with the natives.

In the course of our conversation I remarked to them that "they did not seem to me to understand their position in Old Calabar, for they ought to know that trade, in all the rivers of the Bight of Biafra where trust is given out, can be but a speculation, inasmuch as there exists no international code of commerce between Great Britain and the countries adjacent to these streams, and in the absence of such a code there is no tribunal of appeal or jurisdiction save the moral power of a Consul, combined with the physical, of a man-of-war. Neither of these can be applied to enforcing the payment of debts due to you when you resort to the practice of making one man responsible for the debts contracted by another. My chief duty out here, as expressed by her gracious Majesty's commission, is to 'aid and protect British merchants, and other British subjects,' by all lawful means. Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has intimated to me, in language that I have conveyed to you, that this regulation cannot be recognised as in any way belonging to, or to be supported by, British law; and therefore, by your perseverance in it, you generate a feeling of hostility towards you amongst the natives, which is the most powerful aid in neutralizing the Treaties signed by the Kings and Chiefs to guarantee protection to British life and property."

I am happy to add that they all expressed their concurrence in my opinions, and assured me that, if I would give them a basis to work upon, they would, by the time of my arrival in the river, prepare a set of bye-laws for my sanction, to supersede those at present existing.

Her Majesty's steam-ship "Myrmidon" having arrived at Fernando Po on the 11th instant, I sent a request to Lieutenant Commanding Hastings St. John de Robeck to accompany me, transmitting to him a copy of the letter I had forwarded to the senior officer, and he at once complied. I cannot express to your Lordship the gratification I feel at the assistance I have received from this gentleman, whose views so exactly coincide with my own, of legitimate commerce being the true extinguisher of the Slave Trade in Western Africa.

On arriving at Old Calabar on the 14th instant, I summoned the supercargoes, Kings, and Chiefs, on board to a Court on the following morning, requesting of King Duke Ephraim that he would bring the accused parties with him. King Duke having come without the latter, and deeming it courteous to wait half-an-hour for their appearance, I read a letter written by King Eyo, stating that he had blown Egbo upon them, to keep them for appearance before me (thus proving by this act that Egbo law was of no use to bring them off); adding, that I did not purpose to go on with the trial till they were on board, and that if they did not come, I would make a request to Commander De Robeck to send on shore and arrest them. I told the Kings that, from my experience of Old Calabar, I had learned the inefficacy of their Egbo law to punish offenders who had ill-treated British subjects; and, moreover, knowing that if I permitted this Henshaw Duke to be punished by Egbo, all his slaves and their property would be awarded as a prey to the heads of his different orders of Egbo. If there were no other reason, this would oblige me to take the judgment of the matter into my own hands, that one of Henshaw's slaves, named Bassy Powder, is the best and richest trader in Duke Town, consequently has the largest amount of British property in his possession, all of which would be sacrificed thereby. I further assured the Kings, that I did not purpose to interfere with Egbo law for the government of their own people, and the punishment of crime amongst them; but that, as I find it ineffectual to secure the payment of debts taken in trust from British supercargoes, useless to prevent a clan organizing to assault a British subject, and inefficacious for the conservation of Treaties guaranteed to protect British life and property, it is my intention, for the future, to guard these by the power that is vested in me, and by that alone.

Before Henshaw Duke had arrived, three letters were handed to me, two of which I knew to be in the handwriting of the Rev. Mr. Anderson, and whom I immediately sent for, in compliance with the request in that signed by the Duke and Chiefs of Duke Town. I asked him (King Eyo and King Duke not being able to give me information) as to the person who had presumed to threaten unpleasant consequences to any one coming on board a British man-of-war; but he was equally unable to afford me any clue to the source whence it emanated.

The Headman, Henshaw Duke, who is a cripple, having come off, and one of his accomplices being on board, I proceeded to investigate the matter.

Having read the statement of the supercargoes to Captain Cuthbertson, he deposed to the truth of the whole of it; and I then questioned Henshaw Duke as to the cause of this outrage. He stated that Captain Cuthbertson had gone into his house on four several times and assaulted him, and that he was driven to this by so frequent a repetition of the outrage.

After this, the Rev. Mr. Anderson and Baillie's defence was handed in to me; but as the chief aggressor, the man who had struck Captain Cuthbertson on the testicles with a stick, and who is a brother of Henshaw Duke, was not forthcoming, I deemed it advisable to adjourn the further investigation until this man was brought forward; and I made a request to Commander De Robeck to keep these two men prisoners on board till I should have more ample means of investigating the matter thoroughly. At the same time, I considered it my duty to observe to Captain Cuthbertson, in presence of the Kings and supercargoes, that "lawlessness such as that practised in going into a man's house and beating him with a stick was far more culpable in him (Captain Cuthbertson) than organised violence on the part of the natives of Old Calabar; and I would not shrink from saying, that the man who would beat a helpless cripple like Henshaw Duke with a stick, either in the street or in his house, was little better than a coward and a brute. The British traders ought to set the blacks a good example by being peaceable, orderly, and humane, and not, by their conduct, goad the natives on to acts of savage reprisal. It would have been my intention to suggest to Lord Clarendon the inquiry from Messrs. Wilson and Dawson if they conferred on him any license to commit such deeds, were it not my belief that they are utterly ignorant of them; and the utility as well as power of a Consul is utterly unavailing out here so long as such a course is practised by a supercargo whose interests the Consul is instructed to protect."

As the supercargoes had arranged a code of bye-laws and the formation of an Equity Court during my stay in the river, I left the final adjudication of the matter till the first meeting of the Court on board Her Majesty's steam-ship "Myrmidon," on Saturday, September 20. I fined Captain Cuthbertson four puncheons of palm oil (one for each assault), and bound him over in a penalty

of 100*l.* to keep the peace towards all the residents at Old Calabar during his stay in the river. At the same time, with the consent of the Kings, a penalty of twenty puncheons of palm oil was imposed on Henshaw Duke, with the provision that his Egbo titles should be taken from him. I would not have made this latter so seemingly severe, had it not been deposed before me by Messrs. Hearn and Samuel Davis, one a supercargo and the other a surgeon in the river, that many of the class of whom the late aggressors are members have threatened to murder white men if they went to their houses demanding payment of debts; and though I cannot agree with the system of reckless trust which has hitherto been given out in Old Calabar, I deem it my duty to use every precaution that I may lawfully do, to prevent loss to British merchants within my jurisdiction.

No matter in the whole course of inquiry gave me so much pain as my feeling compelled to mention to the missionary gentlemen that, in settling any palavers between the native Chiefs, it was not my intention to interfere; but that in disputes between the natives and British traders, I must protest against their interfering, as well because adjudicating the latter is one of the objects for which I am sent out by Her Majesty's Government, as that their meddling in commercial affairs is likely to generate a feeling of hostility towards them on the part of the British supercargoes.

I trust your Lordship will not disapprove of my proceedings in this matter, more especially as on all the points included in it I came to no decision without mature deliberation with Commander De Robeck, which I felt myself bound to do, as well from his good sense as from the remembrance that your Lordship had, in a previous despatch, directed me "to leave the British supercargoes to themselves, and abandon as hopeless all attempts to arbitrate between them and the native Chiefs."

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 88.

The Supercargoes of the Old Calabar River to Consul Hutchinson, August 29, 1856.

[See Inclosure 1 in No. 86.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 88.

King Eyo Honesty to the Supercargoes of the Old Calabar River.

My dear Gentlemen,

Creek Town, August 26, 1856.

I SEND Egbo yesterday to Duke Town to blow them that flogs Captain Cuthbertson, and keep them for house until we know what we can do for them; also I think better we all meet here for my house, face to face, Duke Town and Creek Town gentlemen, and all captain, and mission. If Captain Cuthbertson fit to come up, then we know way to stop this bad fatson, and way to settle this palaver. If we can't settle, you can send to the Consul Hutchinson. Please let me know the day that I send to call all gentlemen.

I am, dear friend,
(Signed) KING EYO HONESTY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 88.

The King and Chiefs of Duke Town, Old Calabar, to Consul Hutchinson.

*Duke Town Mission House, Old Calabar,
September 1, 1856.*

Dear Sir,

WE, the undersigned Chiefs and Gentlemen of Old Calabar, hereby request you, when you shall come here for the settlement of the palaver caused by the dispute between Captain Cuthbertson and Henshaw Duke, to call a meeting for the settlement of the same somewhere in the country, and not on board any ship in the river. We mean no disrespect to you whatever by preferring this request to you; but some gentlemen in the river have been threatening, that if we attend

any meeting on the river, that disagreeable consequences will ensue to us. We are perfectly willing to attend any meeting which you may call, to be held either at Creek Town, Old Town, or Duke Town; but we are not prepared to go on board any ship in present circumstances.

We trust you will indulge us in this matter, and we trust that the palaver will be settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and that we shall all continue to be friends with the Queen of England, and with yourself, as her representative.

(Signed) King Eyo Honesty.

King Duke ^{his} Ephraim.
mark.

his
Tom $\bowtie$ Eyo.
mark.

his
Henry X Cobham.
mark.

John Eyo.
his
Doctor & Eyo.

mark.
his
Egbo ✕ Eyo.
mark.

Antario X Young.

Hogan $\bowtie$ Bassy.

Egbo Bassey.
his

Black X Davies.
mark.

his
John ✕ Ephraim.
mark.

his
Jemmy X Henshaw.
mark.

Ephraim $\bowtie$ Duke.

mark.
his
Yellow  Duke.
mark.

mark.
his
Adam ✕ Archibong.
mark.

mark.
his
Tobby ~~X~~ Tom.
mark.

mark.
his
Egbo ✕ Tom.
mark.

mark.
his
Etim $\bowtie$ Effiong.
mark.

his
Effiong & Ludiana.
mark.

David King.
John Boco Cobham.

his
Boco ~~X~~ Cobham.
mark.

Witnesses:

(Signed) Wm. Anderson.
Samuel Edgerley.
Zerub. Baillie.
Archd. Heward, *Surgeon.*

(Signed) Egbo ^{his} Boyok.

mark.
his
Etim. ✕ Effiong Esien.

mark.
John Duke.

his
Captain ✕ Duke.
mark.

his
Esien ✕ Ambo.
mark.

his
Basi  Henshaw Duke.
mark.

his
Thomas ✕ Hogan.
mark.

his
Basi  Africa.
mark.

mark.
his
Egbo ✕ Young Etim.
mark.

mark.
his
Tom ✕ Effiong.
mark.

mark.
his
Egbo ✕ Young Okun.
mark.

King War.

his
Little X Captain Duke.
mark.

mark. his
Ukse Etim  Duke.
mark.

his
Ephraim $\bowtie$ Henshaw Duke.
mark.

Ephraim ⚔ Etim Duke.

his
Offiong X Muneshu.
mark.

Young Big Adam
his

ms
Old ~~X~~ George.
mark.

his
Basi Duke ✕ Antario.
mark.

his
Egbo $\bowtie$ Jemmy.
mark.

We, the Undersigned, having been unable to be present at the meeting, may, however, state that we believe the foregoing letter to express the unanimous feelings of the chief people of Calabar, and we beg to express our hope that this painful business may be peaceably and satisfactorily settled.

(Signed)

HOPE M. WADDELL.
HUGH GOLDIE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 88.

The King and Chiefs of Duke Town, Old Calabar, to Consul Hutchinson.

Dear Sir,

Duke Town, Old Calabar, August 26, 1856.

PALAVAR come up for Captain Cuthbertson and Henshaw Duke. I beg them Captains hold meeting with all white gentlemen and all black gentlemen for settle that palaver, and they no will; say they send for man-of-war. I send you copy of book I send them, and I send you the book they send me. The missionaries saby how stand past all them Captains for river, and I beg them write book send you tell you all things true; so I beg you no say nothing about bob, tili you read what them missionaries write to you. I saby they no will make lie, because they be God men.

I am, your friend,

(Signed) King Duke Ephraim.

his
Egbo X Tom.
mark.

his
Antiero X Young Eyamba.
mark.

his
Ephraim X Duke.
mark.

his
Thomas Hogan.

his
Black X Davies.
mark.

his
Adam X Archibong.
mark.

his
John X Ephraim.
mark.

his
Yellow X Duke.
mark.

his
(Signed) Antiero X Duke.
mark.

his
Basi X Africa.
mark.

his
Adam X Duke.
mark.

his
Effiong X Loodiana.
mark.

his
Jemmy X Henshaw.
mark.

his
Basi X Henshaw Duke.
mark.

his
King X War.
mark.

Inclosure 5 in No. 88.

The King and Chiefs of Duke Town, Old Calabar, to Consul Hutchinson.

Dear Sir,

Duke Town, September 14, 1856.

WE, the Undersigned gentlemen of Duke Town, beg you to permit Mr. Baillie and Mr. Anderson, missionaries, Duke Town, to tell you all that they know about the palaver between Captain Cuthbertson and Henshaw Duke. Some things we are fit to say ourselves, but there are other things which they know more about than we do, and will be better able to explain.

We are, &c.

(Signed) King ^{his} ~~X~~ Duke Ephraim.
mark.Antario ^{his} ~~X~~ Duke.
mark.John ^{his} ~~X~~ Ephraim.
mark.Old ^{his} ~~X~~ George.
mark.Jemmy ^{his} ~~X~~ Henshaw.
mark.Tobby ^{his} ~~X~~ Tom.
mark.

David King.

Ephraim ^{his} ~~X~~ Duke.
mark.Thomas ^{his} ~~X~~ Hogan.
mark.Ekporyong ^{his} ~~X~~ Etim.
mark.Adam ^{his} ~~X~~ Oku.
mark.Captain ^{his} ~~X~~ Duke.
mark.Egbo ^{his} ~~X~~ Bo.
mark.Ephraim ^{his} ~~X~~ Nacunda.
mark.Egbo Young ^{his} ~~X~~ Okun.
mark.Basi ^{his} ~~X~~ Africa.
mark.Ukse ^{his} ~~X~~ Etim Duke.
mark.

Witnesses :

(Signed) Thomas Hogan
David King.(Signed) Yellow ^{his} ~~X~~ Duke.
mark.Little Captain ^{his} ~~X~~ Duke.
mark.Ephraim ^{his} ~~X~~ Henshaw.
mark.Antario ^{his} ~~X~~ Young
mark.Ephraim ^{his} ~~X~~ Etim Duke.
mark.Effiong ^{his} ~~X~~ Muneshu.
mark.

Young Big Adam.

John Duke.

Basi ^{his} ~~X~~ Henshaw Duke.
mark.Tom ^{his} ~~X~~ Offiong.
mark.Etim ^{his} ~~X~~ Effiong Duke.
mark.Offiong ^{his} ~~X~~ Loodiana.
mark.Ekpinyong ^{his} ~~X~~ Ekpo.
mark.Basi Duke ^{his} ~~X~~ Antario.
mark.Egbo ^{his} ~~X~~ Jemmy.
mark.Adam ^{his} ~~X~~ Archibong.
mark.

Inclosure 6 in No. 88.

The King and Chiefs of Duke Town, Old Calabar, to the Rev. Messrs. Anderson, Edgerley, and Baillie.

Gentlemen,

Duke Town, Old Calabar, August 26, 1856.

YOU saby all thing about them palaver for Captain Cuthbertson and Henshaw Duke; so all Duke Town gentlemen beg you to write book send to Consul, we friend, tell him proper how the thing stand. We no saby how to write book for white man.

We be your friends,

(Signed) King Duke Ephraim.

his
Egbo X Tom.
mark.

his
Antario X Young.
mark.

his
Ephraim X Duke.
mark.

his
Thomas Hagan.

his
Black X Davies.
mark.

his
Adam X Archibong.
mark.

his
John X Ephraim.
mark.

his
Yellow X Duke.
mark.

his
(Signed) Antario X Duke.
mark.

his
Basi X Africa.
mark.

his
Adam X Duke.
mark.

his
Effiong X Loodiana.
mark.

his
Jemmy X Henshaw.
mark.

his
Basi X Henshaw Duke.
mark.

his
King X War.
mark.

Inclosure 7 in No. 88.

The Rev. Messrs. Anderson, Edgerley, and Baillie, to Consul Hutchinson.

Dear Sir,

Duke Town Mission House, Old Calabar,
August 27, 1856.

AT the request of King Duke Ephraim and the gentlemen of Duke Town, we beg leave to lay before you a plain statement of facts in reference to a matter which is exciting a good deal of interest here, and which will be brought before your notice through another channel. We trust that you will not consider it presumptuous or officious in us to comply with the request of the Duke Town gentlemen. We feel assured that it is your earnest desire to do what is right between man and man, and that you will not blame us for ascertaining and communicating to you such facts as may aid you in forming a judgment on an important matter, in connection with those for whose benefit we are spending our lives.

In reference to the affair between the supercargoes in the river and the people of Duke Town, we beg to request your attention to the following statements before you pronounce judgment:—

1. The quarrel between Captain Cuthbertson and Henshaw Duke, in reference to a woman who is generally understood to be a "friend" or concubine of Captain Cuthbertson, is of several months' standing, so that magisterial interference, if deemed necessary, might have been resorted to on your last visit to this river.

2. During the last fortnight or three weeks, Captain Cuthbertson has four times committed an assault on Henshaw Duke in his own house. Captain C.

has frequently gone into Henshaw's house; and sometimes, on seeing that attendants were at hand, he has talked to Henshaw in a friendly manner, and gone away; but when he has found Henshaw unattended, he has, four times, "cursed" him, and struck him both with his fist and his stick. You know Henshaw Duke, and are aware that he is not only a lame, feeble-bodied person, but one of the most harmless persons in Duke Town; he is no match for such as Captain C. He is, probably, the last man in Duke Town to whom any honourable man would lift either cudgel or fist.

3. The last assault committed by Captain C. was on the morning of the 23rd instant, when he found Henshaw alone—save that his wife was by him—and struck him a heavy blow with his stick on the head. The blow appears to have been within a hairbreadth of totally ruining the right eye. That stroke caused a considerable effusion of blood. On a previous occasion, when Captain C. was maltreating Henshaw, he declared to him that he (Captain C.) would not rest satisfied till he should have him killed. One great aggravation of Captain C.'s conduct, in the eye of the Calabarese, is, that Henshaw is not in his debt—"does not owe him one flint."

4. On the evening of Saturday, the 23rd instant, when a number of Henshaw's friends were with him, no doubt condoling with him on account of what had transpired, the eye began to bleed afresh. The sight of the blood, and the knowledge possessed by the young men as to the brutal treatment to which he had been subjected, so excited them, that a few of them sallied from the house into the town, with the view of giving Captain C. a few smart blows, should they fall in with him, as a sort of satisfaction for the injuries inflicted on their kinsman.

5. The young men did fall in with Captain C., and inflicted several smart blows on his person (chiefly posteriorly) with canes or small sticks. He ran into Egbo Bassy's yard, and was put by Egbo into his women's yard, till he (Egbo) had scolded and dismissed the young men. We have heard, on what seems to us good authority, that the wounds inflicted by the young men are very slight, "a mere scratch or two."

6. To describe the affair as an "outrageous attempt at the murder of Captain C.," as we observe is done by the Captains in their letter to King Duke of the 20th instant, appears to us to be simply absurd and ridiculous. We know all the facts of the case, probably better than the Captains do, and declare our firm belief that "murder" was not attempted—was never for a moment contemplated by any native concerned in the business.

7. Had there been any real attempt to murder any European, we, for our own sakes, would have been ready to petition you for redress; and we cannot help thinking that in such a case we would have been asked to join others in representing the matter to you.

8. King Eyo and Duke Ephraim have both written to the River gentlemen, proposing that a meeting of all the gentlemen in the country, both white and black, be held for the settlement of the affair, but the River gentlemen have declined the proposal. They prefer sending for you and a man-of-war. We think that they have put the case into good hands in submitting it to you. All that is left for us to desire is, that you will give no decision in the case till you inform yourself of all the facts necessary to be known, in order to "a righteous judgment."

9. It appears to us, from what we know of the state of matters generally, that there is a disposition in some quarters to interpret the Treaty made when you were last here, as a license to white men to perpetrate any outrage they choose on the natives of Old Calabar, and as a preventive to the natives taking any action whatever, even in self-defence.

10. We would call your attention to the fact, that a letter sent by King Eyo to the supercargoes and missionaries, yesterday, requesting a meeting for the settlement of the affair, was intercepted by the River gentlemen, and has not reached us. The interception of a letter from the King of the country to public parties, on the public business of the country—for surely this is no "trade palaver"—has rather a suspicious look; and we cannot avoid the conclusion that, had the matter under consideration been of such a nature as is fitted to undergo a testing examination, the proposal of the two chief men in the country would have been accepted by the gentlemen of the River.

Requesting your consideration of the above statements before you decide the

matter, and with fervent wishes that in this, and in all the other perplexing duties to which you are called, you may be guided by wisdom from above, we are, &c.

(Signed)

WM. ANDERSON.
SAMUEL EDGERLEY.
ZERUB. BAILLIE.

Inclosure 8 in No. 88.

Consul Hutchinson to Lieutenant de Robeck.

Sir, "Myrmidon," Old Calabar, September 15, 1856.

DEEMING it my duty, in order to make a proper investigation into the matters connected with the assault on Captain Cuthbertson, to have the chief aggressors here; and they setting the King of Calabar's authority at defiance, by refusing to come on board; I have to request that you will keep the two men which are here as prisoners on board this ship, until the other culprits are forthcoming for trial.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure 9 in No. 88.

King Duke Ephraim to Consul Hutchinson.

Dear Sir, Duke Town, Old Calabar, September 15, 1856.

I BEG you to do something to stop white men from going into the houses of Calabar men and knocking them. Some Calabar men afraid that when you leave the river Captain Cuthbertson go back to Henshaw's house, and knock him, and bring up new palaver. You white men have fashion to bind men to keep the peace, so I beg you to do this, and no let palaver come up again.

All gentlemen beg you to do this.

I am, &c.

(Sigaed)

KING DUKE ^{his} ~~X~~ EPHRAIM.
mark.

Witnesses:

(Signed) JAMES HADDISON.

^{his}
ANTIERO ~~X~~ YOUNG EYAMBA.
mark.

Inclosure 10 in No. 88.

Bond.

I, THOMAS JOSEPH HUTCHINSON, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra, through virtue of the power vested in me by her gracious Majesty's Commission, "to do and execute, from time to time, all and every act and acts, thing and things, which I may lawfully do and execute, and which may advance, increase, and be for the benefit of trade and mutual commerce between our dominions and the territories" within my jurisdiction, do hereby, in consequence of repeated assaults made by Captain Joseph Cuthbertson on Henshaw Duke, and in compliance with a request made to me by Duke Ephraim, King of Duke Town, bind over the said Captain Joseph Cuthbertson in a penalty of one hundred pounds (100L.), to keep the peace towards all traders and others resident within the Old Calabar territory, during the time of his stay on board a ship in this river.

Given under my hand and seal, on board Her Majesty's steam-ship "Myrmidon," this nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON,
Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Inclosure 11 in No. 88.

Guarantee.

"Myrmidon," *Old Calabar River, September 20, 1856.*

WE, King Eyo and King Duke Ephraim, hereby guarantee that twenty puncheons of palm oil will be handed over to the fund of the Equity Court, and all his Egbo titles taken from Henshaw Duke as a punishment for his (Henshaw Duke's) late attack on Captain Cuthbertson, to be paid and effected by the time of the Consul's next visit.

(Signed) KING EYO HONESTY.
KING DUKE EPHRAIM.

Witnesses :

(Signed) H. J. DE ROBECK, *Lieutenant, Commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Myrmidon."*
JOHN S. MORGAN, "*Paramatta.*"
JAMES K. STRAW, "*Hants.*"
WM. HEARN, "*Abeona.*"
JOSEPH CUTHBERTSON, "*Africa.*"
EDWARD DAVIES, "*Calabar.*"
T. L. W. G. STERN, "*Eendragt.*"

No. 89.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, September 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a Code of Bye-laws for the regulation of trading matters between the British supercargoes and the native traders at Old Calabar, which I deemed it expedient to sanction during my recent visit to that river, in Her Majesty's steam-ship "Myrmidon."

With this I also inclose to your Lordship a document, granting a piece of ground which was made over to me by King Duke Ephraim, without any purchase, or solicitation, or threat, on my part, to obtain it from him, for the purpose of building an Equity Court. I deemed it expedient to accept of it, as well because a house, which was purchased from a Chief, named Egbo Jack, by British supercargoes, formerly stood on that spot of land, and was used as a place of meeting for evening's recreations, as because I deemed his offering it to me to be in the light of my sanctioning a security that white and black men might meet there, without danger of the latter being arrested by the former. The natives of Old Calabar are not a race of people who can be expected to jump at once to the bestowal of their confidence in the executive authority of any class of men who have so long treated them as I regret to say the former class of supercargoes at Old Calabar have done ; and although I assured the Kings that the bye-laws I had just sanctioned were to do away with the iniquitous code of making one man accountable for debts contracted by another, I deemed it judicious not to refuse the grant, as I thought all the Chiefs would have more faith in a Court there than on board a merchant-ship.

I must beg of your Lordship, in analysing the twenty-five Articles of this Code, to bear in mind the peculiar condition of commerce in this river, and to believe that there are some of them that I would not have sanctioned, were it

not my determination to watch over their administration with attention. In the first place, there is now an immense amount of goods out on trust: the practice of giving it indiscriminately for the future—and one which I believe to have been very much fostered by the former objectionable Code—it is intended to try to limit by the nineteenth Article. The twelfth Article has been inserted chiefly to prevent the Sierra Leone men resident on the Mission premises from shipping oil to England, as they sometimes do, and which oil is virtually the property of the British supercargoes, who bring out vessels and cargoes at great expense. Goods are paid for this oil in trust, before it is delivered to the supercargoes contracting with the natives.

The eighteenth Article was agreed to unanimously by the Kings and Chiefs, after I had read it over to them more than once; and though I represented to the supercargoes that I did not think detaining a man on board a ship as prisoner would enable him to pay his debts, they were of a contrary opinion, and so I succumbed, more especially as your Lordship will observe by Article 6 that all cases of appeal are to be suspended, in the action of judgment, till my next visit or communication. The system of giving bills, as in Articles 20 and 21, is adopted in imitation of the Bonny Equity Court, whose proceedings are carried on in a manner that is highly creditable to its members.

When I add that goods are now in the hands of the natives for an amount of debt exceeding a year and a-half's produce of the country, I trust your Lordship will allow for the many difficulties that stand in the way of the supercargoes towards adopting a more perfect code.

I quite agree with the supercargoes of Bonny and Old Calabar, of the necessity there exists of having a man-of-war placed here for my more frequent visits to the rivers within my jurisdiction; from Clarence to Lagos, the only place near this where men-of-war are permanently stationed, a distance of 383 miles intervenes. All the communication which can be effected between this place and the latter, is by the mail-steamer once a-month; men-of-war only touch here when they are in want of coals.

Your Lordship will, I trust, observe from this the unsatisfactory position of a Consul for the Bight of Biafra, whose jurisdiction extends over a coast extent of nearly 500 miles, into which twenty-eight rivers empty themselves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 89.

Bye-Laws.

AT a meeting of the British supercargoes and native traders, resident at Old Calabar, held on board Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Myrmidon, Lieutenant Commanding Hastings St. John de Robeck, R.N., the following Code of Bye-laws for the better regulation of trading matters between the parties hereunto subscribing, was unanimously agreed to, and sanctioned by Thomas Joseph Hutchinson, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po:—

Article 1. That an Equity Court be established in the Old Calabar country, to keep in their integrity the following bye-laws and regulations, and that the Court shall consist of all the supercargoes, a corresponding number of the chief traders of the locality being admitted at each meeting to hear the decisions of the Court, whose Kings only shall have a vote in the proceedings.

Art. 2. That these laws now entered into be complied with and respected by supercargoes absent from the river, or afterwards to be here; and any native traders, who shall come up, to be bound by them also; and that a majority of votes at each meeting have the deciding power on any subject brought before them, the chairman's vote being equal to two.

Art. 3. That this body have a monthly sitting, unless in special cases to be summoned at any time; that a supercargo, each in his turn according to seniority, be elected chairman for a month; and that a report of each meeting be forwarded to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Fernando Po.

Art. 4. That the proposed Court-house be erected at the joint expense of the supercargoes now trading in the river, on the ground where Whitehall once stood, to be considered British property, and under the protection of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Art. 5. That in case of non-payment of just debts by the native chiefs and traders, after the customary notice be given to them by the Equity Court, the supercargoes refuse as a body to take any oil from the debtors, until the ship first ready to go out be settled with, and that each supercargo bind himself to give intimation to the chairman of any oil being offered.

Art. 6. That any one member of the Court have the power to make an appeal against its decisions, the hearing of which is to be deferred, and action of judgment suspended, till the Consul's next visit or communication; and that if on examining this appeal it be found frivolous or invalid, the appellants are to be fined, at the discretion of the Court, not less than twenty or more than sixty pieces of cloth.

Art. 7. That this Court shall apply the fines levied by it, to the expense of the erection, and keeping in order, of the Court-house, or otherwise, as the Court assembled may think fit; that the fines of palm oil be handed over to the ship next in rotation for going out, her supercargo paying the worth thereof in coppers to the chairman, who is treasurer for the time being, and who cannot be at any time in the position of getting the oil for his own ship.

Art. 8. That any supercargo or native after receiving a formal notice to appear at the Court at the time fixed for meeting (two hours grace being given), refusing to attend, thereby setting at defiance the laws of the Court, shall be fined in the amount of twenty pieces of cloth, unless he can show clear cause for his absence.

Art. 9. That in the event of any native trader attempting to evade the penalty of the Court, by non-appearance or otherwise, and notice of such a defaulter being sent to all the traders and supercargoes in the river, such traders and supercargoes are hereby bound under the penalty of 100 crews of good palm oil, to forbid such defaulter coming to his ship for trade, or any other pretence whatever, and if necessary the final settlement of the case to await the arrival of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Art. 10. That any native refusing to pay any fine that may be inflicted by this Court, shall be stopped from going on board any ship in the river, either for trade or any other purpose, and any supercargo refusing to pay a fine shall be denied the privileges of the Equity Court.

Art. 11. That all future comeys be paid to King Eyo Honesty and Duke Ephraim only, two-thirds to the former, and one third to the latter, and that the rate of comey be twenty coppers per register ton; and if at any time the supercargo of a ship, after having paid or tendered the usual comey for the privilege of trading, can prove that the trade of his ship has been stopped, either directly or indirectly, upon any pretext whatever (although no compulsory trust is to be allowed), the Kings are to be held responsible for such stoppage, and must pay one puncheon of saleable palm oil per day, for each 100 tons register to the said ship, as compensation for the loss incurred. The said oil to be paid within seven days after such stoppage shall have been made, and to continue to be paid as long as the trade of any such ship shall be stopped.

Art. 12. That no man can be recognized as a legitimate trader in the country unless he pay, through the Court, a comey of 20,000 coppers per annum, for the privileges of purchasing and shipping oil, and that persons who may attempt trading without paying such comey, shall be liable to have their oil seized as smuggled produce, and delivered to the supercargo next in rotation to leave the river, he giving to the King an acknowledgment in book or books for debts to the like amount due to him.

Art. 13. That all comey be tendered on the arrival of a vessel in the river, and if not accepted, the supercargo may commence trade immediately, such comey to be paid in cargo, and by said ship when subsequently demanded.

Art. 14. That the existing regulations respecting cask-houses be held in force, and the King Eyo and King Duke Ephraim shall prohibit any of their subjects, under any pretence whatever, from entering any of the cask-houses without a written order from the white trader to whom the cask-house belongs : if they do so, they are liable to be arrested and brought before the Court, which shall fine them or those to whom they belong, and if any supercargo can prove that his cask-house has been illegally entered or broken into by any of the natives, and any property stolen therefrom, King Eyo and King Duke Ephraim shall make good all such loss themselves.

Art. 15. That British subjects having any complaint against the natives of Old Calabar, will bring his or their complaint before the Kings, Chiefs, and supercargoes assembled at the Court, and they hereby promise to redress any such grievance by punishing the offenders ; and if any British subject shall maltreat a native, he shall also be punished by a Court assembled for that purpose.

Art. 16. That after the comeys has been paid or tendered to the Kings, every trader shall be allowed to trade in his own name, and neither the King nor any other trader is entitled to exact any other comeys whatever.

Art. 17. That in the event of the Kings or any other of the traders making any agreement to take goods from a ship at a certain rate, all such agreements shall be perfectly binding ; and in case the goods agreed upon are not paid for within the time specified, such goods shall be forfeited, and the oil be considered due, as though the goods had actually been paid : such oil not paid during the ship's stay in the river to be deducted from the comeys of the said ship on a future voyage, or from that of any other ship in the same employ.

Art. 18. That in the event of any native trader failing to pay his debt in the time awarded by the Court of Equity, that the said native trader shall be delivered up by the King and Chiefs as a prisoner, until such time that his debts be paid, unto the supercargo so demanding the said native trader on board his ship.

Art. 19. That any native trader contracting debt after these laws shall have come into force, must show to the satisfaction of the Court that he is in a position, and intends, to pay his present debt before he shall be called upon to pay the debt subsequently contracted.

Art. 20. That those natives who are at present guarantee for others, be held responsible for the debt of the parties whom they have guaranteed ; and that for the future all trust shall be give out in bills, payable at such time as the contractors may agree upon.

Art. 21. That no such bills are to be considered invalid in any way or shape, and are to be paid under the supervision of the Court.

Art. 22. That all parties who shall not have paid their just debts contracted for, shall be posted in the Equity Court on the departure of the vessel to which they should have paid those debts, and that any supercargo giving trust to such an individual after his being posted, shall be denied the aid of the Equity Court to recover his debt.

Art. 23. That in the event of the death of a native trader owing debts to a ship or ships, if his successor be not of age, or otherwise unfit, that an order from the Court shall empower the King and Chiefs to take charge of the property, and to pay all debts that may be due to the supercargoes, and that the King and Chiefs become responsible ; no native debt being allowed to be paid until all the debts due to supercargoes be discharged.

Art. 24. That in case a native trader shall be absent, from design or otherwise, the Court shall order the King and Chiefs to send for him, and that eight days be allowed as a maximum time for his appearance, after which the King and Chiefs shall be fined in the amount of twenty pieces of cloth for every seven days until the said absentee be produced.

Art. 25. That these laws be considered the existing laws between British supercargoes and the native traders at Old Calabar, and all former codes shall be by these abolished.

Ratified under my hand and seal on board Her Majesty's steam-ship "Myrmidon," in the Old Calabar river, this nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, *Her Britannic*

Majesty's Consul.

WM. HEARN, "*Abeona.*"

JAMES K. STRAW, "*Hants.*"

JOSEPH CUTHBERTSON, "*Africa.*"

T. L. W. G. STERN, "*Eendragt.*"

EDWARD DAVIES, "*Calabar.*"

JOHN S. MORGAN, "*Paramatta.*"

KING EYO HONESTY.

KING DUKE EPHRAIM.

JOHN EYO.

^{his}
HENRY ✕ COBHAM.

^{mark.}
^{his}
HOGAN ✕ BASSY.

^{mark.}
^{his}
ANTARIO ✕ YOUNG.

^{mark.}
^{his}
JOHN ✕ ARCHIBONG.

^{mark.}
^{his}
ADAM ✕ ARCHIBONG.

^{mark.}
^{his}
EPHRAIM ✕ DUKE.

Witnesses :

(Signed) H. J. DE ROBECK, *Lieutenant, Commanding Her*

Majesty's steam-vessel "Myrmidon."

FREDC. KIRKHAM, *Second Master.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 89.

Grant of Land for erection of Court-house at Duke Town.

September 20, 1856.

BE it known to all whom it may concern, that I, Duke Ephraim, reigning King of Duke Town, in the Old Calabar country, do by these presents make over, assign, and demise unto Thomas Joseph Hutchinson, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra, and to his successors in the same department of Her Majesty's service, that piece of ground in Duke Town on which the house called Whitehall formerly stood, being in extent about four hundred square yards, or thereabouts.

And I, the said Duke Ephraim, herewith grant full power and liberty to the British supercargoes at Old Calabar to erect on the said ground a house for an Equity Court and place of meeting, to make stronger the ties of friendship and trade transactions between them and the natives of Old Calabar.

And I hereby state, in presence of the officers of Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Myrmidon," the supercargoes of the Old Calabar river, King Eyo, and the traders of this country, that I make this gift of my own free will and consent,

without any offer of reward, purchase, bribe, or because of any threat, but entirely in the spirit aforesaid.

(Signed) KING DUKE EPHRAIM.

Witnesses :

(Signed) KING EYO HONESTY.
H. J. DE ROBECK, *Lieutenant, Commanding Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Myrmidon."*
JOHN S. MORGAN, "*Paramatta.*"
JAMES K. STRAW, "*Hants.*"
EDWARD DAVIES, "*Calabar.*"
WM. HEARN, "*Abeona.*"
JOSEPH CUTHBERTSON, "*Africa.*"
T. L. W. G. STERN, "*Eendragt.*"

Inclosure 3 in No. 89.

The Supercargoes of Old Calabar River to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Old Calabar River, September 20, 1856.

WE feel very great pleasure in returning our united thanks for your sanction of the establishment of an Equity Court, to carry out the regulations you have approved of, and which we hope will lead to a more prosperous condition of our trade in this river, than has for a long time existed. We confess ourselves convinced, from your arguments, that the mode of confining one man as a hostage, or taking his goods in payment of a debt due by another, deserved the censure of our Government; but you are aware that such a rule had been in existence in this river long before we came to trade here.

We respectfully beg of you to lay before Her Majesty's Government our opinion of the necessity that exists of having a man-of-war permanently stationed at Fernando Po, as we believe it essential that you should visit us more frequently than you can do under the present arrangements. It is now four weeks since the occurrence of this unfortunate affair, which you have so fully and so impartially investigated, and the suspension of our trade during that time has amounted to the united loss of from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* The presence of a man-of-war steamer at your disposal, will, we feel confident, tend to place our trade on such a sure basis as will give security to the large amount of capital that we, and the other supercargoes of the Bight of Biafra, are placed here to represent.

Earnestly begging that you will lay this matter before the Government, and hoping for its success, we have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD DAVIES, "*Calabar.*"
WM. HEARN, "*Abeona.*"
JOSEPH CUTHBERTSON, "*Africa.*"
JAMES K. STRAW, "*Hants.*"
T. L. W. G. STERN, "*Eendragt.*"
JOHN S. MORGAN, "*Paramatta.*"

No. 90.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, September 27, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of August 12, approving of my having furnished Don Miguel Martinez y Sanz, the chief of the Roman Catholic mission sent by the Spanish Government to the islands in the Gulf of Guinea, with the documents requested by him, in order to protect the schooner "*Leonor*" from molestation by British cruisers on the mission on which she was about to proceed to Annabon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 91.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord, *Clarence, Fernando Po, September 29, 1856.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of 13th August, approving of my proceedings relative to complaints against Duke Ephraim on account of his stopping all communication with the Missionary Settlements, because the missionaries refused to surrender three persons who had taken refuge with them in order to avoid the ordeal of the poison-nut.

Your Lordship's approval, contained in the same despatch, of the Agreement signed by Commodore Adams and myself with the King and Chiefs of Old Calabar, with the view to prevent the molestation of British subjects, affords me gratification.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 92.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 8.)

My Lord, *Clarence, Fernando Po, September 29, 1856.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of 23rd August, referring to the subject of my despatch of 24th June, which inclosed a letter addressed by the Sierra Leone people resident on the Mission premises at Duke Town, Old Calabar, complaining that Captain Edward Davies, supercargo of the ship "Calabar," had been endeavouring to incite the Chiefs to drive them out of the Settlement, by representations that if this were not done, they would eventually expel the Chiefs and take possession of their country.

I quite agree with the Rev. Mr. Anderson, that the reason assigned for the ill-will of the supercargoes towards them is the fact of their being engaged in the palm oil trade on their own account; and I await with anxiety your Lordship's promised answer to my question, as to whether Sierra Leone men established at Old Calabar are entitled to protection as British subjects.

Your Lordship's statement that "Her Majesty's Government learn with satisfaction the growing disposition of the natives to embark in legitimate trade, and desire that all due encouragement and protection should be given to them," affords me peculiar satisfaction; for I cannot conceive that any nation of men have a better right to avail themselves of the resources of African industry than those who are natives of its soil.

I deem it necessary to mention to your Lordship, that the Sierra Leone residents have no dealings with the supercargoes, and the only offence they give, is by shipping oil in the mail-steamers to England, which the supercargoes claim as their own.

I shall take care to report any illegal or arbitrary acts committed by the supercargoes, and to inform them that I am instructed to do so.

On my next visit to Old Calabar, I shall obey your Lordship's instructions by insisting strongly, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, on the discontinuance of the barbarous system of Egbo flogging.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 93.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 17, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 29th of September last, stating, with reference to the arbitrary and illegal conduct of the supercargoes towards the Sierra Leone residents at Old Calabar, that the only offence these latter give the supercargoes is, by shipping oil on their own account in the mail-steamers to England; and I have to instruct you to continue to afford every proper encouragement to the native traders.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 94.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, October 20, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a letter I received from the Old Calabar river, per boat, which was sent over here on business a few days after the last mail-steamer left Fernando Po for England.

By the same conveyance I returned an answer which I trust your Lordship will approve of, and believe my assurance that I would not trouble your Lordship with the perusal of documents of this kind, but that I feel convinced they will show more of the peculiar conditions of commercial matters in the rivers within my jurisdiction, than could be gleaned from any other source.

In trading stations like those of the Bight of Biafra, where, in consequence of there being no permanent British residents save the missionaries, it is impossible for me to recommend to Her Majesty's Government the appointment of Vice-Consuls, I deem it expedient to sanction the formation of Equity Courts, for the double purpose mentioned in my reply to the letter from the supercargoes of Bonny (of which your Lordship has approved), as well as to that from Old Calabar, namely, to generate a feeling of confidence among the natives towards the white men, and a corresponding sentiment of friendly relation in the transactions of the supercargoes amongst one another; both of which, I regret to say, have been too long out of existence, more especially amongst the traders of Old Calabar.

When I inform your Lordship, that at the last-mentioned place every eighth day is grand Egbo day, on which the masked man goes about—supposed to be a spirit summoned from the woods, and bearing assumption of a sylvan character by carrying a branch of a tree in the hand not engaged with the whip—it may be inferred what an injury must be done to trade, when it is known that the slave class who come under the Egbo ban are the most active and most honest traders of the whole community.

Your Lordship will observe that at the conclusion of my letter to the supercargoes, I gave them to understand that my assistance would be given to them only on condition of their confining themselves to lawful practices in their dealings with the natives.

I must confess myself in anxious expectation that Her Majesty's Government will not disapprove of the Bye-laws for the government of the Equity Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 94.

The Supercargoes of Old Calabar River to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Old Calabar River, October 4, 1856.

WE did not intend permitting you to depart from Old Calabar river without conveying to you our warmest thanks, and the expression of our most sincere admiration of the dignified manner in which you conducted the proceedings which brought you up here. But we avail ourselves of the opportunity of doing so now, and from your long acquaintance with the peculiarities of our trade in this river, we feel fully confident that under the government of the Equity Court, whose formation you have sanctioned, our trading connections with the natives will soon assume a more healthy condition than they have done before; and we unite in wishing you success in all the administrative duties of your office, which you seem so well qualified to strengthen and adorn.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

WM. HEARN, "*Abeona.*"JOSEPH CUTHBERTSON, "*Africa.*"EDWARD DAVIES, "*Calabar.*"JAMES. K. STRAW, "*Hants.*"T. L. W. G. STERN, "*Eendragt.*"JOHN S. MORGAN, "*Paramatta.*"

Inclosure 2 in No. 94.

Consul Hutchinson to the Supercargoes of Old Calabar River.

Gentlemen,

Clarence, Fernando Po, October 8, 1856.

YOUR letter of the 4th October gives me more pleasure from the sentiments it expresses of your confidence in the establishment of your Equity Court, than from the high and unmerited compliments you pay to myself. True, I have been longer acquainted with the peculiarities of your trade than with those of any other river in Western Africa, and, therefore, I should feel doubly interested in the prosperity of your commercial dealings with the native traders.

I trust you will not be offended with me for saying, that ever since my first visit to Old Calabar river in 1850, I have lamented the deficiency of commercial morality which I saw existing between the supercargoes and the natives. I know very well that the present body of supercargoes is not to blame for bye-laws and regulations that were sanctioned and put into practice by their predecessors; and although I believe that reform of old abuses cannot be effected in a day, I give it to you candidly, as my opinion, that the establishment of Equity Courts, such as that which you have just formed, seem to me to be the most effectual means of generating a feeling of confidence between your body and the natives, and a more healthy condition of commercial amity between yourselves than has hitherto existed.

And let me assure you, as a point of my belief, that without simultaneous and sympathetic action in trading matters, things will always be at odds and ends amongst you. I do not wish men unanimous in their private tastes and habits, for without difference of sentiments and sensations, the world of creation would not go round so harmoniously as it does; but for examples in commercial unanimity, look at the corn exchanges, the stock exchanges, the whole series of mercantile communities at home, and you will see that they are governed and kept in prosperity by the unanimity of their members. Let it not be said that, in the infantile trade of Africa, the elements of discord are your upholding prop; for depend upon it these elements have not an invigorating nor enduring power.

The peculiar position in which you are placed of having so many thousand pounds' worth of goods out on trust with the natives has induced me to assent to a few provisions in the Code of Bye-laws for the government of your Equity Court that I would not otherwise have sanctioned; but I trust that time will do away with the necessity for these (Articles 18 and 22), because it is my firm

conviction that you will find yourselves in a more independent position, and your employers' property less liable to be sacrificed, if you do not allow the natives to take credit from you to such a large amount as they have hitherto done.

The same advice as I have given to the Bonny supercargoes, not to meddle with the superstitions or domestic broils of the natives, I give to you. On all matters in which the brutality of Egbo law interferes with your commerce, I would advise you to appeal to me; for trading can never assume prosperity in any country where such an abominable institution exists; and it is my duty to protect you from its evil influence. Were there no other reason for my opposition to it than the fact that a man tried and condemned by Egbo is doomed to have all the property and slaves in his possession, whether they be his own or not, divided as a prey amongst its high-priests, I would deem it an obligation on me to oppose its codes. But when I see that Egbo affords no protection to British life or property, and that it is a system maintained to keep the slave population in subjection by the grossest brutality, I am equally justified in trying to suppress it.

As many of your best and most honest traders are of the latter class—slaves, you will be glad to hear that I have received instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs "to insist strongly, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, on the discontinuance of the barbarous custom of permitting a masked man to go about the town on Egbo days with the liberty to whip all the slaves—men, women, and children—whom he may meet."

I shall watch with interest and attention over the growth of "the more healthy condition" of trading matters, which you anticipate from the Equity Court, and shall at all times be willing to give you my assistance by "every lawful" means in securing you, and the merchants whom you represent, from loss by the dishonesty of the natives.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 95.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, November 20, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, copy of a letter I had addressed to King Duke Ephraim, of Duke Town, Old Calabar, previous to my last visit to that river.

When all the members of the Equity Court, with the Kings and Chiefs of Old Calabar, were assembled at the Palaver-house, I introduced the subject to their notice, and requested that the latter would inform me what answer to my communication on the Egbo flogging they wished me to convey to Her Majesty's Government.

A lengthened conference took place among them, and at the end King Eyo said, he was commissioned by all the head men to tell me that obedience to their laws could not be kept up without this practice, which he gave me to understand was the prop and pillar of Egbo authority in Old Calabar. He further added, that the cruelty of it is not as much as it is represented, because an Egbo bell is tolled a few hours before Iyampe (the masked man) goes on his rounds, so as to warn the slave population to be out of the way.

When your Lordship recalls to mind that nearly two-thirds of the population of Africa are still slaves, it may be imagined what a difficulty there exists in impressing on those who constitute the governing power the right of liberty, and the wrong of tyrannic compulsion to serfdom.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure in No. 95.

Consul Hutchinson to King Duke Ephraim.

Sir,

Clarence, Fernando Po, October 20, 1856.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I received, last month, by the mail-steamer "Niger," a despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which his Lordship instructs me, "on the occasion of my next visit to Old Calabar, to insist strongly, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, on the discontinuance of the barbarous custom of a masked man going about the town on Egbo days, with liberty to whip all the slaves—men, women, and children—whom he may meet."

I cannot command words to convey to you my abhorrence of such a practice as this, as well from its barbarous inhumanity as from its doing such a material injury to trade; and I would give you a friendly advice, with the commands of my Government, to discontinue it, as your country never can get better, in a moral, social, humane, or religious condition, so long as it is sanctioned or tolerated by you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 96.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, November 3, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of September 22, approving of my having addressed two letters to the supercargoes at Cameroons, one in disapprobation of Captain Babington's having detained two elephant's teeth, the property of Young King, for a debt due by King Acqua; the other, communicating the refusal of Her Majesty's Government to guarantee the immunity and undisturbed possession of the Court-house and of the ground on which it is to be built.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 97.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, November 3, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of September 22, approving of my determination not to interfere in the affairs of the Old Calabar supercargoes until I had received from them a distinct assurance that they would abandon the mischievous practices disapproved of by Her Majesty's Government, of detaining natives as hostages for other persons, and of seizing the property of one native for a debt due by another.

Your Lordship will have observed, before this, that these objectionable laws have been set aside by the bye-laws for the regulation of the Equity Court.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 98.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 18, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of November 1, inclosing a copy of the letter which you addressed to the Chief of Duke Town, Old Calabar, remonstrating against the barbarous custom of periodically sending a masked man round the town to flog all slaves whom he may meet with, I have to acquaint you that I approve your letter, and that I regret the refusal of Duke Ephraim and of his Chiefs to abolish the practice in question.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 99.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 8, 1857.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, November 21, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a certificate from the supercargoes of New Calabar, stating that King Amacree had not resumed the Slave Trade; together with the King's declaration of having published Mr. Beecroft's Treaty, and his receipt for 1,000 dollars I have handed over to him, as the last payment of the anti-Slave Trade tribute given to him by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 99.

Certificate.

WE, the Undersigned, do certify, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no Slave Trade has existed in the River New Calabar, or been carried on in any way from or through the territory of King Amacree, since the date of the agreement concluded with him by Consul Beecroft on the 8th August, 1851.

Given under our hands, in the River New Calabar, this 10th day of November, 1856.

J. THOMPSON, "*Ambrosine.*"
 THOS. F. STOWE, "*Sisters.*"
 J. BUCKLEY SANDERS, "*Peru.*"
 E. W. THOMPSON, "*Swiftsure.*"
 PETER IREDALE, "*Mermaid.*"
 PETER THOMPSON.
 J. PERRIN, "*St. Andrew.*"

Inclosure 2 in No. 99.

Declaration.

I, KING AMACREE, of New Calabar, do hereby declare that the Proclamation named in the first Article of a Treaty between myself and John Beecroft, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen of England, has been duly issued, and the laws therein-mentioned strictly and fully enforced.

CLASS B.

N

Given at the King's House, New Calabar, this 10th day of November, 1856.

(Signed) KING ^{his} ✕ AMACREE.
mark.

Witnesses:

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, *Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.*
ARTHUR R. WRIGHT, *Lieutenant, H.M.S. "Merlin."*
C. PARKINSON, *Master, H.M.S. "Merlin."*
THOS. F. STOWE, *"Sisters."*
J. THOMPSON, *"Ambrosine."*
E. W. THOMPSON, *"Swiftsure."*
J. BUCKLEY SANDERS, *"Peru."*
PETER IREDALE, *"Mermaid."*
JAMES FINIGIR, *"P. Royal."*
MICH. HEARNE, *"Wm. Miles."*

Inclosure 3 in No. 99.

Receipt.

RECEIVED from Consul Hutchinson the sum of 1,000 dollars in cash, being the last annual tribute due to me by Her Britannic Majesty's Government in pursuance of the agreement made with Consul Beecroft, on the 8th August, 1851.

New Calabar, November 10, 1856.

(Signed) KING ^{his} ✕ AMACREE.
mark.

Witnesses:

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, *Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.*
ARTHUR R. WRIGHT, *Lieutenant, H.M.S. "Merlin."*
C. PARKINSON, *Master, H.M.S. "Merlin."*
THOS. F. STOWE, *"Sisters."*
J. THOMPSON, *"Ambrosine."*
E. W. THOMPSON, *"Swiftsure."*
J. BUCKLEY SANDERS, *"Peru."*
PETER IREDALE, *"Mermaid."*
J. PERRIN, *"St. Andrew."*
JAMES FINIGIR, *"P. Royal."*
MICH. HEARNE, *"Wm. Miles."*

No. 100.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 8, 1857.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, November 22, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, a Treaty of twenty-one Articles, which I ratified on board Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Merlin," on the 17th instant, between the British supercargoes trading in the Brass river, and the Kings and Chiefs of the countries adjacent thereto.

I deem it necessary to inform your Lordship that Kaya, King of O'Bullamabry (who is a nephew of the late King Boy), told me that Mr. Beecroft, on his visit to this river, in Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Myrmidon," about three years past, promised that Her Majesty's Government would pay him a subsidy, similar to that which had been paid to the Kings of Bonny and New Calabar, for the suppression of the Slave Trade. I asked the King if he did not find that palm oil trading was doing more good to his country than exporting slaves, to which he replied in the affirmative. He expressed his willingness to sign a

“book” to that effect, leaving it to Her Majesty’s Government to “dash” him anything they pleased for so doing. He also informed me that it was more than three years since a slave-vessel appeared in any of the rivers in the neighbourhood of Brass.

I told him that I had every hope Her Majesty’s Government would instruct me to pay him something as a tribute, but that I had not authority to make him a promise to any definite amount.

The peculiar arrangements alluded to in Article V, refer to the possibility of any future demand being made, and acquiesced in by British traders having factories on shore, and will of course become equally binding on all British supercargoes, if agreed to.

The term “custom-bar” mentioned in Article VI, is different from come, as the former expresses the revenue which is levied from the native traders for the King, whereas the latter signifies the custom fees that are paid by the British supercargoes for the privilege of trading.

As the Brass people are very timid in coming on board a man-of-war steamer, whose machinery they believe to have been manufactured by the devil, and as there has been only one specimen of this kind of ship in their river before, I thought it expedient to gratify their whims by yielding to their request that I would go ashore to a British factory, in order to hold a conference with them. I was accompanied by Lieutenant Wright, R.N., and Master Parkinson, R.N., both of Her Majesty’s steam-vessel “Merlin,” Commander Buckley being too ill to leave his ship.

After the Treaty was signed, they all accompanied me to the steamer, where I explained that they might always look on British men-of-war as friends to them, as long as they abjured the exportation of slaves, and adhered to the employment of these slaves in developing the industrial resources of their country.

To the supercargoes, before they quitted the ship, and in presence of the Kings and Chiefs, I remarked that “as the trade at Brass had been more recently established than at any other river in the Bight of Biafra, there were three important points which I wished to impress upon them in reference to their future mercantile relations with this locality, and all of which I deemed to be most important for a healthy nurture of the commercial spirit amongst uncivilized races. The first was, to be just and fair in their barter-dealings with the natives; the second, not to interfere in their harmless superstitions and country prejudices; and the third (not least essential), to be unanimous in their commercial transactions with the native traders as well as with one another, for I had seen very disastrous results arising in other rivers from British representatives, agents of the same house, opposing one another in a manner that was very far from being conducive to their own interests, or those of the merchants whose property was confided to them for profitable investment or speculation.

I trust my proceedings in Brass river will meet with your Lordship’s approbation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

Inclosure in No. 100.

Treaty with the Kings and Chiefs of the Bento and Brass Rivers.

A CODE of Commercial Regulations being deemed advisable for furthering the interests of commerce, as well as for the better security of amicable connection between the British supercargoes trading in the Rio Bento, or Brass river, and the natives of the Brass country, the following Articles have been mutually agreed to by the British supercargoes, on the part of themselves and their successors, with the Kings of the territories adjacent to the Brass river, on the part of themselves and the people of their districts, sanctioned by Thomas Joseph Hutchinson, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty’s Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po:—

ARTICLE I.

That the Kings and Chiefs of the countries connected in trade with Rio Bento, duly appreciating the benefit of legitimate traffic, hereby guarantee that from this day forward they shall not engage in or sanction the exportation of slaves from their country.

ARTICLE II.

That the pilotage of vessels entering the river shall be sixteen pieces of cloth, or eighty bars of other merchandize; and of vessels leaving the river, twenty pieces of cloth, or one hundred bars of other merchandize; and any vessel detained for want of a pilot after being ready for sea, all her just debts and her pilotage paid or tendered, though not taken, shall be entitled, as compensation for delay, to half-a-puncheon of oil per day, from the Chiefs who receive comey, who, on their part, are to reclaim such penalty from the pilot causing this detention.

ARTICLE III.

That the comey of vessels entering the river for the purposes of trade be, for vessels of two masts, to pay two puncheons' worth of goods. Vessels of three masts to pay three puncheons' worth of goods to each King (Kayo of O'Bullamaby and Orishima of Bassamby); that boats or vessels coming here with cargo and bringing no produce away are to be excepted; and that for each ship taking part produce out of the river as tenderage to complete her cargo elsewhere, the comey be five bars for each cask.

ARTICLE IV.

That should such comey not have been demanded on or before the fifth day from the arrival of the vessel, the master may hoist his ensign or fire a gun as a notification of his being prepared for trade, when all traders or other Brass men are to be at liberty to visit the vessel for the purposes of transacting business, equally as if trade had been broken formerly by the Chiefs in person, but without prejudice to the subsequent payment of comey when demanded.

ARTICLE V.

That this settlement of comey is not to nullify existing agreements between supercargoes and Chiefs, nor to preclude the making of arrangements to suit particular cases, as in the instance of British mercantile houses who may establish factories in the Brass; such special agreement to be subjected to the approval of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and when confirmed to be as binding upon the parties concerned therein, as though embodied as Separate Articles in this Treaty.

ARTICLE VI.

That the custom bar shall be collected by the Chiefs themselves, and at their own expense and trouble.

ARTICLE VII.

That the comey and pilotage being paid, no other tax or payment is to be demanded under any pretence whatever; water is not to be refused in the pilot's town called Twaw, nor is any demand to be made for the privilege of watering. Ground for the erection of houses, and for the storing of casks and goods, is to be granted free of all charges, and is to be considered whilst in the occupation of any British subjects as British property, and the occupant for the time being is authorised by the parties hereto subscribing to expel trespassers, and to maintain his right of occupancy and to defend himself and property against any unlawful aggression.

ARTICLE VIII.

That it shall under no circumstances be compulsory on the master or supercargo of a vessel to give goods on trust, but when trust is taken, that it shall be incumbent on the Kings and Chiefs, and those to whom comeys are paid, to see that no losses accrue to British supercargoes from defaulting debtors.

ARTICLE IX.

That a limit of time to pay in debt be given to each trader, to be settled by private contract.

ARTICLE X.

That should any trader or gentleman being indebted to a vessel in the river fail to pay his debt when it becomes due, a notice of the same is to be given to the Chief of the town where such trader resides, who is hereby required to see justice done to the British supercargo, and if necessary is to take possession of the trader's oil or other property, and therewith liquidate the debt.

ARTICLE XI.

That any Chief of a trading town neglecting to act in conformity herewith, be held personally responsible for the debt. The Chiefs receiving comeys are required, and engage, to see this Article executed.

ARTICLE XII.

That long detentions having heretofore occurred in trade, and much angry feeling having been excited in the natives from the destructions by white men, in their ignorance of the superstitions and customs of the country, of a certain species of boa-constrictor that visits the cask-houses, and which is "jew-jew," or sacred to the Brass men, it is hereby forbidden to all British subjects to harm or destroy any such snake; but they are required, upon finding the reptile on their premises, to give notice thereof to the Chief's man in Twaw, who is to come and remove it away.

ARTICLE XIII.

That should, unfortunately, any casualty of said reptile's death again occur, the master or supercargo who, by himself or his people, has been guilty of causing the same, shall pay a fine of one puncheon of palm oil, and his trade shall suffer no stoppage. Any detention occurring after this amount has been tendered, will render the Chiefs liable to a fine of one puncheon of oil per day, as in the ensuing Article.

ARTICLE XIV.

That in the event of any vessel's trade being stopped, either directly by the Chiefs, or indirectly and secretly by their connivance, without just grounds for such proceeding, the authorities receiving comeys will be held responsible for the said stoppage of trade, and a fine or penalty of one puncheon of oil per day will be levied from them, as compensation for the vessel so detained during the period of such detention.

ARTICLE XV.

That any supercargo or master having cause of complaint against a Chief, or native trader, or Brass subject, shall give notice thereof to the supercargoes and masters at that time in the river, who shall, conjointly, inform the Chiefs thereof, and require their presence, either on shore, or on board some one of the vessels; and the Chiefs and gentlemen, on their part, consent and agree to

assemble when so required, unarmed, and without hostile preparation, and then and there discuss the matters brought before them, in friendly conjunction with the white men present. The Brass Chiefs and others are to act in like manner when they feel themselves aggrieved by any British subject; and the supercargoes and others are to meet the Brass men when called upon so to do.

ARTICLE XVI.

That the supercargoes and masters, on the one hand, and the Brass Chiefs and gentlemen on the other, being assembled to remove grievances, and discuss matters of complaint existing between them, do, on their several parts, engage to adjudicate thereon in a friendly spirit, and endeavour to finally remove the causes thereof in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the traders who frequent the river, and the native merchants. Any settlement so made, to be submitted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul; and if approved and ratified by him, to become a law of trade, and binding equally with the Articles of this Treaty.

ARTICLE XVII.

That in the event of any serious dispute arising between the British and natives, or in the event of any crime or outrage having been committed by either party against the other, the native Chiefs, on their part, and the British traders, on theirs (should it be deemed necessary by the British subjects to solicit the aid of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul), agree to continue amicable relations with each other, and to avoid hostilities (unless life or the security of property be threatened or in danger), until Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, or a British naval officer, shall enter the river, when a fair hearing will be given to all parties concerned, a strict investigation take place, and due punishment be inflicted.

ARTICLE XVIII.

That upon the death of any supercargo in the river, no second comey can be demanded from his successor for the ship that is left vacant by such a death; and that all trust given out by any supercargo previous to such an event, shall be considered a debt to the merchants of whom he is the representative, and to be paid to whomsoever is appointed to succeed him.

ARTICLE XIX.

That a copy of this Treaty be furnished to each Chief receiving comey, and a copy of that part referring to the pilotage, to the chief pilot; the Chiefs to produce it when receiving comey, and the pilot to show it to the masters upon any vessels entering the river; and that these Articles be held to be the laws existing between British supercargoes and the natives for the regulation of trade matters, to be observed, so long as they continue law, by those who were not present at their enactment as by those who were.

ARTICLE XX.

That the Chiefs and gentlemen of Brass, satisfied that payment of comey as well as the introduction of legitimate traffic to their country, is sufficient compensation to them for the abandonment of the Slave Trade, hereby engage to fulfil the conditions of this Treaty, and to become severally and conjointly responsible for the due payment of all fines to which they, or any Brass subject or subjects, may become liable under its provisions.

ARTICLE XXI.

That the Chiefs of the Bento hereby pledge themselves that no British subject shall, from the date of this, be detained on shore, maltreated, or molested in any way or under any pretence whatsoever. If any such maltreat-

ment or molestation shall take place, the Chiefs of the Bento will incur the displeasure of Her Majesty the Queen of England, and be declared enemies of Great Britain.

(Signed) KAYO ^{his} ✕, *King of O'Bullamaby.*
mark.

ORISHIMA ^{his} ✕, *King of Bassamby.*
mark.

PRINCE EBEISSAH ^{his} ✕.
mark.

ASSAMIA ^{his} ✕.
mark.

SABOFOOMY ^{his} ✕.
mark.

INGOSHIGA ^{his} ✕.
mark.

THOMAS P. MITCHELL, *Hulk "City of Rochester."*

EDWARD W. Mc CALL, *Barque "Severn."*

D. E. PRARMAN, *Barque "Lottie Sleigh."*

ARTHUR R. WRIGHT, *Lieutenant, H.M.S. "Merlin."*

C. PARKINSON, *Master, H.M.S. "Merlin."*

Ratified under my hand and seal, on board Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Merlin," lying in the Brass River, this 17th day of November, 1856.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON, *Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the Bight of Biafra and the Island of Fernando Po.*

Witnesses:

(Signed) JOHN WHITE, *Master, "Lydia."*
JAMES STRATTON, *Master, "Wm. Owen."*
WILLIAM ROBINSON, *Master, "Severn."*
THOMAS B. LEE, *Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.*

No. 101.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 8, 1857.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, November 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of October 19, on the subject of the liberated Africans having returned to their birth-place at Old Calabar, and whether they are entitled to claim protection as British subjects.

I shall obey your Lordship's instructions in making a formal visit to the Chiefs of Old Calabar for the purpose of informing them that the Africans in question are entitled to the sympathy and good offices of the British Government, and shall endeavour, without any misunderstanding or interruption of friendly relations with the Chiefs, to secure a treaty for the satisfaction and security of these British residents, by which their right to enjoy British protection shall be duly recognised.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

No. 102.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 19, 1857.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 21st of November last, I have to acquaint you that I approve of your having paid to King Amacree the last instalment of the presents due to him from Her Majesty's Government, under the stipulations of the Treaty for the suppression of the export of slaves from his dominions, which he concluded with Consul Beecroft on the 8th of August, 1851.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 103.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Hutchinson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 23, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 22nd of November, inclosing a Code of Bye-laws for the regulation of trade between British supercargoes and the natives of the Brass country, which you have negotiated with the Chiefs of the Rio Bento or Brass river.

I have to acquaint you that I approve of your having proceeded to the Brass river, and of your having effected a Commercial Agreement between the British supercargoes and the natives, but it will be necessary for me to refer that Agreement to the proper Law Officer of the Crown for his opinion thereupon, before Her Majesty's Government can adopt and authorise you to confirm the same.

With regard to the statement made to you by King Kaya, that Mr. Beecroft promised, in 1853, to make him a present upon the conclusion of a Treaty, I have to inform you that the Treaty which Mr. Beecroft was about to negotiate with the King of Brass, was an anti-Slave Trade Treaty similar to the engagement of which I inclose a draft; and in conformity with the proposal made by Mr. Beecroft at that time, I have to state that, if the King and Chiefs of Brass should be ready to conclude a Treaty for the abolition of the Traffic in Slaves according to the inclosed draft, you will be at liberty to insert therein an Article, promising that a present, either of 1,000 dollars or of goods equal in value to that amount, shall be granted to the King, such present to be delivered only upon the production of a certificate signed by the masters of British merchant vessels frequenting the Brass river, to the effect that the stipulations of the Treaty have been fulfilled with good faith by the King and Chiefs.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 104.

Consul Hutchinson to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 14.)

My Lord,

Clarence, Fernando Po, January 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of despatch dated December 18, 1856, acquainting me of your Lordship's approval of my letter addressed to the Chief of Duke Town in remonstrance of the barbarous custom of periodically sending a masked man round the town to flog all slaves whom he may meet; and conveying your Lordship's regret at the refusal of Duke Ephraim and his Chiefs to abolish the practice in question.

Your Lordship may rest assured that I shall lose no opportunity which presents itself of endeavouring to impress upon the native Chiefs of Old Calabar that this barbarous custom is daily proving itself opposed to the principles of common humanity, as well as to the interests of their country's commerce, and therefore objectionable to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. J. HUTCHINSON.

AFRICA. (*Consular*)—*Liberia*.

No. 105.

Consul Newnham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 14, 1857.)

My Lord,

Monrovia, December 31, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that I have not had occasion to write a single despatch on the subject of the Slave Trade within the Republic of Liberia during the year 1856.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. G. C. L. NEWNHAM.

AFRICA. (*Consular*)—*Sherbro River.*

No. 106.

*Consul-General Hill to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 5.)*My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, March 19, 1856.*

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 13th February last;* and agreeably to the request contained therein, I have conveyed to Messrs. Mallard and Pike the approval of their conduct by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.

No. 107.

*Consul-General Hill to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 5.)*My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, March 19, 1856.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that 5 men, 1 woman, and 1 child, native Africans, were landed this day from Her Majesty's ship "Salamander," for the purpose of being located in this Colony.

Those persons, formerly slaves belonging to ex-King Pepple of the Bonny, were made free by their master through the intercession of Commodore Adams, Commander-in-chief on this station.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.

No. 108.

*Consul-General Hill to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received .)*My Lord, *Government House, Sierra Leone, October 7, 1856.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that a slave-canoe from the Sherbros, captured off the Banana Islands, within the jurisdiction of this Colony, by Lieutenant Harger, of the 2nd West India Regiment, Acting Manager of the Western District, was brought into Freetown on the 25th ultimo, having on board 16 men, 4 women, and 16 children, making a total of 36 slaves; this canoe was condemned on the 4th instant, in the Court of Vice-Admiralty, as a lawful prize to Her Majesty.

I regret to add that the capture was not made without resistance offered by the slavers, and two men of Lieutenant Harger's boat, as well as two of the canoe's crew, were slightly wounded.

The captain of the slaver has acknowledged that he made four successful trips previous to his capture; and I am sorry to remark that the poor slaves had been without food for more than two days when the canoe was taken.

Information having very lately reached the Senior Naval Officer of the Northern division of the squadron, that two slavers were expected at the Rio Pongas, where cargo was being collected, Commander Day has proceeded to that

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 82.

river to watch the proceedings of those vessels ; and I have no doubt the natives now rescued from bondage were intended for shipment on board those slavers.

The natives liberated are distributed as follows : 6 men enlisted in the West India Regiments ; 4 girls and 4 boys placed under the care of respectable residents ; 8 boys sent to school ; and 4 women and 10 men located at Waterloo.

In conclusion, I have to express my satisfaction at the manner this canoe was intercepted by the Acting Manager of the Western District ; the weather at sea during this, the rainy season, being very boisterous, of which the slavers take advantage to make their run round Cape Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.

No. 109.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Hill.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 17, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 7th ultimo, reporting the capture in British waters, by Lieutenant Harger, Acting Manager of the Western District, of a canoe with a cargo of 36 slaves ; and I have to instruct you to inform Lieutenant Harger that Her Majesty's Government have approved his conduct in this affair.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 110.

Consul-General Hill to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 14.)

My Lord,

Government House, Sierra Leone, January 28, 1857.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch dated 17th November, 1856, and I have informed Lieutenant Harger that Her Majesty's Government approve of his conduct in the capture, in British waters, of a canoe with a cargo of 36 slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.

BRAZIL.

No. 111.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 8, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 31st ultimo,* I inclose, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon,† by which you will perceive that the arrangements for redeeming the fugitive slave José Maria were, at the date of Mr. Howard's despatch, on the point of being completed by the Portuguese Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 112.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 12.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, March 6, 1856.

I BEG to forward to your Lordship copy of a note from the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, returning thanks for the appreciation by Her Majesty's Legation of their conduct in Slave Trade repression, evinced by the capture of the North American slaver, the "*Mary E. Smith*."

The note which I addressed to Senhor Paranhos, on the capture of this slaver by the Brazilian cruizer "*Olinda*," was forwarded to your Lordship in my despatch of the 8th ultimo, by the last mail.‡

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 112.

Senhor Paranhos to Mr. Jerningham.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, February 12, 1856.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note that Mr. William Stafford Jerningham, &c., addressed to him on the 4th instant, relative to the capture of the North American schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," by the Brazilian brigantine "*Olinda*."

Mr. Jerningham manifests the pleasure which that fact occasioned to the Legation of Her Britannic Majesty at this Court, and holds out the expectation that it will produce a similar emotion on the minds of Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

Mr. Jerningham says, that the capture of that vessel by a Brazilian cruizer, being an indication of the firm resolution of the Brazilian Government to annihilate all attempts at reviving that detestable African Slave Trade, will give

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 152.

† No. 310.

‡ Class B, presented 1856, Inclosure 2 in No. 142.

more prestige and moral force to the Imperial Government, and will oblige the ill-intentioned to reflect before running headlong into speculations of Slave Trade.

The Undersigned thanks Mr. Jerningham, in the name of the Government of His Majesty the Emperor, for the just appreciation, this time, by Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at this Court, of the firm disposition which animates the said Imperial Government to extinguish, once for all, the Slave Trade in Brazil.

According to official information, up to the present moment in possession of the Imperial Government, it is known that the schooner "*Mary E. Smith*" was captured sailing under the North American flag, and having on board 350 Africans, off the bar of the port of St. Matthew's (in the province of Espirito Santo), on the 20th of last month, at half-past 5 o'clock P.M.

It is believed that the captain, crew, as well as those individuals who called themselves passengers, were all in the hands of the captor, who conveyed them, as well as the Africans, to the port of Bahia, where they had already arrived. Some of the Africans died during the voyage, in consequence of the privations which they had undergone.

The process and adjudication prescribed by the Law of the 4th September, 1850, and its Regulation of 14th October of same year, will take place either in Bahia or in Rio de Janeiro, according to the orders given by the Minister of Justice.

The Imperial Government hopes that the criminal speculation of the schooner "*Mary E. Smith*" may be fully investigated, and that the authors and accomplices who are already in prison, and those who may still be discovered and found within the territory of Brazil, may be punished with the full rigour of the law.

No. 113.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 12.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, March 8, 1856.

I HAVE now the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a note which I sent in, on the subject of Mr. Craven's slaves, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 29th of January, which was omitted in our last mail to England.

I have begged of his Excellency to cause the settlement of this business once for all to be effected, and to inform me that Mr. Craven's three slaves have received their certificates.

I have, besides, sent messages to the Minister of Justice, and received them from him upon this subject; but I am sorry to say that I cannot, as yet, get a positive assurance from his Excellency that these slaves are actually in the enjoyment of their freedom.

Your Lordship may be assured that I shall not rest, as long as I am in charge of this Legation, to prosecute this matter to a just solution.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 113.

Mr. Jerningham to Senhor Paranhos.

Excellent Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, January 29, 1856.

WITH reference to your Excellency's note under date of the 12th instant, in which your Excellency remarks, when touching upon the subject of the emancipation of Mr. Craven's slaves, that you had nothing further to communicate to me than what you had done on the 14th of October last, namely, that out of especial deference to the request the Imperial Government had taken steps to remove the impediments which prevented the final legal proceedings from being concluded in the *Relação*, and that you were expecting shortly ulterior information from the Minister of Justice, Her Majesty's Government have completely approved of the part I have taken in this business of J. Craven's slaves; and so much time has now elapsed since this question has occupied the attention of Her Majesty's Government and this Legation that I must now,

once for all, beg of your Excellency to cause it to be settled, and to inform me that the three slaves of the late John Craven have received their certificates of manumission.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 114.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 12.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, March 8, 1856.

NOT very long ago I received from his Excellency Senhor Paranhos the following note, copy of which I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship.

By this it appears that the captain of the captured slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," Cranovich, an American citizen, who is now ill at Bahia, and in the hands of the judicial authorities, made the following revelations; that two more North American vessels, one a topsail schooner named "*Vilcot*," and another a lugger, had arrived at one of the African ports, between Cape Lopez and Loango, to load slaves for Brazil.

The cargoes were to be sent, according to the captain's testimony, by Joaquim Ignacio Riverosa, brother of Don Francisco Riverosa.

His Excellency says the Imperial Government have taken all such measures as are within their reach, and trust that their authorities will frustrate every attempt of daring speculators; and his Excellency adds that they would be glad if the Government of Her Majesty would particularly direct their attention to those places on the coast of Africa where these speculations are being carried into effect, as well as to the fitting out of any such vessels in the ports of the United States.

His Excellency is of opinion that the basis of the African slave-traders' criminal speculations and operations for the Havana and Brazils, is established in the United States, and that their agents reside in Angola, and other places on the coast of Africa, to load and dispatch the cargoes destined for this country.

His Excellency concludes by saying that the Brazilian Legations and Consulates continue to be furnished with such information as has been obtained in this respect, and that if Her Majesty's Diplomatic Agents and Consuls choose to understand and act in accord with those of Brazil, they will always meet with the greatest willingness on the part of the latter to co-operate with them.

I have communicated the contents of this despatch to Admiral Johnstone, to inform him, in the first place, of the announcement made by the American captain of the "*Mary E. Smith*," and also with a view that he might inform, *via* St. Vincent, the officer commanding Her Majesty's squadron on the coast of Africa of the facts communicated by his Excellency.

I beg to subjoin copy of Admiral Johnstone's letter to me on the subject.

In consequence of further information which had reached me from Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia, Mr. Morgan, I took occasion, when acknowledging the receipt of Senhor Paranhos's note, to inform him in the note herein inclosed, that this gentleman had stated that from investigations made by the police four more vessels, belonging to the same Association to which the "*Mary E. Smith*" appertained, were expected on the coast of Brazil with slaves, and that the first expected was the "*Mary Stuart*," and that there was even a report in Bahia, when the post left, that the "*Mary Stuart*" had actually landed 1,400 slaves in the River Mucury, in the Province of Espirito Santo.

I asked his Excellency forthwith to inform me if this rumour is founded, or not. I have not as yet received a reply.

As his Excellency seemed to have been of opinion that the basis of the African slave-traders was in the ports of the United States, I have ventured to tell him that he cannot be unconvinced that the focus of the present attempt at a renewal of the Brazilian Slave Trade is in Rio de Janeiro.

I have assured his Excellency that all Her Majesty's Diplomatic Agents and Consuls would accept with pleasure the invitation to co-operate with those of Brazil in endeavouring to crush the cruel and uncivilizing Traffic in Africans, and no one with more activity than myself.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 114.

Senhor Paranhos to Mr. Jerningham.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, February 22, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to address myself to Mr. W. Stafford Jerningham, &c., in order to communicate to him the following information possessed by the Imperial Government, relative to new attempts of the slave-traders.

The captain of the schooner or yacht "*Mary E. Smith*," recently captured on the bar of St. Matthew's, by the Brazilian cruiser "*Olinda*," has divulged that two more North American vessels, one of which a topsail schooner, the "*Vilcot*" of New York, and the other a lugger, had arrived at one of the ports of Africa, between Cape Lopes and Loango, to load slaves for Brazil.

Those cargoes were to be sent, according to the said captain's testimony, by Joaquim Ignacio Riverosa, a brother of Don Francisco Riverosa, who, he says, is in Rio de Janeiro.

The Imperial Government have taken all such measures as are within their reach, and trust that their authorities will frustrate every attempt of the daring speculators on the territory of Brazil; and they would be very glad if the Government of Her Britannic Majesty would particularly direct their views to those places on the coast of Africa where those speculations are carried into effect, as well as to the fitting out of such vessels in the ports of the United States.

It appears unquestionable that the African slave-traders have established a basis for their criminal speculations and operations to the Havana and Brazil in ports of the United States, and that there are agents in Angola and other places in Africa, commissioned to load and dispatch the cargoes destined for these countries.

The Brazilian Legations and Consulates have been and continue to be made acquainted with such information as has been obtained in this respect, and if the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of Her Britannic Majesty choose to understand and accord with those of His Majesty the Emperor, they will always meet with the greatest willingness on the part of these to co-operate with them in as far as it may be possible.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 114.

Rear-Admiral Johnstone to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

"Madagascar," Rio de Janeiro, February 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and its inclosure, relative to the fresh Slave Trade speculations on this coast, and I beg you will be good enough to inform Senhor Paranhos that, by the next mail, I purpose forwarding a copy of his note direct, *via* St. Vincent, to the Commodore commanding Her Majesty's squadron on the coast of Africa, as well as to the Admiralty; and that so far as the means at my command admit, no effort shall be wanting on my part to further the views of the Imperial Government in checking this Traffic.

I shall also communicate to that officer the contents of your letter of yesterday on the same subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. JAS. HOPE JOHNSTONE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 114.

Mr. Jerningham to Senhor Paranhos.

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, February 27, 1856.

I BEG to acknowledge the note which your Excellency did me the honour to address to me on the 22nd instant, communicating information relative to fresh Slave Trade speculations to this country.

Your Excellency has informed me, that the captain of the "*Mary E. Smith*" had divulged that two more North American vessels, the "*Vilcot*" and a lugger, had arrived in one of the ports of Africa, between Cape Lopes and Loango, to load slaves for Brazil.

Joaquim Ignacio Riverosa, brother of Don Francisco Riverosa, is stated by your Excellency, according to the captain's of the "*Mary E. Smith*" account, to be the person who promotes these two Slave Trade enterprises. I have lately received news from Her Majesty's Consul in Bahia, who declares that four more vessels belonging to the same Association to which "*Mary E. Smith*" belonged, were likewise expected to arrive on the coast of Brazil with slaves, and that the first expected was the "*Mary Stuart*." There was even a report current in Bahia, when Mr. Consul Morgan closed his despatch, that the "*Mary Stuart*" had landed 1,400 slaves in the River Mucury.

I sincerely trust that this may not be the case; and I must request your Excellency to inform Her Majesty's Legation if the Imperial Government have also been advised of such a rumour.

Your Excellency declared in your note of the 22nd instant, that the Imperial Government have taken all such measures as are within their reach, and trust that their authorities will frustrate every attempt of daring speculators on the territories of Brazil; and they would be very glad if Her Britannic Majesty's Government would particularly direct their attention to those places of the coast of Africa where those speculations are carried into effect. Your Excellency also adds, that it appears unquestionable that the African slave-traders have established the basis of their operations to the Havana and Brazil in the United States, and that they have agents in Angola and in other places in Africa, to dispatch slave cargoes to these countries.

I shall take occasion by the next mail to forward a copy of your Excellency's note to Her Majesty's Government, who will learn with pleasure that the Imperial Government have made due preparations to frustrate further Slave Trade aggressions, and no doubt Her Majesty's Government will immediately direct the attention of the British squadron on the African shores to those points indicated by your Excellency.

In the meantime, I have communicated the contents of your Excellency's note to the British Admiral on this station, who will make known to the British Commander on the coast of Africa, by the first opportunity, where the points are that Senhor Riverosa's vessels are supposed to be fitting out; and Admiral Johnstone begs me to assure your Excellency that no effort shall be wanting on his part to further the views of the Imperial Government in checking the Slave Traffic.

Your Excellency, at the end of your note, states that the Brazilian Legations and Consulates have been, and continue to be, made acquainted with such information as has been obtained with respect to Slave Trade speculations, and that if the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of Her Britannic Majesty choose to understand and harmonize with those of His Imperial Majesty, they will always meet with the greatest willingness on the part of those functionaries to co-operate with them in as far as it may be possible.

Her Britannic Majesty's Diplomatic servants and Consular Agents, no doubt, will accept this invitation of the Imperial Government with the greatest alacrity, and no one more so than myself, as far as my humble powers will permit; and as we have the same noble and humane object in view, there will be little difficulty existing in the way of the Agents of Great Britain and Brazil mutually co-operating with each other to crush for ever the cruel, illegal, and uncivilizing traffic in African slaves.

Your Excellency says the ports of the United States have been chosen by the African slave-traders as a basis of operations, and that they have also agents in Africa; but I am sure your Excellency cannot be unconvinced that the focus of the present attempt at a renewal of Slave Trade to Brazil is in this country itself, if not, perhaps, as I am assured, even in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

No. 115.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 12.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, March 10, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a note which I have written to Senhor Paranhos, to ascertain whether any information has been received from the authorities of the Province of Espirito Santo, respecting a brig, name and nation unknown, which had been reported to the Commander of Her Majesty's steamer "Trident" to have been found abandoned fourteen months ago near Barra Secca, in the vicinity of Caravellas, with all sails set and fitted out for the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 115.

Mr. Jerningham to Senhor Paranhos.

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, March 5, 1856.

IN an interview which I had the honour of having with your Excellency last month, I called to your Excellency's notice, a circumstance which had been revealed to the commander of the "Trident" by some sea-faring people on the coast of Espirito Santo, namely, that about fourteen months ago, a brig, name and nation unknown, was found on shore with all sail set, abandoned, and equipped for the Slave Trade, near Barra Secca, between St. Matthew's and Rio Doce: the master and crew of the said vessel were represented to have arrived at Caravellas with their clothes, &c., stating that they had been wrecked on the neighbouring coast.

After their departure from Caravellas, a person came there from St. Matthew's who announced that a brig had in fact been wrecked about seven leagues south of that village, fully equipped for the Slave Trade, but abandoned.

The launch of the brig, as the commander of the "Trident" was informed, had been sold by the master at the bar of Caravellas, and was pointed out to him.

Four persons communicated this intelligence, who, in addition, stated that the master was a Spaniard, and the crew Portuguese, and that a friend of his had in his possession some fire-arms which were found on board the brig when she was plundered of everything by the inhabitants of St. Matthew's and Rio Doce, not a vestige of this wrecked craft now remaining.

As your Excellency has read this report, and as I have already communicated it to Her Majesty's Government, I beg now to remind you of it in writing, in order to know if any previous information had reached the Imperial Government, respecting the strange appearance of this abandoned and slave-fitted-out vessel, and on shore at Barra Secca, fourteen months ago; and whether no investigation has been set on foot upon the subject. Her Britannic Majesty's Legation hopes that the Imperial Government will endeavour to obtain from their authorities in Espirito Santo, for their own satisfaction, explanations that may throw light upon such a suspicious occurrence.

No. 116.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 28, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 8th of March, I have to acquaint you that I approve the letter which you addressed to Senhor Paranhos on the 29th of January, urging the Brazilian Government to take the necessary

CLASS B.

P

steps in order to terminate the legal proceedings which have been so long pending with regard to the liberation of the slaves who belonged to the late John Craven ; and I have to instruct you to state to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs that Her Majesty's Government regret to learn that this act of justice has been so long and so vexatiously delayed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 117.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, April 28, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 8th ultimo, inclosing copies of a note from Senhor Paranhos and of your reply, and also a copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Johnstone, on the subject of the information communicated by the master of the captured slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," with regard to two American vessels that had arrived on the coast of Africa for the purpose of shipping slaves ; and I have to acquaint you that I approve your proceedings in this matter, as reported in your above-mentioned despatch.

No. 118.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 28, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 10th ultimo, and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve of your having called the attention of the Brazilian Government to the movements of certain vessels therein mentioned, which are suspected of being about to proceed to the coast of Africa in order to procure slaves.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 119.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 30, 1856.

I HAVE to inform you that I have lately received a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda, stating that the Governor of Benguella has reported to the Governor-General of Angola that the manœuvres of the slave-traffickers are again in active operation, and that he attributes this state of things to some relaxation of the restrictions which had of late impeded the importation of slaves into Brazil.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 120.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 1, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Howard, Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon,* stating

* No. 314.

that the slave-dealer Antonio Severino d'Avellar, who had been expelled from Brazil, has arrived at Lisbon, and that Mr. Howard has applied to the Portuguese Government to cause the movements of Avellar to be watched.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 121.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 1, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 29th of March, respecting the liberated Brazilian slaves who were forced to land at Whydah and Aghwey, I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon,* reporting the result of a representation on that subject which he has addressed to the Portuguese Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 122.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 16.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, April 9, 1856.

SOME months ago I communicated to the Minister for Foreign Affairs a report which I had heard of a landing of 300 Africans in the Province of Alagoas.

His Excellency having requested the Minister of Justice to make inquiries respecting its correctness, Senhor Paranhos the other day addressed me the following note, copy of which I beg now to forward to your Lordship, informing me that according to the intelligence received from the President of Alagoas, the report was unfounded.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 122.

Senhor Paranhos to Mr. Jerningham.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, April 4, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint Mr. Jerningham, that having requested the Minister of Justice to institute inquiries whether there was any foundation in the report, of which Mr. Jerningham spoke to me some time ago, of the disembarkation of 300 Africans at Porto Calvo, in the Province of Alagoas, his Excellency replied to me on the 2nd instant, that the President of that province has informed him that a rigorous inquiry into that supposed fact has proved the falsity of the said report.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.

No. 123.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 16.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, April 9, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of 19th February,* in which your Lordship approved of the note which I had addressed to the Brazilian Government respecting the free Africans Laudelino and Honorio, who were sent to Pará for the purpose of being employed in the Government arsenals of the latter port, I beg now to have the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of Senhor Paranhos' answer upon that subject.

As long as the position of the emancipados in the service of the Brazilian Government is not properly defined, I fear there will be a frequent recurrence of complaints similar to those which I made in the case of the above-mentioned free blacks.

Your Lordship is no doubt aware that the emancipados, in consequence of the Government Decree of the year 1853, are entitled to their certificates of perfect freedom after serving fourteen years in private families, being hired out by the Government to them at a low rate. However, these free blacks must then present a petition in form to the Minister of Justice, who, usually, but not in some instances without a little urging on by Her Majesty's Legation, grants them their liberty.

But the Imperial Government considers the time which the emancipados have served in their own employ as not giving these unfortunate people the same title to reap the benefit of the above Decree, which is evidently a manifest injustice, especially as the labour which is pressed upon them in Government establishments, on public roads, in arsenals, and in barracks, is generally of a more arduous nature than that which the hired emancipados have to perform in the service of the nobility and gentry, who are not unfrequently good and easy masters.

Her Majesty's late Minister, Mr. Howard, during his residence in Brazil took up this question with great zeal, and your Lordship will, undoubtedly, recollect the correspondence which passed between Mr. Howard and Viscount de Abaeté, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the year 1854, in which the latter endeavoured to establish that the emancipados who were in the Government employ did not come under the provisions of the Decree of the 28th of December, 1853, No. 1,303.

In conclusion, I beg to state that it appears to me very desirable that Her Majesty's Government should have the kindness to emit an opinion upon this point; for, in the eyes of justice and humanity, it would seem that the Imperial Government, who are bound to re-export, at some time or other, those free blacks, or emancipados, as they are termed, to Africa, should not be allowed to consider them as their legal property, and keep them in a situation which presents them hardly a gleam, whether they give satisfaction by good behaviour or hard work, of ever recovering their liberty.

I am happy to say, however, that lately, but not without frequent messages, I have been able to obtain the freedom of a free African named Desiderio, of the Mina nation, who had been constantly in the Government employ since the year 1835, having been seized by the Brazilian police at the engenho of Cabrito, in the Province of Bahia, shortly after being landed, and the other day he came to thank me for having procured him his certificate of freedom.

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 141.

Inclosure in No. 123.

Senhor Paranhos to Mr. Jerningham.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, April 2, 1856.

WITH reference to my note of the 7th January last, acknowledging the receipt of that which was addressed to me by Mr. W. S. Jerningham, for the purpose of bringing to my knowledge the despatch received by him from the English Consul in Pará, who therein informed him of the arrival in that city of two freed Africans, sent by the Imperial Government in the steamer "Paraná," and that they were working in the Marine Arsenal, guarded and treated as if they were criminals, and in a worse condition than the slaves, I have now the honour to state to Mr. Jerningham that the Minister of Justice, to whom I have addressed myself on this subject, sent me an answer on the 27th March last, containing the information furnished to him by the President of that province, and the Inspector of the said arsenal.

From that information it appears that the first of those Africans went on to the province of Amazonas; and that the second, along with two others who went from this city, were kept there (in Pará) to be employed in felling timber, and had always been considered, in regard to service, discipline, and pay, as belonging to the marine corps, with whom they are lodged, and, in like manner, allowed furloughs on Sundays and close holidays, when their turn comes round; all of which can be witnessed at any time, either by day or night, and was seen some time ago by that same English Consul, when he visited the said arsenal, and conversed with the Inspector of that Department, according to the latter's report.

In communicating to Mr. Jerningham the information received from the two authorities in Pará, I think that I have replied to his said note, and I avail, &c.

(Signed) JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.

No. 124.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 16.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, April 9, 1856.

WITH reference to a note which I wrote to Senhor Paranhos on the 4th March, and which I forwarded to your Lordship in my despatch of the 22nd ultimo, acquainting his Excellency that, in consequence of complaints which had reached me from the Imperial Government, that captains of British vessels trading to Brazil had endeavoured, and in two instances succeeded, in enticing away slaves, the legal property of persons residing in this country, I had addressed a circular to Her Majesty's Consuls, requesting them to warn all captains and masters of English vessels of the illegality of such a practice, and of the penalties to which, if carried out, they subjected themselves; I beg now to submit to your Lordship copy of a note from his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which, at the same time that his Excellency tenders me his thanks for the circular in question, he takes occasion to defend his Government against some remarks which I was induced to make upon the alleged efficacious protection which the Imperial Government consider they afford to freed blacks, entitled "emancipados."

As I had pointed out to his Excellency the extreme difficulty Her Majesty's Legation were for ever struggling against in obtaining the manumission of some of this unfortunate class, and as I instanced the delay which had taken place in closing the legal proceedings with respect to Mr. Craven's 3 blacks, who had been some time ago declared free by the sentence of the Municipal Judge of Marianna, and about whom I had not as yet been informed whether they were already in the enjoyment of their freedom or not, his Excellency declares that, with regard to the blacks of Mr. Craven, the Imperial Government have acted with the greatest deference towards Her Britannic Majesty's Legation; and his

Excellency asserts that the case now pending in the Supreme Court of Rio de Janeiro will shortly receive the final judgment of that tribunal.

Senhor Paranhos endeavours to make out that the Imperial Government have done more in the affair of Mr. Craven's slaves than in merely seeing to the execution of the laws, by doing away with those impediments which retarded the case in the Supreme Court of Justice.

Inclosure in No. 124.

Senhor Paranhos to Mr. Jerningham.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, April 4, 1856.

THE Undersigned, &c., has had the honour to receive the note which, on the 4th ultimo, was addressed to him by Mr. William Stafford Jerningham, &c., in answer to that of the 12th February last, relative to the occurrence touching the captain of the English vessel "Danube."

Mr. Jerningham, in referring to the fact of 2 slaves having been found sheltered on board the said vessel, as well as to the representation which, in consequence of analogous facts, some proprietors addressed to the Imperial Government, stated that if the proceedings of the captains of English vessels were such as therein asserted, they could not but be highly reprehensible in the eyes of Her Majesty's Legation.

In consequence, therefore, Mr. Jerningham had the goodness to acquaint the Undersigned that he was going to instruct the British Consul in Rio de Janeiro, and the other British Consuls in Brazil, to warn the masters of British vessels not to shelter, nor to carry away from this country, slaves who are legally the property of Brazilian subjects, or of persons residing in the Empire.

On this occasion, and *à propos* of some observations of the Undersigned, Mr. Jerningham says that he does not see that the Imperial Government have afforded efficacious protection to the freed Africans, that is, to those who entitle themselves emancipados, and who ought to be considered as such; that, on the contrary, Her Majesty's Legation has struggled with extreme difficulty to carry into effect the real manumission of some individuals of that unfortunate class; and, as a proof, Mr. Jerningham adds that he has not been informed whether the slaves which belonged to the British subject John Craven, and who were declared free by the sentence of the Municipal Judge of Marianna, were already in the enjoyment of their liberty.

The Undersigned, in thanking Mr. Jerningham for the assurance given by him, that Her Britannic Majesty's Consuls in this Empire have already received the necessary instructions to prevent the captains of British merchant-vessels from incurring similar complaints to those of which the note of the Undersigned treated, regrets having to tell Mr. Jerningham that he is very unjust in the remarks which he made relative to the freed Africans.

The Imperial Government have acted, in this respect, with the greatest deference towards the Legation of Her Britannic Majesty.

The case quoted by Mr. Jerningham, of the slaves of the British subject John Craven, is a proof of this truth. The Imperial Government did everything possible, and that depended upon them, to remove the obstacles which have retarded the final decision of the proceedings for the freedom of those individuals.

The proceedings, as Mr. Jerningham knows, are already pending in the Supreme Court of Rio de Janeiro; and, according to the information received by the Undersigned from the Minister of Justice, he can assure Mr. Jerningham that the final judgment of that tribunal will not be delayed.

The Undersigned therefore hopes that Mr. Jerningham, in consideration of the nature of the impediments which have retarded the course of the said cause, and which arose from the want of a solicitor or attorney, who should have done that which is the province of individuals to do to guard their own interests, will admit that the Imperial Government have done more in this affair than to see to the execution of the laws, and that they have acted with manifest deference to the Legation of Her Britannic Majesty.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.

No. 125.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 16.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, April 11, 1856.

IN my despatch of February 12,* I mentioned to your Lordship that Lieutenant Hervey, Commander of Her Majesty's steamer "Trident," had, during his cruize off the coast of Espirito Santo, been informed that a brig (name and nation unknown) had been found on shore, abandoned, about fourteen months ago, fitted out for the Slave Trade.

In a conference with Senhor Paranhos, soon after Lieutenant Hervey's return, I communicated this fact to the Brazilian Government; but, thinking that the expediency of making an investigation into the matter might have passed his Excellency's recollection, on the 5th of March I addressed a note to him, requesting information which the Brazilian Government might have obtained respecting the appearance of the suspicious wreck.

The other day I received the note herein inclosed from the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that his Excellency the Minister of Justice had no intelligence of the alleged occurrence, but that he had ordered the Presidents of Bahia and Espirito Santo to make the necessary investigations, and that when the result might reach the Brazilian Government, it would be communicated to Her Majesty's Legation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 125.

Senhor Paranhos to Mr. Jerningham.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, April 4, 1856.

I HAD the honour to receive the note which Mr. William Stafford Jerningham, &c., addressed to me under date of the 5th ultimo, in which he refers to the report, which he showed me in a conference, of the Commander of Her Britannic Majesty's war-steamer "Trident," who had been cruising on the coast of the province of Espirito Santo, to the southward of Bahia.

I communicated to the Minister of Justice the news which the Commander of the "Trident" had heard, that, fourteen months previous, a brig, name and nation unknown, with full fittings adapted to the Slave Trade, had appeared on the coast of the province of Espirito Santo, between St. Matheos and Rio Doce; that it was said that the crew of that vessel had gone to Caravellas, and there stated that she had been wrecked on the neighbouring coast.

His Excellency replied to me, that no accounts of that fact had reached the Ministry of Justice, and that he did not think it possible, but that, notwithstanding, on the 12th of last month, he ordered the Presidents of the provinces of Bahia and Espirito Santo to cause due inquiries to be instituted, and to acquaint him with the result.

As soon as the information called for by the Minister of Justice is forwarded to me, I shall have much pleasure in communicating the same to Mr. Jerningham.

I reiterate, &c.
(Signed) JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.

No. 126.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 16.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, April 11, 1856.

IT appears that the deportation of Antonio Severino de Avellar, by order of the Brazilian Government, on account of his having been supposed to have

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 146.

been mixed up with the Slave Trade transaction of Serinhaem, has caused much dissatisfaction amongst a certain set of individuals in Portugal, who have chosen to vent their fury against the Brazilian Government in the Lisbon "*Jornal do Commercio*" for having expelled from Brazil this well-known slave-trader.

As the captain and crew of the pilot-boat which arrived at Serinhaem with Africans, escaped before the vessel was captured, the papers on board, which probably would have proved who in reality were the guilty persons, likewise disappeared.

Avellar, from previous information, which had reached Rio de Janeiro as early as August or September, was denounced as being then privy to the fitting out of two pilot-boats in the River Zaire for Brazilian Slave Trade.

His arrival in Rio in November per Royal mail-steamer, almost simultaneously with the news of the attempt at Serinhaem, and other considerations, caused this Government to give orders for his arrest, and he was accordingly sent to Pernambuco, where legal proceedings were commenced against him.

I was, even before Christmas, informed by a person well versed in Slave Trade matters, that Avellar had confessed all privately, and had also made some revelations respecting certain points on the coast of Africa where slave-trading was going on, which I mentioned to your Lordship in my despatch of October 9.*

However, it appears there was not sufficient legal proof to convict him in a Court of Justice; but the Brazilian Government, using their prerogative, and not wishing to harbour in the Empire such a suspicious person and well-known trafficker, ordered him to leave the country, and he was sent away some months ago.

Thinking it might interest your Lordship to learn the present ostensible sentiments of the Rio de Janeiro "*Jornal do Commercio*," which, formerly, like its namesake in Lisbon, was not disinclined to plead the cause of disreputable slave-dealers, I beg to have the honour to forward copy of extract from its columns.

I am glad to hear from Her Majesty's Minister in Lisbon that the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs is not so inclined to advocate Senhor Avellar's cause as the Lisbon "*Jornal do Commercio*."

Inclosure in No. 126.

Extract from the "Jornal do Commercio" of Rio de Janeiro of April 4, 1856.

(Translation.)

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—THE LISBON "JOURNAL OF COMMERCE."—ANTONIO SEVERINO DE AVELLAR.—Doubts are no longer entertained that new attempts and projects of African Slave Trade are being meditated, combined and prepared contrary to the laws of Brazil. It is likewise a manifest truth, proved by numerous and incontrovertible facts, that the Imperial Government have evinced the greatest desire to repress this crime and to punish the criminals, by employing for that purpose those means which are at their disposal, and which they do and ought to make use of with that severity called for by the position in which their honour and duty have placed them, and above all from the machinations of the slave-traders, who are encouraged by the desire and hopes of fabulous profits.

The question is not only one of humanity and civilization, it is not only the compliance with solemn engagements and with imperious duty; it is still more, it is one of public order and regarding the future. The Emperor's Ministers understood the mission which was confided to them, and since 1850 up to the present day, they have shown that it has not surpassed their activity, energy, and willingness.

No considerations whatever have prevailed against the idea of duty. The utmost vigilance and severity has been and will continue to be exercised against slave-traders. They may rest assured that the Government do not lose sight of them, whether they be in New York, Cuba, or Lisbon. Their steps are watched, whether their speculations be directed to Havana or to Brazil. The Imperial

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 110.

Government will unceasingly pursue them with the whole rigour of the laws, and are firmly resolved not to retain any officials, whatever may be their rank, who may nourish contrary sentiments.

The Slave Trade in Brazil is at an end; the nation does not wish it to be continued; attempts to revive it will cease.

Let these few words serve as the exordium to a reply which we owe to the Lisbon "Journal of Commerce" of the 11th of January, which has just come to our hands.

That journal published an article touching the imprisonment of Antonio Severino de Avellar, a Portuguese subject, and his forced voyage to Pernambuco, in order that it might be ascertained what part he had taken in the attempt made by the pilot-boat with Africans, which was captured at the bar of Serinhaem.

In that editorial article, as well as in the communication received by the said journal, insults were lavished upon the Brazilian Government, and upon the Portuguese agents at this Court:—

"The Government of Brazil proceeded brutally and violently in that imprisonment; they kept the prisoner incommunicable, they ill-treated him, and occasioned his suffering heavy losses, in order to court the English Government, when they ought to have been convinced of the innocence of Avellar, who left Rio de Janeiro in 1853 for Lisbon, went from thence to the Island of Terceira, his native place, where he remained until December, purchasing many lots of national lands. From thence he went to London and the United States, returned to London, and in August of last year went to see the Exhibition of Paris, arrived in Lisbon in September, and in October departed to Brazil in the English packet, and in November arrived in Rio de Janeiro, where he was arrested.

"The innocence of Avellar is thus explained, and who is there capable of doubting it? A man who thus employed himself in visiting divers countries, how could he be engaged in slave-trading? Is not the brutality, the violence of the Brazilian Government quite evident?"

In all probability the author or authors of those articles thought that the newspaper in which they were printed, would never reach the hands of those who could reply to them, and who were as well acquainted with Avellar's proceedings as themselves; they wished to agitate the minds of the public in Portugal, and thought that they might safely publish falsehoods without fear of refutation.

The name of Antonio Severino de Avellar has long figured in the secret registers of the police of the Empire as a famous and daring African slave-trader; that individual has long been under the vigilance of the police authorities, who have never lost sight of him.

In June or July last, the Government had knowledge that Avellar had ordered two pilot-boats to be built in the River Zaire, which were to bring Africans to Brazil.

A pilot-boat arrives at Pernambuco, and is captured with negroes at the Bar of Serinhaem, and the arrival of Antonio Severino de Avellar in Rio de Janeiro coincides with the former.

Not to have arrested Avellar, not to have sent him to Pernambuco, for the purpose of confronting him with the commander and crew of the pilot-boat, if they had been captured, would have been the most inexcusable of negligences. How would not the authors of the articles which we now reply to have laughed at the imbecility of the Brazilian police!

It now becomes necessary to enlighten the correspondent and the editor of the Lisbon "Journal of Commerce" respecting Avellar's voyages, which it appears were not known to those two writers.

Avellar left Rio de Janeiro in 1853, and in the early part of 1854 he effected a disembarkation of Africans on the Island of Cuba from the brig "*Laura*," of which he was the commander. From Cuba he went to Liverpool or London, and the greatest part of the time which intervened until 1855 he passed in Cuba, endeavouring to liquidate a speculation in Africans confided to a certain Don Salvador.

We are acquainted with many of the particulars of that negotiation, and of the influence used in Madrid by Portuguese, in order to interest General Concha in its favourable result. We have both the names and dates in our portfolio, and shall publish everything, if necessary.

Avellar is not the man to have remained idle during the leisure hours at his command whilst settling his affairs in Cuba. He kept up regular communications with the African slave-traders in the United States and in Portugal, and gave orders for the purchase in the Islands (of Azores) of a good fast-sailing vessel for the Slave Trade.

Tired of the discussion which was mooted on the subject of that purchase, he resolved, as it appears, to have those two pilot-boats, of which we have already spoken, built in the Zaire.

We do not know whether Avellar went to the Exhibition in Paris, nor whether he accepted an invitation to visit a certain manufacturing city in England, for the purpose of buying goods for the coast of Africa before he went to Paris. Perhaps the author of the communication, who appears to us to have been the same person who invited him to do so, might enlighten us on this subject.

The Brazilian Government having so many proofs demonstrating that Antonio Severino de Avellar is a great African slave-trader, and so many indications that he was turning his views towards Brazil, how could or ought they to have remained inactive?

The assertion that the repressive measures taken against Slave Trade were dictated by the wish to court the favour of the English Government has lost much of its value. There was a time in which it might have served: now the whole world knows that the Brazilian Government act of their own accord, and only accept of the cooperation of the British Government.

In what does the ill-treatment and violence practised by the Brazilian Government towards Avellar, or through their agents, consist? If he suffered losses from his imprisonment he has only to impute them to himself. He who assumes the position in which Avellar placed himself must reckon upon these, and even greater, losses. No one ever thought of computing the want of profits and the losses arising and which have resulted from the imprisonment of a criminal, and no authority can omit doing his duty from the consideration of the losses which may ensue to those who, by reiterated facts, prove themselves to be inimical to the laws and to society.

Why did not the official agents of Portugal in Brazil remonstrate against the brutal and violent incarceration of Avellar? Why? Because that brutality and violence was only an offspring of the brain of the author of the communication in question, who perhaps was concerned in Avellar's new speculations.

And with what right could Portuguese agents intervene against the acts of the Brazilian Government? Ought they to seek the *placet* of the Portuguese Legation when they may have to apply the laws to the subjects of His Most Faithful Majesty, or to ascertain whether they are authors of or accomplices in the crimes of slave-trading, false coining, &c.?

We now know that the flight of the master and crew of the pilot-boat seized at Serinhaem, and the fatality with which the papers disappeared from on board, prevented Avellar being convicted of connivance in that attempt. The Government, however, fearing the presence of so dangerous and audacious a guest, banished him from the Empire.

They complied with their duty.

No. 127.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 16.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, April 14, 1856.

I BEG to have the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia, acquainting me that some new slave-trading adventurers are being initiated by an entirely new set of men, petty shopkeepers, in that city.

Some time ago, it appears, a few individuals endeavoured to tamper with a rich planter, in order to realize their malpractices; but this rich farmer, who had formerly lent his property for such purposes, appears not to have yielded to their suggestions from fear of the authorities and of the law.

Mr. Morgan says that the success of some shopkeepers in a late venture to the Island of Cuba, where each African was sold at the enormous price of 850 silver dollars, has been the origin of the actual intended speculation at Bahia.

The "Siren" brig is at Bahia; two days ago Rear-Admiral Johnstone dispatched the "Spy" to that port. Mr. Morgan says it is evident the slave-dealers care little for Brazilian cruisers, but that they stand in awe of the British flag.

He also laments the paucity of British cruisers at present on this station, in which lamentation I perfectly concur; for the men-stealers, besides the very great temptation of being able to sell their cargoes at enormous prices, have imagined that British vessels of war have been withdrawn from hence for the purposes of war in Europe, and having believed in a continuance of the gigantic struggle with Russia until very lately, have devised these speculations for slave-trading.

A vessel called the "*Joven Dolores*," Captain Coll, was here in December, and left Rio for Pernambuco on the 25th of that month; I have been assured that an old slave-captain thinks that this may be the vessel by which the Bahia people, according to Mr. Morgan, made such an encouraging and rich speculation.

The manifest of a cargo of Africans in a vessel called "*Dolores*," destined for Havana, was found on board the "*Mary E. Smith*." Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia has told me that he had furnished your Lordship with a copy of it: in the one I possess, I find several Brasileiro-Portuguese, as well as Spanish names.

Her Majesty's Consul informs me that Cranovich, the captain of the "*Mary E. Smith*," died in the hospital of Bahia, on the 19th of March.

It has been intimated to me that he is still alive, and had since been seen at the United States' Consulate in that city.

I cannot vouch for the truth of this assertion; but in this country many things are possible, especially in slave-trading affairs.

There are still many slave-dealers who do a great deal of trade in buying and selling Ladino blacks, and dispatching them from one province to another, chiefly from the north hither.

Inclosure in No. 127.

Consul Morgan to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Bahia, April 4, 1856.

I REGRET it is my duty to acquaint you that information has reached me, from a reliable source, that some slave-trading ventures are being initiated by an entirely new set of men, petty shopkeepers established in this city, for the purpose of introducing Africans into the province.

Some time ago, I heard that a few individuals had been in negotiation with a planter who has an estate on the River Comandatuba, south of Ilheos, to assist in the realization of these malpractices, but the negotiation had been protracted, not on account of any scruples the planter entertained, as he was formerly much engaged in, and lent his property for, such purposes, but from a fear of the vigilance of the authorities, and the reality of the law.

I cannot learn the names of the parties interested, as my informer would not mention them; but it appears to me clear that they do not fear the Brazilian cruisers, while they apprehend, if peace be effected in Europe, the coast of Brazil will again be narrowly watched by a new batch under the British flag.

These intended speculations seem to have originated in the success some of these shopkeepers had met in a late venture to the Island of Cuba, where it is said they safely landed a cargo of Africans, which were sold at the enormous price of 850 silver dollars per head.

I have seen both the President of the Province and the Chief of Police on the subject, and I am satisfied these respectable authorities will not omit any endeavour to discover the parties I have indicated as about to revive this infamous Traffic in the province. The latter told me he had no fear of any attempt, either in the vicinity of the capital or towards the north, where no good

port is to be found ; but he expressed his apprehension of Caravellas and other districts to the south, where so many favourable ports and rivers are to be met with for clandestine disembarkations.

I cannot help calling your attention to the very inefficient force we have on this station. Her Majesty's ship "Siren" can hardly be expected to perform the laborious duties of cruising over 600 miles with any effect, without a consort. As one cruiser is going south, another ought to be coming northward, and thus the slave-dealers, who stand so much in awe of the British flag, would be convinced that we have not entirely abandoned the determination to put down their infamous enterprises. The Imperial Government have, it is true, sent the steam-sloop "Magé" to reinforce their squadron here, but she arrived with four feet water in her hold, and will not be of any assistance for months to come ; while, were we to have a couple of men-of-war watching on this station, it would tend to stimulate the Brazilians to greater exertions, for fear of our cruisers taking a prize.

It is to this very state of inefficiency in maintaining British cruisers constantly on this station, under the mistaken idea some of these men-stealers entertain that they had been withdrawn for the purposes of war in Europe, that these speculations to the Havana, and now to the coast, have been initiated, and are being carried out ; and I should not be surprised if the slavers at Rio had come to the same conclusion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 128.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 19, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you, herewith, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos dated the 21st of February last,* reporting that he had received information from a source likely to be well informed on such matters, that two cargoes of slaves had been landed a few months before on the coast of Brazil ; and I have to instruct you to communicate the information contained in Mr. Campbell's despatch to the Brazilian Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 129.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 20, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 1st instant, I inclose, for your information, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon,† inclosing copies of his correspondence with the Portuguese Government relative to the inhuman conduct of the masters of the two Portuguese vessels "General Rego" and "Emilia" towards certain self-emancipated Africans whom they had engaged to convey from Bahia to Lagos.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 130.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 21, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 20th instant, I inclose, for your information, a copy of a further despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon,* giving the substance of the depositions of Captain Lage, of the "Africano," late "General Rego," on the occasion of his having been interrogated by the tribunal before which he was summoned by the Portuguese authorities.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 131.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 11th ultimo,† I have to acquaint you that I approve of your having addressed a note to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs requesting to be furnished with any information which the Brazilian authorities might be able to procure with regard to the wreck of a vessel fitted out for the Slave Trade, which the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Trident" reported to have been discovered on shore near Caravellas in the early part of last year.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 132.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 4, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 9th of April,‡ relative to the position of those negro slaves in Brazil who received certificates of emancipation from the Mixed British and Brazilian Commission Courts. It appears by your despatch, and by the correspondence upon this subject which passed between Mr. Howard and the Brazilian Ministers in 1854, that although the Brazilian Government issued in 1853 a decree providing that negroes of this class, who were in the service of private individuals, should be entitled to their freedom at the end of fourteen years, yet the Brazilian Government have claimed for themselves the right to keep in bondage, for an indefinite period, any of the certificated negroes who might be in the employment of the public departments.

I have to instruct you to address a note to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the regulations relative to the negroes in question, which are laid down in the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and Portugal on the 28th of July, 1817, and adopted by Brazil in 1826, are still binding upon Brazil, and that Her Majesty's Government are, therefore, entitled to claim the exact fulfilment of those Regulations in regard to any negroes who may have received certificates of emancipation from the Mixed Commission Courts.

You will point out to the Brazilian Minister that Article 7 of the Regulations for the Mixed Commissions, annexed to the above-mentioned Treaty of July 1817, not only provides that the slaves receiving certificates of emancipation from the Mixed Commission shall be delivered over to the Government in whose territory the Commission emancipating them shall be established, to be employed as servants or free labourers, but that Article also stipulates that

* No. 332.

† No. 125.

‡ No. 123.

"each of the two Governments binds itself to guarantee the liberty of such portion of these individuals as shall be respectively consigned to it." You will say, that it appears manifest to Her Majesty's Government that it cannot have been the intention of the parties to these Treaties to prolong the period of service of the Africans consigned to them to the extent to which the bondage of the negroes employed under the public departments in Brazil has been, and it appears may still be, protracted.

You will say that when it is borne in mind that the greater part of the Africans so employed must have received certificates from the Mixed Commission, Her Majesty's Government consider themselves entitled to take an interest in their fate, and more particularly in the emancipation of those amongst them who were captured by British cruisers, and delivered over to the Brazilian authorities; and you will add, that Her Majesty's Government rely upon the honour and humanity of the Brazilian Government liberally and fully to carry into effect the provisions of the Treaty of 1817 in favour of these unfortunate negroes.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 133.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 4, 1856.

WITH reference to that part of your despatch of the 9th of April,* which relates to the 3 slaves who belonged to the late John Craven, I have to instruct you to remind the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs that this matter was brought by you under the notice of the Brazilian Government so long ago as the 8th of October, 1853, and you will express the regret of Her Majesty's Government at the long delay which has occurred in an affair apparently so simple as the fulfilment of the promise made by the Brazilian Government that these slaves should receive their freedom.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 134.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 6, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco,† by which you will perceive that the contractors who have engaged to construct the works of the Recife and San Francisco Railway Company, intend to employ slave labour in carrying on their works, notwithstanding that such a proceeding would be in direct contravention of the terms on which the Brazilian Government granted permission for the construction of the railway, by which the company were bound not to possess slaves, and not to employ in the work of construction other than free people; and if, upon inquiry of Mr. Cowper, you should find that the contractors still entertain the idea of employing slave labour in the construction of the works of the railway, I have to instruct you to request that the Brazilian Government will require the parties who are making this railway strictly to comply with their engagement not to employ slaves in its construction.

I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter upon this subject which has been addressed by my direction to the Secretary of the Recife Railway Company.‡

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

* No. 124.

† No. 267.

‡ Inclosure 1 in No. 263

No. 135.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 9.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, May 8, 1856.

I BEG to have the honour to forward to your Lordship, copy of the speech of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, at the opening of the present session of the Chambers.

Inclosure in No. 135.

Speech of the Emperor of Brazil, in opening the Session of the General Legislative Assembly, on the 3rd of May, 1856.

(Translation.)

MOST august and worthy Sirs, Representatives of the nation,—I congratulate you on the present meeting of the General Assembly.

The epidemic which, in the course of the last year, invaded some provinces of the Empire, and this capital, has successively attacked the greatest part of the other provinces.

The evils occasioned by that terrible scourge continue profoundly to afflict my heart. I, however, confide in Divine Providence, that, in His infinite mercy, hearkening to our fervent prayers, He will for ever remove it from Brazil.

My Government have not been sparing of their efforts, nor will they cease to exercise them, towards affording relief to such populations as may be attacked by the disease.

They have generally given proofs of resignation and courage; and numerous acts of charity and dedication have rendered themselves worthy of my especial praise, and of public thankfulness.

Our agriculture has suffered a considerable loss of hands, and it therefore becomes daily more urgent to provide for the acquisition of industrious and well-behaved colonists towards the maintenance and development of the productions of our fertile soil.

This undertaking, however, does not only depend upon the powers of the State; it principally calls for the spontaneous co-operation of all our rural proprietors, and I reckon upon their patriotism, which will cause them to be sensible of the truth of this statement.

I watch with the greatest solicitude over the accomplishment of this national interest, and over the confidence which you may repose in my Government, by aiding them, as I trust, with the necessary means for the realizing of so transcendent a benefit, which will be required by decisive and persevering execution on their parts.

The public revenue, notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances of the last two years, has been superior to the forethought of the Government. Its progressive tendency is manifested in such a manner, that such an excess of receipts would appear in the budget which will be presented to you, if it were not for the natural increase of the public expenditure, and the differences resulting from the general rise of prices.

As the new Customs Tariff contains some notable reductions of duties, it will not be prudent to carry it into execution, unless you should enable them to avoid the disproportion of the receipts, which, however, there is reason to suppose will be but of short duration.

Notwithstanding all the measures taken for the repression of the abominable Slave Trade, some adventurers have dared to attempt new speculations; but the vigilance of my Government, aided by public opinion, succeeded in frustrating their designs, as I trust will ever be the case.

The administration of justice, the army, and the navy, still claim from your wisdom those measures which, upon another occasion, I recommended to your consideration.

Peace with all other nations, the incessant object of my cares, subsists unaltered.

In accordance with the Government of the Republic of the Uruguay, I resolved upon the cessation of the military aid which we afforded that State.

I saw, with pleasure, that the conduct of the Brazilian Division has always been most praiseworthy, and that its discipline and morality were publicly and solemnly acknowledged by the Government and the Oriental people.

The stipulations which for a length of time have bound us to the Argentine Confederation have been confirmed and developed by means of a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, which is grounded on a solid and durable basis.

A Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation has likewise been made between my Government and that of the Republic of the Paraguay, by which the question of navigation and fluvial transit is solved; that other respecting boundaries being put off until a more suitable occasion, within the term of the said Treaty.

August and most worthy Sirs, Representatives of the nation,—Peace and internal order are becoming daily more consolidated by the calmness which presides over the spirits of the public, and by the general tendency to labour, and towards improving the state of the country.

This result, which is in a great part owing to the policy hitherto followed, justifies a continuation of the frank and decided support which it always has deserved on your part. I therefore hope that, in paying attention to the necessities pointed out by my Government, you will vote for the measures which they call for, and thus promote the happiness and aggrandizement of the nation.

The session is opened.

No. 136.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 9.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, May 9, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 26th of March,* forwarding a copy of a despatch received from Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos, Mr. Campbell, complaining of the barbarous conduct of the masters of two Portuguese vessels, named "General Rego" and the "Emilia," towards several liberated Africans whom they had engaged to convey from Bahia to Lagos, I beg to state to your Lordship that I have communicated the contents of Mr. Campbell's despatch to Senhor Paranhos in a note, copy of which is herein inclosed, and have also verbally recommended to his Excellency, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, the adoption of the plan suggested by Mr. Campbell, of obliging the owners of vessels taking liberated Africans from the ports of Brazil to give bond for the disembarkation of such persons and their property at the proper places designated by the Africans themselves at the time of their departure.

The captain of the "Emilia," mentioned in Mr. Campbell's despatch, is most probably the celebrated Jacinto Derizanz well known in Slave Trade history, and who was in Bahia some time before the close of last year.

This man, since his escape after being captured by Her Majesty's steamer "Cormorant" in 1851, has been known to have successfully landed cargoes of slaves in Cuba; and now, instead of quietly returning to his native country, Venezuela, as he formerly intended, he has most probably given way to his old sea-roving propensities, ready for any Slave Trade scheme that the slave-dealers may think proper to confide to his dexterous and intelligent management.

In May 1854 this individual arrived at Rio de Janeiro in a North American brig, "General Pierce," when Mr. Howard, Her Majesty's Minister, knowing well his antecedents, and learning that he had been making inquiries after his former associates, called the attention of Viscount de Abaeté, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Captain Jacinto's presence, with a view of frustrating any design this old offender might have in contemplation.

If Captain Jacinto, of the "Emilia," is the same person as Jacinto Derizanz, there are strong grounds for believing that vessel's advent to the coast

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 150.

of Africa had some other object in view, which suspicion the cruel and wanton conduct manifested against the liberated Africans conveyed from Bahia would seem to confirm.

Respecting the captain of the "General Rego," I know nothing; but the barbarous conduct of that individual, detailed in Mr. Campbell's despatch, proclaims him a more heartless personage than many an unscrupulous slave-dealer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 136.

Mr. Jerningham to Senhor Paranhos.

Excellent Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, May 5, 1856.

I HAVE been instructed by Her Majesty's Government to communicate to your Excellency the contents of a letter which has been received from Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos, complaining of the barbarous conduct of the masters of two Portuguese vessels named "General Rego" and the "Emilia," towards several liberated Africans whom they had engaged to convey from Bahia to Lagos.

It appears that the master of the "Rego" forced 40 Africans to land at Whydah, a notorious slave-mart, where they were first plundered of their property, and then sent to the King of Dahomey, who put them to death because they were Egbas, with which nation he is at enmity; and in the case of the "Emilia," 15 Africans were put on shore at Aghwey; and although they had the good fortune to escape from thence, their property was detained on board that vessel.

Such are the deplorable and unjust occurrences which took place to the liberated Africans who were returning to their native country in the above-mentioned Portuguese vessels from Bahia; and I am directed to state that Her Majesty's Government feel convinced that the Imperial Government of Brazil will be ready to take any measures which may be in their power to prevent the recurrence of such heartless and cruel treatment of the Africans, who are forced by the Government of Brazil to quit this country as soon as they have been liberated; and Her Majesty's Government beg to recommend to the Imperial Government the adoption of the plan suggested by Mr. Campbell, of obliging the owners of vessels taking liberated Africans from the ports of Brazil to give bond for the disembarkation of such passengers and their property at the places designated at the time of departure by the Africans themselves.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 137.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 9.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, May 9, 1856.

IN obedience to your Lordship's instructions contained in your despatch of the 17th March,* I beg to state that I have expressed to the Brazilian Government the great satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at the capture by the Brazilian schooner of the North American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*."

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 137.

Senhor Paranhos to Mr. Jerningham.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, May 7, 1856.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to reply to the note of the 5th instant, wherein Mr. Jerningham, &c., informs him that he has received instructions to manifest to the Imperial Government the great satisfaction felt by Her Britannic Majesty's Government upon learning the capture of the slaver schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," off the port of St. Matthew's by a Brazilian war cruiser.

Mr. Jerningham added to this communication that, notwithstanding the Legation of Her Britannic Majesty having already congratulated the Imperial Government on the said event, he availed himself of the occasion to reiterate his congratulations.

The Undersigned has the honour to request Mr. Jerningham to be so good as to bring to the knowledge of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, that the Imperial Government have duly appreciated, and return thanks to Her Britannic Majesty's Government for, the manifestation which they have been pleased to address to them upon the occasion of a fact which evidently shows the zeal with which the Brazilian authorities have taken to heart the repression of the Slave Trade.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.

No. 138.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon. — (Received June 9.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, May 12, 1856.

I BEG to have the honour to state to your Lordship, with reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 31st March,* in which your Lordship forwarded to me copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister in Lisbon, respecting the order given by the Brazilian Government for the expulsion of the slave-dealer Avellar, and of the clandestine departure of Francisco José da Rosa from Rio de Janeiro for Loanda, both of which had been communicated to Mr. Howard by the Brazilian Minister in Portugal, M. Maciel Monteiro, that I have, in conformity with your Lordship's instructions, thanked Senhor Paranhos for having caused M. Monteiro to convey this intelligence to Mr. Howard.

I beg, however, to point out to your Lordship a little inaccuracy in M. Monteiro's statement. His Excellency says, that measures were taken for Avellar's arrest, and, eventually, for his expulsion, by the Brazilian Government, at my requisition; this is partly incorrect. I urged this Government to arrest Avellar, in order to undergo judicial proceedings, as he had been denounced to Her Majesty's Legation as being the person who had fitted out two pilot-boats for slave-trading, one of which was supposed to be that which was captured near Serinhaem; but his expulsion from Brazil was the act of the Imperial Government alone, who never acquainted me of this proceeding until after the decision had been taken and carried, I believe, into effect.

In speaking to Senhor Paranhos the other day, upon this subject, he quite agreed with me, and said Avellar's being sent out of the country was the pure act of the Brazilian Government themselves.

Avellar was suspected of being privy to the Serinhaem attempt at slave-trading, was examined, and, as I have been told, revealed a good deal on slave-trading matters. There were, however, I suspect, no legal grounds or proofs to convict him in a Court of Justice; but the Brazilian Government having ample reasons for not wishing for the further presence of this notorious slave-dealer in the country, gave him his passport for Lisbon. In doing so they made use of their prerogative, and I should not be sorry to see it put in force against some others of M. Avellar's fellow-countrymen, in the interests of humanity and of Slave Trade repression.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 139.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 9.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, May 12, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 8th ultimo, in which your Lordship incloses, for my information, copy of a despatch from Mr. Howard, announcing that arrangements for redeeming the fugitive Brazilian slave, José Maria, were upon the point of being completed by the Portuguese Government, I beg to state that I have acquainted Senhor Paranhos of the fact, who told me he had also received a despatch on this matter from the Brazilian Minister in Lisbon.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 140.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 9.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, May 12, 1856.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 27th March,* forwarding, for my information, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos, Mr. Campbell, reporting the revival of the Slave Trade in the Bight of Benin; and I beg to have the honour to state that, in conformity with your Lordship's instructions, I have communicated the substance of Mr. Campbell's despatch to the Brazilian Government.

I have also read this despatch to the British Admiral commanding Her Majesty's squadron on this station.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 141.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 9.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, May 12, 1856.

IN your Lordship's despatch of the 31st of March,† your Lordship forwarded to me copies of a letter addressed by Her Majesty's Consul at Oporto to Mr. Howard, and likewise of a despatch from Mr. Howard, respecting the case of a Brazilian slave named José Maria, who having escaped from the Brazilian brig "Iris," at Oporto, was then taken prisoner, and was some time afterwards put on board another Brazilian vessel, to be sent home to his master, upon which occasion, having attempted to regain his liberty, he was wounded, and taken back to prison.

Your Lordship refers me to Mr. Howard's despatch, in which it is to be seen that although the Brazilian Minister, M. Monteiro, was obliged to demand, formally, the extradition of this slave, yet his Excellency did everything possible to secure the liberation of this individual, and also obtained from his Government the order directing the competent authorities in Brazil to prevent the embarkation of slaves on vessels bound for Portugal.

In consequence of your Lordship's instructions I have expressed to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have regarded the proceedings of M. Monteiro in this business, and the orders issued thereupon by the Brazilian Government.

I must, however, state to your Lordship, that according to the law of Brazil slaves are not allowed to be employed or taken in vessels bound for foreign shores, and are only permitted to embark in those which ply in the coasting-trade of this country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 149:

† Ibid., No. 152.

No. 142.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 9.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, May 14, 1856

I BEG to forward to your Lordship copy of a despatch from Admiral Johnstone, inclosing to me extract of a letter from Lieutenant Christian, commanding Her Majesty's ship "Rifleman," relative to two vessels suspected of being destined for the Slave Trade.

The "*Cruz V*" was a long time at Santos, and private information pointing her out as an object for suspicion, Her Majesty's brig "Express," Captain Boys, went down there to look after her some time ago, and, lately, the Admiral directed Her Majesty's ship "Rifleman" to do the same.

The "*Cruz V*," after the return hither of Her Majesty's brig "Express," published an advertisement for a cargo of coffee, and she has now left for Liverpool, I have been told; but Lieutenant Christian says, for Plymouth.

The "*Santa Clara*" was lying at Santos ready for sea, having cleared out for Pernambuco, when the "Rifleman" left, with 20,000 arobas of coffee. This vessel, however, belongs to the well-known slave-trader Thomas da Costa Ramos, and I shall write to Mr. Cowper to have her movements watched.

I have received, as yet, no authentic information respecting the reported landing, near the Island of San Sebastião, of 180 blacks (at Caraguatatuba). One person, who knows the coast, says it would not be possible, as there is no road over the Serra, and that the country is peopled, and that a detachment is stationed, on the only road the Bozals would have to pass. However, I have been assured from another quarter that this landing did take place at Caraguatatuba. Next month I shall be able to give more positive information.

The Commendador Bernardino Ferreira de Faria has been again arrested (this time, at the request of the Chief of the Police at Bahia) for complicity in the Slave Trade speculation of the "*Mary E. Smith*."

I am informed the sailors of that captured schooner deposed against him.

This gentleman, respecting whom great interest and "empenhas" have been made here by influential people, has left for Bahia to answer charges preferred against him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 142.

Rear-Admiral Johnstone to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

"Madagascar," Rio de Janeiro, May 9, 1856.

I BEG to annex an extract of a letter from Lieutenant Christian, commanding the "Rifleman," dated from Santos on the 6th instant, relative to the two Portuguese vessels "*Cruz V*" and "*Santa Clara*," suspected of being fitting for the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. HOPE JOHNSTONE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 142.

Lieutenant Christian to Rear-Admiral Johnstone.

(Extract.)

Santos, May 6, 1856.

WE met the Portuguese brig "*Cruz V*" going down the river on the morning of our arrival. She was deeply laden with a cargo of coffee, and is bound for Plymouth to await orders.

We found the barque "*Santa Clara*" still lying here, but ready for sea. She has on board 20,000 arobas of coffee. She sailed the next day (May 4), having cleared out from the custom-house for Pernambuco.

I have been endeavouring to get information respecting the latter vessel, the only one of the two that appeared to me to have anything suspicious about her, on account of her looking rather light, but with no success.

No. 143.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 19, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 30th of April last, approving the circular despatch addressed by you to Her Majesty's Consuls in Brazil, instructing them to warn the masters of British merchant-vessels of the liabilities to which they subjected themselves by harbouring slaves on board their ships with the view to carry them away, I have to state, that as merchant-vessels are subject to the law and jurisdiction of the country in whose ports they may be, it was right that warning should be given to the masters of British vessels with regard to this matter; but it should be borne in mind that if a slave were to take refuge on board a British ship of war, it will still, as heretofore, be the duty of the captain to refuse to surrender such slave.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 144.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 30, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch to you of the 6th instant, I now transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter, with its inclosures,* which has been received at this Department from the Secretary to the Recife and São Francisco Railway Company, containing the answer of the Board of Directors to the charge that the contractors who have engaged to construct the works of that line, intend to employ slave-labour in carrying them out.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 145.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, June 9, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of May 1, transmitting to me copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, reporting the result of the representation which he made, in fulfilment of your Lordship's instructions, to the Portuguese Government, in consequence of the conduct of the captains of the Portuguese vessels "General Rego" (now "Africano"), and the "Emilia," who were said forcibly to have landed some liberated Africans at Whydah and Aghwey, who had taken passage in these vessels, instead of putting them ashore at Lagos, where they had intended to have disembarked, I beg to state that I spoke to Senhor Paranhos again on this subject, and I begged his Excellency to have the kindness to attend to the suggestions contained in my previous communication to him last month, that the Brazilian authorities should require the owners of vessels taking liberated Africans from the ports of Brazil to give bond for the disembarkation of such passengers and their property at the places designated by the Africans themselves at the time of their departure from hence.

I beg to annex copy of the note which I addressed last month to Senhor Paranhos on this subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

* Inclosures in No. 268.

Inclosure in No. 145.

Mr. Jerningham to Senhor Paranhos.

Excellent Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, May 5, 1856.

I HAVE been instructed by Her Majesty's Government to communicate to your Excellency the contents of a letter which has been received from Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos, complaining of the barbarous conduct of the masters of two Portuguese vessels named "General Rego" and the "Emilia," towards several liberated Africans whom they had engaged to convey from Bahia to Lagos.

It appears that the master of the "Rego" forced 40 Africans to land at Whydah, a notorious slave-mart, where they were first plundered of their property, and then sent to the King of Dahomey, who put them to death because they were Egbas, with which nation he is at enmity; and in the case of the "Emilia," 15 Africans were put on shore at Aghwey, and although they had the good fortune to escape from thence, their property was detained on board that vessel.

Such are the deplorable and unjust occurrences which took place to the liberated Africans who were returning to their native country in the above-mentioned Portuguese vessels from Bahia; and I am directed to state, that Her Majesty's Government feel convinced that the Imperial Government of Brazil will be ready to take any measures which may be in their power to prevent the recurrence of such heartless and cruel treatment of the Africans who are forced by the Government of Brazil to quit this country as soon as they have been liberated; and Her Majesty's Government beg to recommend to the Imperial Government the adoption of the plan suggested by Mr. Campbell, of obliging the owners of vessels taking liberated Africans from the ports of Brazil, to give bond for the disembarkation of such passengers and their property at the places designated at the time of departure by the Africans themselves.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 146.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, June 10, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 28th of April last, approving the letter which I had addressed to Senhor Paranhos on the 29th of January last, respecting the question of Mr. Craven's 3 slaves, I beg to state I have written again on this matter to his Excellency, expressing to Senhor Paranhos the regret which Her Majesty's Government experience that this act of justice has been so long and vexatiously delayed.

Three or four weeks ago I spoke upon the subject to the Under-Secretary of State, Senhor d'Azambuja, when this gentleman informed me that he would attend to it in earnest, and that he thought everything was now arranged respecting it in the Department of the Minister of Justice.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 147.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, June 12, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of the report of the Section of Justice of the Council of State upon the trial and condemnation of the North American schooner the "*Mary E. Smith*," captured with Africans on board by the Brazilian brigantine of war "*Olinda*" on the 20th of January last.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 147.

Report of the Section of Justice of the Council of State in the case of the "Mary E. Smith."

(Translation.)

Sire,

ON the 20th day of January of this year, at half-past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the brigantine of war "Olinda," commanded by the First Lieutenant Bernardo Antonio Loureiro, captured the North American schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," which was at anchor two miles from the Bar of St. Matthew's, bearing south-west.

Besides the captain, Vincent Daniel Cranatich, eight men of the crew, and two Portuguese passengers were taken prisoners on board, and 384 Africans, some of them understanding and speaking the Portuguese language, and the remainder being perfect Bozals.

The prize having been sent to Bahia, was there tried and condemned by the Auditor of Marine, whose sentence, dated the 21st of February last, declared the schooner to be a good prize, and the Africans who came in her to be free, ordering the fulfilment of the existing laws and regulations.

An appeal from this sentence having been addressed to the Council of State, your Imperial Majesty was pleased, by an order dated the 18th of last March, to determine that the Section of Justice of this Council should take cognizance of it.

From the examination of the official reports, the records of surveys, the interrogatories of the captain, crew and passengers, and from the depositions of witnesses subpoenaed, as appears in the process, the Section has collected the following facts :—

The "*Mary E. Smith*" having been built in Essex, in the State of Massachusetts (and for slave-trading purposes, as affirmed by the surveyors) of 122 tons burthen, owned by the said Captain Cranatich, left Boston in ballast on the 25th of October, 1855, destined for the coast of Africa, with a crew of eight persons, and the Portuguese João José Vianna as passenger.

Arriving on the coast of Africa, to the south of Cape Lopez (as the captain says), he met a canoe with an agent of the Spaniard Riveroza, there established, who proposed to the captain the freighting or purchase of his vessel.

He accepted the former, and (as the sailor Manoel da Silva says) consented to receive on board, at Cabeça de Cobra and Mangue Grande, more than 400 Africans, with the indispensable quantity of water and provisions, as well as another passenger, Manoel Alves da Silva Bastos, and the sailors Manoel da Silva and Manoel Luiz Antonio Leitão, all Portuguese, who (the captain says) undertook to put up the fittings on board.

Thus being dispatched, the schooner left the coast of Africa on the 14th of December last, and sailed for Brazil destined to Aldea Velha, in the province of Espírito Santo, which place, the captain says, was pointed out to him by the sailor Leitão.

On the arrival of the schooner in sight of this place, and without coming to anchor, the passenger Bastos went on shore in the boat to speak to a brother of his, as he affirmed. Upon returning on board on the following morning, the said Bastos stated that it was impossible to effect a disembarkation at Aldea Velha.

The schooner, therefore, proceeded to the River Mucury, and afterwards to the Bar of St. Matthew's, where she came to anchor, and was captured as above said.

To these criminal facts the Section laments the having to add that a great number of the Africans have died, not only during the passage across, but also since the capture of the schooner. Nor could any other result have been expected from the atrocious accumulation of more than 400 individuals in the hold of a vessel of 122 tons.

In consideration, therefore, of these facts, as set forth in the record of the process, although some of them may be incorrect; and principally from the essential fact, fully proved, of the said schooner having been captured in the

territorial waters of Brazil laden with Bozal Africans, the Section is of opinion that the sentence of the Auditor of Marine relative to the "*Mary E. Smith*" is well founded, and ought to be confirmed.

*Chamber of Conferences of the Section of Justice of the
Council of State, April 17, 1856.*

(Signed) MARQUESS DE ABRANTES.
VISCONDE DE MARANGUAPE.
EUZEBIO DE QUEIROZ COUTO. MATTOSO
CAMARA.

Be it so.

Palace, May 17, 1856.

(Signed) JOSE THOMAS NABUCO DE ARAUJO. [(Signed by the Emperor.)]

No. 148.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 9.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, June 13, 1856.

THERE is a rumour, and I see it is mentioned also in the "*Jornal do Commercio*," that a disembarkation of Africans has been effected on the coast of the Province of Maranhão.

It is stated that the President of the province has sent out a brig of war, with thirty soldiers on board, in the direction of Turyassu, where this force, being united with the 4th Company of "Pedestres," and twenty more soldiers employed in the exploration of the Serra of Aricamba, and further to the north the garrison of the Military Colony of Gurapy, will make a search and institute inquiries.

It is said, if the landing has been effected in that direction, neither the delinquents nor the unhappy victims will be able to escape through this military circle.

I have been told the Government have no real intelligence of the matter, but that they believe there may be something in it.

I am told that it is reported that between 500 and 600 have been landed; but nothing appears to be really known as yet either in that respect, or as to what vessel imported them.

Senhor Paranhos has promised me information respecting the searches made in the Rio Una to the south of Rio de Janeiro, where it was said some Bozals had been imported; but his Excellency says that the result of these researches has verified that the report was unfounded.

No. 149.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, June 13, 1856.

I BEG to have the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of the depositions of the master of the American slaver the "*Mary E. Smith*," and of several intercepted letters respecting that vessel.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 149.

Deposition.

(Translation.)

THE said deponent said, in answer to the interrogatories put to him by the Chief of Police:

That his name is Vincent Daniel Cranotich; that he is a native of Venice; an American citizen, of the State of Louisiana; 35 years old; is a bachelor; and is a seafaring person.

That the "*Mary E. Smith*" was his own property; that he caused her to built in Boston, and that when ready for sea she cost him 15,000 dollars.

That he sailed from Boston on the 25th or 26th of August last, for Montevideo, in ballast, and provisions for his crew for twelve months, and with eight pipes of water.

That his crew consisted of eight persons, including himself—his mate, Andrew Wilson, having remained on the coast of Africa; that he did not bring a boatswain, because on his return from the coast of Africa he named the sailor Joseph Sisson to act in that capacity.

That he brought as passenger from Boston the Portuguese subject João José Vianna, who is a prisoner along with himself and the crew.

That when he left Boston it was his intention first to touch in the ports of Africa, to try to sell his vessel; and that on arriving to the southward of Cape Lopes, in latitude 2° 28' south, a canoe appeared to him, with a Spaniard, agent of Riverosa, who resides on the coast of Africa, who came to him with a letter from the said Riverosa, proposing to purchase or freight his vessel, which he, the deponent, accepted the first part of, with the condition imposed by Riverosa, that he was not to leave the vessel until another crew was shipped, together with the provisions, water, and captives which were to be put on board, when he was to receive the amount agreed upon, of 16,000 dollars.

That he having received on board the provisions, water, and about 400 and odd slaves (he does not exactly know how many, as he did not count them), an English steamer hove in sight, for which reason he, the deponent, put to sea, in order to avoid her, and changing his route at nightfall, he stood for and entered the same port, having left his boat on shore, in which the sailor Joseph Sisson, and another, came on board, and told him that Riverosa, through fear of the English, had retired, with the remainder of the Africans.

That he, the deponent, having waited some hours without seeing any one come off from the shore, went to sea, being apprehensive of being captured.

That his passenger, Vianna, who came with him from Boston with the intention of going to San Paulo de Loanda or Montevideo, was then on board, and that the two sailors, both Portuguese, Manoel da Silva and Manoel Antonio Leitão (the latter of whom arrived in a dying state, and is since dead), went on board with the provisions sent off by Riverosa and with his orders, and they told him, the deponent, that they were coming to Brazil, according to their conversation with Riverosa; to which he, the deponent, replied, that the new crew and their captain were those who would know all about the destination of the vessel.

That upon leaving Africa he followed the course of the winds, and that he intended going to Maldonado to deposit the slaves.

That although such had been his intention, when opposite the Abrolhos he met with a strong east-south-east wind, which forced him to run to the north, and carried away his stays, gib-boom, and split his sails, and for that reason, and the want of water and provisions, he made for a port in Brazil; likewise on account of the increasing mortality of the slaves; and first arrived to the south of Mucury, where he attempted to land, but could not go on shore in consequence of a heavy surf, and therefore next day he stood out to sea and met with a pilot-boat with slaves, the captain of which vessel told him that he came from Macahé; that it was impossible to disembark Africans at present in Brazil; and that he, the deponent, having stood in for the shore, arrived at St. Matthew's, where he subsequently was captured by the brig-of-war "*Olinda*," at between two and three miles from the shore, on the afternoon of the 20th of January, 1856.

That Manoel da Silva served for two or three days, and Leitão very little, on account of his infirm state, and that he was almost mad, having once attacked the captain, and wounded him with a bludgeon.

That the passengers Bastos and Vianna, who are prisoners, interested themselves very much for the Africans, and distributed water and rations to them, and that he, the deponent, used to take notes of the deaths, or that the said passengers did so by his order.

That he, the deponent, has, for the last eighteen years, made voyages to Brazil, and that the ports he has most frequented are Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro.

That he has some knowledge of the coast of Brazil, and that he has belonged to the Brazilian Company's steamers, acting as mate.

That Riverosa, who lives on the coast, has a brother in Rio de Janeiro, Francisco Riverosa de Uzeda, with whom he, the deponent, is acquainted, but that he has never had any transactions with him, and that the public voice proclaims him to be a slave-trader.

That about 100 Africans had died on board before the "*Mary E. Smith*" was captured.

That he, the deponent, does not know the captain of the pilot-boat which he fell in with (having slaves on board), when he departed from Mucury; and the deponent said nothing further, &c.

The said above-named Captain Cranotich having been further interrogated by the said magistrate, deposed:

That he left Africa without any certain destination, as he had before said, because at sea, after passing the Island of Trinidad, the Portuguese Manoel Antonio Leitão, who came in the pilot-boat by order of Riverosa, of Africa, offering to serve as a sailor, told him that he had been captain of a cutter which was captured by the English steamer "*Pampesio*,"* with Africans on board, which cutter was to have landed them at Aldea Velha (now called Carahype) in the Province of Espirito Santo; that the said Leitão gave him the latitude and longitude of that place and of Victoria, of which he, the deponent, took a note with a pencil in a Nautical Almanac of last year; and that he consequently stood in for the port designated by Leitão, and upon arriving near to the shore, the passenger Bastos asked the deponent to go on shore to Aldea Velha, where, he said, a brother of his resided, and he, the deponent, sent the said Manoel Alves da Costa Bastos in the boat, with a sailor and a boy, and gave him an ounce of gold to buy some refreshments on shore; that this having taken place at nightfall, the next morning Bastos returned on board, saying that he had spoken with his brother, and that he and the sailors further said that they had run away because a cavalry force wanted to arrest them, where the deponent left the coast with the pilot-boat, went to anchor in the Mucury, and subsequently in St. Matthew's, but that he had not anchored in Aldea Velha, and kept under sail there close in-shore.

That he does not know the name of Bastos' brother, but knows that he had a provision store in Aldea Velha; that he does not know if he was to have received the Africans, because Bastos did not tell him the purpose of his visit to the shore, but that the before-mentioned Leitão told him that the Africans which were on board the cutter captured by the English were to have been landed at Aldea Velha, and to have been consigned to Bastos' brother.

That, while on board, Bastos and Vianna conversed with Leitão, and that he does not know but that, by a combination between them, it was that Leitão gave him the information about Aldea Velha, it being certain that after the brig of war "*Olinda*" had hailed the pilot-boat, which was at anchor in St. Matthew's, Bastos addressed himself to the deponent, and proposed to him the stranding of the pilot-boat, which the deponent refused to do, saying that he preferred being captured to the sacrificing so many lives.

That he does not know what became of the correspondence and letter of instructions relative to the vessel's cargo; that he did not know whether any of the Portuguese who came in the vessel had brought them.

That João José Vianna did not buy the pilot-boat of him; that she is his property, and that the only dealing he had respecting the sale of her was with Riverosa, of Africa, as he had already deposed.

That Vianna came with the intention of remaining in Loanda, in the event of the pilot-boat touching at that port, or, if not, to go on in her. That Bastos went on board saying that Riverosa had sent him on board to be landed at any port in the south at which the vessel might touch; and that the others came as sailors to work on board, and that it was those two who fitted up the false deck.

* Query, "*Plumper*."

Intercepted Letters.

(Translation.)

Senhor João José Vianna.

My dear Sir,

Loanda, April 21, 1855.

YESTERDAY I received your esteemed favour, dated the 4th, in which you tell me that you were going in the "Bearer of Cunha," with eighty-eight packages on our account; and I sincerely hope you will arrive safe, and that we may be fortunate. By virtue of accounts received from Rio, I learn that some business is on the point of being done for that place; Bernardino Chorão is shortly to arrive here in the brig "Progresso," and is coming to prepare cargoes; the partner of the late José Fortunato da Cunha says, that this vessel is going to touch at different points; I have therefore thought that as soon as you receive this, you ought to purchase a patacho or pilot-boat to carry 400 packages: she must be a fast vessel, her being old is of no consequence, it is sufficient that she performs one voyage, and after being bought, fit her out with everything excepting beef, because we can procure fish here. You know very well that the voyages to Rio average about thirty days: with from forty-five to fifty pipes of water on board, we can ship from 400 to 450 packages; I need not recommend you to be careful in your purchase, because you know what you ought to do. Baltimore is the best place for cheap vessels. The vessel is to come with the American flag, and is to come to anchor at the "Snake, six thirty-five;" it would be well that you should seek for Miller, who knows Brazil well, is fortunate and a good pilot for that coast. I have resolved upon this, because I think we shall do a good business; whatever may remain to us from the proceeds of our packages, you will send to me by way of Salem or New York to Ambriz, deliverable to Junqueira, in order that we may buy people on our joint account. You are to come in the vessel, and to proceed in her to Brazil. I hope you will give me timely advice of the day on which you are certainly to arrive here, in order that the cargo, correspondence, &c., may be ready. In New York everything is dearer, and I think it is more difficult to fit out vessels there; in short, with the greatest secrecy you will find out what it is most expedient to do. Nothing more for the present. I wish you perfect health, being your friend and affectionate servant,

(Signed)

GUILHERME JOSE DA SILVA CORREA.

Senhor João José Vianna.

My dear Sir,

Loanda, April 23, 1855.

On the 21st instant I wrote to you, and confirm the same, and have to add the following:—

If what I have said to you in mine of the 21st should not suit you, I have to request you to deliver to J. Mazorro and Co. my half of the eighty-eight packages, in order that they may do what I under this date have requested of them; but I must, notwithstanding, tell you that, according to the accounts from Rio, the business is certain to be very advantageous. You will hand over the proceeds of the packages marked 4, to Messrs. Zulueta, Brothers. Without anything more at present, much health and business is the wish of your friend, reverencer, and obliged friend and servant,

(Signed)

GUILHERME JOSE DA SILVA CORREA.

P.S.—In a few days I shall go to Cobras to wait for the "Bearer."

Messrs. Carvalho and Rocha.

Dear Sirs,

New York, September 18, 1855.

On the 25th ultimo, the American schooner "*Mary E. Smith*" sailed from Boston for the coast of Africa, there to receive a cargo of n for your Empire, which vessel is on my account, on that of Guilherme José da Silva Correa, and of João José Vianna: this last person goes in the vessel, and I have ordered him to place in your hands the net proceeds, at least of my share of not only the vessel, but of what may have been sent on my account; this vessel

goes to Brazil in consequence of Senhor Guilherme José da Silva Correa having requested it. Now, in the event of this vessel being fortunate, I do not know whether she certainly goes consigned to Mr. Bernardo Martins Ferreira, or to the late partner of José Fortunato da Cunha, but I request you to ask those gentlemen if they have any money of mine to deliver to you, and should you receive any, you will have the goodness to send half of it to London, and keep the other half at my disposal; if previous to the month of March, the vessel which is going to Ambriz should not have arrived in Rio, you are to ship hides and coffee on board any vessel to the consignment of Messrs. Figaniere, Brothers, of this city. I hope that you, my friends, will do all you can to realize this business, and give me early information on the subject. I also hope that you will tell me something touching the continuation of those affairs. Without anything more at present. I hope you are well, and am your very obliged friend,

(Signed) M. B. DA CUNHA REIS.

Senhor João José Vianna.

My Friend,

New York, October 2, 1855.

After thy departure Lima arrived, and learnt from some passengers the instructions given to Guilherme, which were sent to Rio by Mr. F——; therefore I, under this date, write to that gentleman, informing him of thy departure, as well as recommending him, as soon as this affair is liquidated, to hand over my share to Carvalho and Rocha. Now, in the division that thou makest of the freights of the vessel, thou must not omit reserving money for the vessel's expenses, also for the wages, dividing the remainder; for I want to have my share here, for which purpose the barque "Ilha de Cuba" is to go there to come loaded with coffee in order that I may have money, and send off another vessel, and let me know whether those are inclined to take an interest in another that I have sent. In consequence of the occurrences at thy departure, the journals were full of them, and I fear that the Montevidean Minister has written to his Government about them; it would for that reason be advisable that thou shouldst put into some other place, in order to avoid anything happening.

My friend, a great part of the cargo for the brig remained on shore; I bought another vessel, and was forced to buy the greater part of her cargo on credit, for which reason I am without money; I hope that thou wilt do all that thou canst in order to see the result as soon as possible; I hope that thou hast arrived in good health and been fortunate; this is the wish of thy obliged friend and servant,

(Signed) M. B. DA CUNHA REIS.

(No address.)

Esteemed Sir,

New York, October 2, 1855.

In consequence of advices received by me from Senhor Guilherme José da Silva Correa, in which he tells me that he had received instructions from you to put some cargoes of n into the Empire of Brazil, and in the same advices he told me to send a conveyance; I consequently dispatched on the 25th of August the American schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," fitted out to receive in Africa from 500 to 550 packages. This schooner belongs, one-third to Guilherme José da Silva Correa, one-third to myself, and one-third to the supercargo João José Vianna; as she is a very fast sailer, she must be with you in all the month of December, or sooner; I must have some packages on my account, laden by Luis Antonio Ferreira Reis; I therefore expect that you will have the goodness to liquidate these packages as well as that part of the vessel belonging to me, and to deliver the amount to Messrs. Carvalho and Rocha; as a vessel is to go from Loanda to Rio, for those gentlemen to load her, for if we should continue to send cargoes there, and it is not possible there to find conveyances, it is necessary that I should have funds here for that purpose; I therefore hope that you will not be unmindful of my request. I inclose a letter for Senhor João José Vianna, which you will have the goodness to send to him to the place, in order that he may soon receive it. I have also to beg the favour of you, as soon as the vessel arrives, and that nothing has happened, to let me know it, sending your letters sealed to Messrs. Figaniere Brothers of this city by way of London,

under cover of Messrs. J. Spencer and Budden of that city, for which favour I shall be much obliged to you. I hope you will command your obedient and obliged friend,

(Signed) M. B. DA CUNHA REIS.

Messrs. Carvalho and Rocha, Rio de Janeiro.

Dear Sirs,

New York, October 2, 1855.

After writing to you upon the affair of the schooner which I dispatched from Boston on the 25th of August, and spoke to you about the consignees, I have learnt that the person who sent instructions to Guilherme José da Silva Correa was Senhor F to whom I write under this date, and beg him, if the affair should prove successful, to deliver to you the proceeds, and that by the barque "Ilha de Cuba," which is shortly to sail for Loanda and your port, I shall write to you circumstantially respecting such proceeds. Have the kindness to cause the inclosed letter to be delivered to Mr. F, for which favour I shall be obliged to you. I hope you will command your much obliged friend,

(Signed) M. B. DA CUNHA REIS.

No. 150.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 12, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 12th of May last, I inclose for your information a copy of a despatch from Mr. Howard, &c.,* containing explanations with regard to the impression which he was under that the expulsion of the slave-trader Avellar from Brazil had taken place at your requisition; and with reference to the last paragraph of Mr. Howard's despatch, I have to state to you that I have informed Mr. Howard that Her Majesty's Government have learnt with much satisfaction that Senhor Monteiro is in the habit of co-operating cordially with him in all matters relating to the prevention of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 151.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 14, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 9th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that I approve the representations made by you to the Brazilian Government as to the necessity of security being taken from the owners of vessels carrying liberated Africans to the coast of Africa, for the due landing of their passengers at the ports in Africa at which they may have bargained to be disembarked.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 152.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, July 11, 1856.

I BEG to forward to your Lordship copy of an extract from the report of the Brazilian Minister of Justice to the Legislature, on the African Slave Trade.

Senhor Nabuco alludes, first of all, to the Serinhaem affair, where the pilot-boat with 162 Africans (according to Mr. Cowper, 181) was captured by Colonel

Drummond and his son, on the 12th of October last; 47 of which, however, were stolen, and whereof 21 are said to have been restored to what is termed freedom, in Government arsenals and houses of correction.

The Minister next alludes to the capture of the "*Mary E. Smith*," by the Brazilian brigantine "*Olinda*," with 350 Africans on board, near St. Matthew's.

Senhor Nabuco enlarges, amongst other things, upon the vigilance of the local authorities, and praises greatly the activity of the Brazilian cruizers.

His Excellency informs the Chambers, likewise, that from the 1st of May last year to the 30th of April of the present one, 68 freed Africans have received their certificates of emancipation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 152.

Extract from the Report presented by the Brazilian Minister of Justice to the General Assembly of the Legislature, on the 15th of May, 1856.

(Translation.)

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—In my last year's report, when speaking of the African Slave Trade, I said that we ought not to be confident of the complete extinction of that barbarous Trade, so repugnant to civilization, but that, on the contrary, we ought to be prepared to frustrate any attempts which might be made by daring slave-traders.

Adventurers have since made their appearance; the foresight of the Government has been realized.

A pilot-boat, with 162 Africans on board, was captured on the Bar of Serinhaem, in Pernambuco, on the 12th of October last.

The captain of this vessel, Augusto Cezar de Mesquita, went, unwittingly, to Colonel Gaspar de Menezes Vasconcellos Drummond to report her arrival, supposing him to be the Colonel João de Barros Wanderley, whom he was seeking. Colonel Menezes, the Delegate of the District, although not at that time exercising his functions, seized the vessel, but allowed the captain to depart. Between the seizure and the arrival of the detachment, the crew absconded; the vessel's papers disappeared from on board; and 47 Africans were stolen, of whom 21 have since been restored to freedom.

For this crime the following persons have been indicted; viz., João José de Faria, the fitter-out of the vessel on the coast of Africa, and Augusto Cezar de Mesquita, the captain of the pilot-boat, as principals; and Antonio Elias Salgado, Manoel Fidelio do Nascimento, Antonio da Silva Pereira, Dr. Antonio de Menezes Vasconcellos Drummond, Francisco de Paula Cavalcanti Wanderley, and João Francisco Accioli Lins, as accomplices; all of whom, excepting two, are in prison.

Whatever my conviction may be respecting these facts, which I cannot but deplore, I await the new investigations instituted by the police of the Province of Pernambuco, and the decision of the Court of Justice. I, however, assure the Chambers that the Government is on the alert, and will promote the punishment of the criminals and their accomplices by every means in their power.

On the 20th of January, on the bar of St. Matthew's, the brigantine "*Olinda*" captured the North American schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," with 350 Africans on board; the prize was taken to the capital of Bahia, and indictments were instituted against her by the Chief of Police of that province. The Imperial Government knew of the destination of that schooner, since her sailing from Boston on the 25th of August last year, having cleared out for Montevideo; consequently all proper measures were taken towards her capture if she should come to any of the ports of the Empire. On the 5th of January she arrived off the port of the town of Santa Cruz, in the Province of Espirito Santo, which was her destination; but coming to anchor at a great distance, she only stopped there four hours, having been informed of the danger that she ran from the vigilance and hostile spirit of the local authorities.

The following have been indicted for this crime; viz., Manoel Basilio da Cunha Reis, Guilherme José da Silva Correa, João José Vianna, Manoel Alves

da Costa Bastos, Bernardino Martins Ferreira, José Alves da Costa, and the sailors Manoel da Silva, Nathaniel Standed, Joseph Lissan, William Bursley, and Damblement Eugenio, all of whom are in prison, excepting José Alves da Costa, of the town of Santa Cruz, in the Province of Espirito Santo.

The cruizers have evinced a degree of activity and zeal worthy of praise. The officers of the navy, entrusted with that important commission, do not content themselves with cruising on the coast, they enter the ports, and communicate with the authorities on shore; they everywhere inquire and inform themselves circumstantially respecting the places, tendencies, and facilities for slave-trading.

The result of the inquiries made by those officers, and of the information furnished by the Presidents and Chiefs of the Police, is that the local authorities are duly apprised and are vigilant against the traffickers, whose attempts may be considered as rash and unsuccessful.

The scourge, however, which deprived our agriculture of so many hands, may encourage the slave-traders, who, dazzled by the fabulous profits which they expect to reap, run all risks in order to realize them.

The Government know what it is their duty to do, and they will perform it.

FREED AFRICANS.—From the 1st of May of last year to the 30th of April of the present year, certificates of emancipation have been given to 68 freed Africans, in conformity with the Decree No. 1,303, of the 28th December, 1853.

No. 153.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, July 11, 1856.

I BEG to forward to your Lordship copy of a despatch received from Mr. Consul Morgan, at Bahia, respecting a rumoured landing of Africans at Itacaré, near the Rio das Contas, and the proceedings of the Chief of Police in this matter, whose zeal and activity appear to have been highly praiseworthy.

I am awaiting an official communication from the Brazilian Government with regard to this rumour, but, in the meantime, I have thought it right to forward to your Lordship copy of extract from the "*Jornal do Commercio*" of the 29th of June, giving a succinct account of what has been effected in making investigations concerning this reported disembarkation.

It appears that suspicions were first of all entertained from the fact that, some time since (I presume, in the early part of June), a vessel made her appearance off the port of Itacaré, and very close to the shore, with her sails furled, and without showing any colours; but, after some time, she stood out to seaward.

On the 12th a large pilot-boat came in sight, neared the port above alluded to, also without any sails set, and only one flag at the poop, which appeared to be white, when she fired two guns, and, after two hours' stay, put out to sea in a northerly direction.

These two facts certainly look very suspicious, and probably an attempt at introducing slaves (or false money, perhaps) was meditated on this occasion, but, I trust, not effected. In fact, the diligence and energy of the Chief of Police, who certainly, from Mr. Morgan's description, as well as that in the "*Jornal do Commercio*," distinguished himself by inquiries and investigations, tends to establish a belief that, if this ominous barque or pilot-boat really conveyed slaves, their attempts to land them in the southern part of the coast of Bahia have been, it is to be presumed, frustrated.

In the latter part of these extracts mention is made of the arrival at Bahia of the "*Africano*," formerly "*General Rego*," against which vessel suspicions of importing false money are entertained.

In an interview with Senhor Paranhos, I requested him to inform me if any fear of her being engaged in Slave Trade was harboured; and that, at all events, if she intended leaving Bahia again for the coast of Africa with emanci-

pated negroes, she should be required to give bond for depositing them at the right places in Africa which such passengers should indicate before leaving Bahia.

His Excellency told me this was rather difficult with respect to a foreign vessel, the "*Africano*" being Portuguese, but that he thought perhaps a guarantee might be exacted by some means or other when such a vessel was undergoing the fiscal process.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 153.

Consul Morgan to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Bahia, June 24, 1856.

LATE in the night of the instant, the Chief of Police of this province suddenly embarked in a steamer with a detachment of troops, and was absent several days. The schooner of war "*Canopo*" was on the same day ordered off to sea with sealed instructions.

I have now learnt the destination and cause of that mission. The President having received information of the appearance of a suspicious palhabote off the point of Itacaré near the Rio das Contas, that had a few days previous fired two guns as a signal, and then stood off the shore, dispatched the Chief of Police to make stringent inquiries and search along the whole southern coast, and to communicate with all the authorities respecting that vessel.

The Chief of Police appears to have displayed great activity in the matter; he visited the point in question, where a detachment of police is always maintained, and personally or officially communicated with the authorities along the coast, and found them all vigilant, with no signs existing of any disembarkation; in short, he brought back the gratifying assurance that the slave-traders have no chance of support in the authorities of this province.

You are aware of the high opinion I entertain of the good faith and energy of the actual President of this Province, and of its worthy Chief of Police, Dr. Mattos; and it is doubly satisfactory to me thus again to bear witness to their activity not to permit this province to be polluted by infamous slave trading speculations.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 2 in No. 153.

Extract from the Rio "Jornal do Commercio" of June 29, 1856.

(Translation.)

SUSPICIONS were entertained in Bahia of a disembarkation of Africans having been effected on the southern coast of that province. The authorities, always vigilant, immediately took most energetic measures for the capture of the Africans and slave-traders, if the current rumour should prove to have been grounded. It, however, turned out to have been unfounded.

The "*Jornal da Bahia*" has published the following statement:—

"Yesterday, the 19th June, at daybreak, the Chief of Police, accompanied by a military force, embarked on board the steamer '*Paraná*,' for one of the southern ports of this province, where it was suspected that a disembarkation of Africans had taken place.

"On the 23rd, the Chief of Police returned from his voyage to the south.

"On the 19th, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, he arrived in the '*Paraná*' at the town of the bar of Rio das Contas, and communicated with the Delegate and Judge of the district; from the investigations which those authorities had instituted, and those he himself set on foot, it became certain that no disembarkation had been effected at that place.

"The suspicions were suggested by the two following facts, which having been submitted to the consideration of the Chief of Police, caused him to deter-

mine upon going personally to examine into the affair, and take such steps as might be necessary.

"The Commander of the patache of war "Theresa" informed the Delegate of the town of Barra, on the Rio das Contas, that suspicions were entertained of a disembarkation or re-embarkation of Africans in that district, and the Delegate, in conformity with the orders of the Judge, proceeded with twelve soldiers of the detachment, commanded by a serjeant, to the port of Itacaré, four leagues south of that town; he there cantoned his soldiers, and upon inquiring of the inhabitants of the place he learnt that on different days of the preceding week a vessel made her appearance off the port of Itacaré, and very close to the shore, with her sails furled, and without showing any colours; that after some stay she made sail to seaward.

"On the 12th, a large pilot-boat came in sight which, having neared the port, also without any sails set, and only one flag at the poop, which appeared to be white, fired two guns, and after two hours' stay put out again to sea in a northerly direction.

"The detachment then in Itacaré was reinforced as soon as information was obtained of this second fact.

"It was that which occasioned the visit of the Chief of Police to that place, from whence he addressed the Judge of Ilheos and the Delegate on the subject, because, the district of Ilheos being next to that of Camamu, to which the town of Barra of Rio das Contas belongs, and there existing in the said river accessible ports for disembarkations, such as that of Mamuo, where formerly the "*Sem Igual*" was captured, it was possible that some attempt might there be made; but the authorities answered that having visited that spot, and instituted all due investigations, they could affirm that no disembarkation of Africans had been effected either there or at Ilheos. The Chief of Police, after having adopted such measures as he considered expedient, retired from Rio das Contas on the 22nd.

"Therefore, if the barque or pilot-boat conveyed slaves, their attempt to land them on the southern part of the province has, as it is to be presumed, been frustrated."

No. 154.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, July 11, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of extracts from a speech delivered in the Brazilian Senate on the 1st of July, 1856, by Senator Francisco de Paula Hollanda Cavalcanti, now Visconde Albuquerque, upon the subject of the Slave Trade.

This gentleman who, in the worst of times, when the Slave Trade was at its height, distinguished himself by inveighing against its abominations, is equally worthy of attention when speaking upon the same subject now that the Traffic is represented as being almost extinct.

There is one remark, or suggestion, in this speech, which appears, to my humble judgment, particularly worthy of consideration. Visconde de Albuquerque when alluding to the vigilance which ought to be exercised on the coasts, asks whether it would not be more expedient to organise a department of Coast Guards.

If such a suggestion was adopted and executed in an efficient manner, I am convinced it would be a most excellent preventive measure, might save the Brazilian Government much needless expense in steam-cruizing, and extend a chain of communication along the line of coast, by which any daring attempt might be soon made known to the proper authorities and commandants of military stations.

Inclosure in No. 154.

*Extracts from a Speech delivered in the Brazilian Senate on the 1st of July, 1856,
by Viscount Albuquerque.*

(Translation.)

LET us talk of the necessity of extinguishing the Slave Trade.

I grant that that is a necessity of the country, and am not one of those who say that the Slave Trade is at an end. No such thing, Sirs, and there will be much greater risk of its continuation from the spreading of the opinion of its being extinguished. I am certain that opinion has arisen from the wish entertained that it should be put an end to; we readily believe what we wish should come to pass, and thus the public press, the reports of former years, and even the speech from the Throne, has said that the Slave Trade is extinct. But I always say, Mr. President, that we have to make great sacrifices with the extinction of the Traffic; and who knows to what extremities these sacrifices will lead us? It is proper it should be known that I shall not retrograde, convinced as I am of the great necessity of putting a stop to this evil: but to say that it is at an end! No, Sirs, the Traffic is not at an end, and we have to submit to a great sacrifice; let us prepare to meet it.

I am one of those who presume that African negroes are still imported into the United States.

Sirs, the capital employed in the Slave Trade produces twenty times more than that which is employed in any other speculation: you may therefore judge whether the Traffic is at an end.

Sirs, let us look to this affair with the utmost attention; it is necessary to establish an especial repression, and greater vigilance against the Traffic.

Sirs, let us go into the question. It becomes necessary to attend to the necessities of providing against the continuation of the Traffic; it is necessary to watch our coasts—not that the simple watching on the coasts will prevent the Traffic; concurrence is necessary, a concurrence of measures upon the coast and on shore, as we cannot extend our measures beyond the coast.

Would it not be more expedient, Mr. President, to organize a department of Coast Guards? Is there not a beginning of this branch of service in existence? Has not the Customs a Coast Guard? And cannot that service be reorganized, and the persons whose duty it is to detect smugglers of goods be also charged to keep watch against the smuggling of negroes? Would it not be more economical to establish special vessels with special instructions?

Sirs, I much fear that the police of the coasts is very weak, and that the vessel which may have landed her cargo remains unheeded.

I do not want impossibilities; but why, Sir, are prepossessions which still exist denied? These sympathies for the Benjamins! Oh! perhaps the walls of this Chamber might still re-echo the opinions which have been heard here.

Can any one be persuaded that our planters say they do not wish to have slaves? Can we prevent seducers from going round from door to door, with the phrase now in fashion: "You are poor because you choose; if you choose it is easy to become rich; we have an interesting business which you may have when you like." There are Catos of this sort, and it is said the Slave Trade is extinct!

I shall express one principle, and which is, that when negotiations are on foot with powerful nations, it is necessary to be moderate in behaviour, in order to effect the prevalence of the arguments preferred.

No. 155.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, July 11, 1856.

I BEG to inclose to your Lordship copy of a communication which I addressed to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 29th of June, suggesting, from secret information received, that the Portuguese schooner "*Emilia*" now in this port should be searched, her papers examined, and that the exaction of a bond should be enforced before she left for Benguella.

Three or four days since the Brazilian police went on board and made the necessary investigation.

Senhor Paranhos, whom I saw yesterday, informed me that he believed nothing had been found to justify detention, but that the Minister of Justice had made the "*Emilia*" give bond for her good behaviour.

His Excellency has promised to answer my note on this subject before the departure of the mail.

I have likewise requested to be informed respecting the intentions of the "*Africano*" ("*General Rego*") now at Bahia, which is or has been in the hands of the police on suspicion of bringing false money.

I have also asked for any information which the Brazilian Government may have received respecting the rumours of slave-landings at Turyassu, province of Maranhão, and Itacaré near Rio das Contas, Bahia; respecting all which reports his Excellency yesterday promised to satisfy me in his answer as soon as he is put in possession of the result of the necessary investigations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 155.

Mr. Jerningham to Senhor Paranhos.

Excellent Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, June 29, 1856.

HAVING received information that a Portuguese schooner named the "*Emilia*," now in this port, is about to proceed to Benguella, and it being suspected that she may possibly be the "*Roberto*" which left the port of St. Martinho in Portugal on the 9th of March last without her commander or papers, and of which occurrence your Excellency has been informed, as well as myself, as likewise of her being suspected of the intention to engage in the Slave Trade, I beg to suggest to your Excellency the expediency of a proper investigation being instituted, in order to ascertain whether she is the vessel that she is represented to be, and that her papers are in order.

As your Excellency may likewise remember that a Portuguese vessel named "*Emilia*," as well as the Portuguese vessel "*General Rego*" (now the "*Africano*"), some time since conveyed emancipated blacks from Bahia destined for Lagos, who were unduly landed at other places, where in one case they fell victims of the Chiefs of those places, and in the other case (that of the "*Emilia*") the poor people's property was retained on board, they reaching their ulterior destination by a lucky chance offered by an English vessel; it may be possible that the "*Emilia*" now in Rio de Janeiro, may be one of the vessels above alluded to, and therefore, that it would be desirable, in the cause of humanity, to make her enter into a heavy bond not to repeat such heartless conduct.

I see by to-day's "*Jornal do Commercio*," that the "*Africano*" ("*General Rego*") which arrived at Bahia, is now in the hands of the police under suspicion of having conveyed false money. This vessel, as your Excellency will remember, was also suspected by the Portuguese authorities to be engaged in Slave Trade, as has been communicated to Mr. Howard in Lisbon by the Viscount de Athoguia, who wrote to the Portuguese Vice-Consul at Bahia respecting this vessel, whilst Mr. Howard informed Her Majesty's Consul in this city of the suspicions entertained, both of them being desired to watch her proceedings, as the Captain Lage is known to be an old African slave-trader. I doubt not that the Imperial authorities at Bahia will ascertain whether or not these suspicions are borne out by facts, and that they will act accordingly.

With regard to the reported disembarkations at or near Turyassu in the Province of Maranhão, and that at Itacaré near Rio das Contas in the Province of Bahia, I shall be much obliged to your Excellency if you will have the kindness to communicate to me any information that the Imperial Government may have received on this subject by the last vessel from the north.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 156.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, July 14, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 4th ultimo,* on the subject of the right which the Brazilian Government have claimed for themselves with regard to keeping in bondage for an indefinite period any of those certificated negroes (emancipados) who might be in the employment of the public departments, whilst those negroes of this class who had been in the service of private families for the space of fourteen years, were by the Imperial Decree of 1853 entitled to their freedom, and instructing me to write a note on this subject to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, I beg to have the honour to state that I have obeyed your Lordship's orders, and have forwarded to Senhor Paranhos, under date of July 14, a note embodying the whole of the arguments and injunctions as literally expressed in your Lordship's despatch.

The other day I casually touched upon this matter in conversation with his Excellency, when I told him I had orders to address him a note on the subject; Senhor Paranhos hereupon remarked that it was impossible to set free so many at once. To this I answered that the Brazilian Government did not treat all the emancipados alike, and that those in the service of Government were as equally entitled to their freedom as those who had served fourteen years in private families, because they also had equally received their certificates of emancipation from the Mixed British and Brazilian Commission Courts.

We had no time to continue the conversation, as it was late; and I announced to his Excellency the note which I had been ordered to send him on this question, to which he said he would give his attention.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 157.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, July 14, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 19th May,† forwarding to me a copy of a despatch from Mr. Campbell, British Consul at Lagos, reporting what he had heard from a source likely to be well informed, namely, that two cargoes of slaves which had been shipped from the South Coast of Africa and the Bight of Benin, had been severally landed, the one not long after the other, at Cape Frio, in the Province of Rio de Janeiro, and at Camamú (between Bahia and Pernambuco, which place is not far from the Rio das Contas), some months previous to Mr. Campbell's announcement dated May 19, being, I suppose, at the commencement of the present year, or in February, I beg to state that I have acquainted Senhor Paranhos with the contents of Mr. Campbell's despatch, and that he considers the information therein contained as erroneous; and upon my part I must assure your Lordship that I have not any intelligence positive enough either from Mr. Consul Morgan, of Bahia, or from any other sources, that would warrant the belief that any such landings were effected at either of those places about the period indicated by Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos.

The two suspicious vessels which were seen off Itacaré, near the Rio das Contas, in June, mentioned in my despatch of the 11th instant,‡ cannot, I should think, be the same as those which, according to Mr. Campbell's account, left Africa some months before the 19th of May.

In the month of November or December there was a rumour of a vessel having been seen off Cape Frio, under suspicious circumstances, when the military were called out, and, as far as we have been able to ascertain, no landing took place there. This information I have already conveyed to your Lordship, in my despatch of the 9th November, 1855.§

* No. 132.

† No. 128.

‡ No. 153.

§ Class B, presented 1856, No. 117.

In March, Mr. Morgan, when speaking of the capture of the "*Mary E. Smith*," off St. Matthew's, by the Brazilian schooner "*Olinda*," on the 20th of January, reported that other slavers were to follow; and it was rumoured then in Bahia that the "*Mary Stuart*" had landed 600 slaves.

This report he never confirmed, nor have I heard it again repeated, and I mentioned it to other persons, besides the Brazilian Government, likely to be cognizant of such an event had it taken place, and never could I perceive that it had any foundation. Consequently had any such disembarkation taken place, as Mr. Campbell is led to believe, I think by this time, at all events, something or these matters would have eked out.

It may be possible that these cargoes, which are reported to have left Africa, were destined in the first instance for Brazil, but that the captains of the vessels conveying them having learnt the fate of the "*Mary E. Smith*," which they could have done had they only started in the middle of February, altered their plans, and that they then changed their course for the Havana; they may also have neared this coast, and have found here difficulties, as the "*Mary E. Smith*" did, and have then departed for another destination.

However, everything is possible on this long line of coast; and although I have not had sufficient ground to believe that disembarkations occurred at Camamú or at Cape Frio, one thing has rendered me distrustful for some months past; this is, the activity of the movements, to the north and south, of the Ladino slave-dealers, who are continually upon the wing between Bahia, Rio, and Santos. These men purchase slaves in the northern provinces, and bring them to Rio de Janeiro for sale, or take them to Santos, in the Province of St. Paul's, but few, comparatively speaking, are brought from St. Paul's hither, and this Trade, unfortunately, is a legitimate one. Now, I was told, on good authority, that, between the 3rd of January this year and the 3rd of June this year, 1,400 had been brought south from the northern provinces, where the cholera had been, as your Lordship knows, excessively severe.

I have often asked myself the question, how comes it that these agriculturists and others who complain so much of want of hands, can afford to increase that want by allowing so many blacks to be taken away from their provinces to the southern market? The only solution that appears to me to suggest itself is that, somehow or other, unknown to Government, Africans may be smuggled in by dribblets to some secret northern point, and afterwards exchanged for Ladino slaves who are brought up coastwise hither.

I also find that Her Majesty's Consul at Maranhão, Mr. Ovenden, copy of whose despatch to me respecting the late rumoured landing at Turyassu I here inclose, entertains the possibility and practicability of a similar manner of proceeding.

Your Lordship will see, upon perusing that communication, that Mr. Ovenden is of opinion that the Slave Trade can never be extinct as long as it is allowed to convey slaves for sale from one province to another; and he points out that it is the policy of the slave-dealer, both in a pecuniary view, and in that for ensuring success, to effect exchanges of Africans for Ladinos in the out-of-the-way places where the farmers are poor and not over trustworthy, which puts him directly in possession of legal property, for which the provincial traffickers can get enormous prices in the richer and monied provinces of the south.

The Minister of Marine last year made a motion to endeavour to pass a Bill in the Legislature to restrict, if not forbid, this interprovincial slave-dealing; but his Excellency met with enormous opposition from many members, and the affair dropped.

M. Ferraz, not long since, during this session, has spoken upon this subject very warmly; and during an interview the other day I alluded to it in a conversation with Senhor Paranhos. But his Excellency told me such a Trade could not well be interfered with, on account of the agricultural interests: I then acquainted him with my misgivings to which the quantity of blacks brought from the northern ports gave rise, and I stated that the number of 1,400 had been sent hither in six months' time, which I said might be accounted for by their having possibly been exchanged for Bozals. This, however, Senhor Paranhos assured me was not the case.

I beg to offer these remarks to your Lordship, to show what may possibly be the case, as well as to draw your Lordship's attention to a species of provin-

cial Slave Trade, that as long as it is legal may open the door to abuse, especially as it is in the hands of a set of professional slave-dealers.

The slave-stores of one of these people have been visited twice by the police since March, but nothing illegal was found; and the other day the visiting officer on board the Santos steamer, when she was leaving this port, examined minutely every black belonging to one of these dealers which he was conveying to San Paulo. There is a tax of 40 milreis (5*l.*) per head on these Ladino slaves passing from one province to another, and a fine, I believe, of 200 milreis on the dealer if their passports are not in order.

It is to be hoped that growing civilization and a sense of justice may urge on the Legislature to abolish this impolitic, cruel, and offensive Traffic.

Inclosure 1 in No. 157.

Consul Ovenden to Mr. Jerningham.

(Extract.)

Maranham, June 5, 1856.

I CONSIDER it my duty to report to you that rumours exist in this city of a cargo of slaves having been landed to the northward about six weeks ago.

In conjunction with M. Rougé, French Vice-Consul, I have made every inquiry, but I am sorry to say without being able to obtain anything approaching to proof.

This rumour existed in the beginning of April, when Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Sharpshooter" was here, and I called, with Lieutenant Parish, on the President, and made inquiries. The President had already sent out two cruizers, in consequence of the report, but believed it to be a false alarm, and from all I could learn I had reason to agree with him; and in fact, if the slaver arrived, as I believe she did, it was not until some time afterwards.

Report says a Company has been organized at Rio, for importing slaves here, and afterwards sending them, or others who have been exchanged for them, to the Southern Provinces, and that the agents of this Company are, Anselmo Ferreira Condé, a coast slave-dealer, who has for some time back purchased slaves in this province, and shipped them to Rio de Janeiro, and Manoel da Rocha Miranda, agent or local manager of the Maracassumie Gold Company. It is also said that the slaves lately landed were exchanged for others who could already speak Portuguese, and that these latter were shipped to Rio de Janeiro. I am not so fully convinced of this as of the fact that Condé and Miranda are the parties implicated in this transaction.

I am well aware of the unsatisfactory nature of this communication, resting, as it does, upon rumour; but as the report is universally believed here, I considered it necessary to acquaint you with it.

I do not believe that the President, or any of the higher authorities, are disposed in any manner to countenance those concerned in the nefarious Traffic; but I fear that the minor officials along the coast are but too much inclined to participate in so profitable a speculation.

I believe that if the Brazilian Government could be induced to prohibit or place restrictions on Slave Trade coastwise, that no further attempts would be made to import slaves in the Northern Provinces from Africa, as the great impediment hitherto to the Slave Trade in North Brazil, has been the impossibility of obtaining ready money for a cargo of slaves, and the knowledge that if they are sold on credit, the debt, not being a legal one, cannot be recovered at law.

This difficulty does not exist for Condé and Miranda at present, as they are amply supplied with funds from Rio de Janeiro, but if they could be prevented from shipping them coastwise, they would find the importation of slaves in Maranham no longer a paying business.

Inclosure 2 in No. 157.

Extracts from a Speech delivered in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies on the 4th of July, 1856, by Don Francisco Balthasar da Silveira.

(Translation.)

I NOW remember, Mr. President, that the President of the Council, replying last year to a question put to him by one of our colleagues in this house respecting the project of a law in which Mr. Wanderley, then still a Deputy, and not a Minister, proposed to the Chamber for prohibiting the Traffic in Slaves from the Northern Provinces to this capital, said, "Do not be afraid, that will be put a stop to." But, Sirs, what is true is, that that horrible Traffic is not at an end, and still continues in a most heinous manner. What is certain is, that those slaves still continue to come, to the injury of the agriculture of the north, and the friends, the protégés of the Government, continue to enjoy the profits which that horrible Traffic yields them! And of what consequence is it that the Northern Provinces are suffering? Have not the Government shown the greatest indifference with regard to the evils occasioned by such a Trade? What do they care if it entails much misery? What matters that this Traffic causes an increase of immorality? Unhappily we see a child torn from the arms of a poor female slave to be sent here; sometimes the woman is married, but without any regard to morality, she is separated from her husband, and sent here. Of what consequence are those disgraceful acts, that hideous immorality, if the profits are certain and advantageous, if the Government care little about it, provided their friends profit by them.

I was a Chief of Police, and had sometimes to wrest free persons from the claws of those harpies, who endeavoured to sell them?

But the Chief of Police cannot prevent any one from selling their slaves.

The Government can endeavour, by the means within their reach, to moralize the country; but the Chief of Police has not the means which the Government possess: he is a judicial authority who has to comply with the law.

Still further, Mr. President, those slaves come huddled together on the decks of the steamers, exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, suffering from the heat of the sun, from rain, and from dews. As far as male sex is concerned, the evil is not so great, but with regard to the females and the poor children? I have made two voyages to this capital in a steamer, whose Commander merits all praise, and I avail myself of this occasion to manifest how worthy of esteem is Senhor Antonio Joaquim de Santa Barbara. This person, who commands a steam-vessel which has not the necessary accommodations, does everything in his power to diminish the sufferings of these unfortunate beings, by having them placed under awnings in the best way he can, and in taking those who are sick into his own cabin.

But sometimes 100, 200, are shipped! And how can so many be accommodated? How can their sufferings be lessened? What are those in comparison with the great profits derived? The essential part of the question is, that they must be brought here, where the compeers and friends (of the Government) are residing!

Sirs, I make use of frank language; it is harsh, unpalatable, but you must have patience. I represent a province in the north, which has already been greatly injured, and will suffer more in future. How can the hands of which it has been, and continues to be, deprived, be substituted? It pains me to see that province falling into decay, and the Government do not even look to it.

A noble Deputy for Bahia, now a Senator and Minister of Marine, presented a proposal in this Chamber respecting this matter. Why was that proposal hushed up? Why was it not discussed? Why could not the Government, composed as they are of so many enlightened persons, and with such means as they possess of consulting persons fully acquainted with our country, and even those of foreign countries (which would not be unbecoming us), discover some means of lessening this evil?

Some of the evils which I have mentioned it is the vigorous duty of Ministers to put an end to: it is in their power to do so. They wish to allow commerce to go on with the evils and vexations to which it is subject.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, July 14, 1856.

I BEG to forward to your Lordship copy of the sentence which has been pronounced by Dr. Lopes de Leão, at Pernambuco, condemning Senhor Francisco de Paula Cavalcanti Wanderley (called Chico Caçador), and Senhor José Francisco Accioli Lins (known by the name of Cazumba), convicted of the abduction of Africans from the pilot-boat which conveyed a cargo of Bozals to the waters of Serinhaem, in the month of October of last year, to six years' imprisonment, and to a fine of 200 milreis (22*l.* 10*s.*) for each stolen African, as likewise to incur the expense of re-exporting them to their own country, and to the costs of the prosecution.

The other accused persons, Dr. Antonio Drummond, one of the chief captors of the Serinhaem slaver, and Manoel Fidelis, the fisherman, who conveyed the slaver's captain on shore to Colonel Drummond's (the father) house, instead of to Colonel João Manoel de Barros, the real consignee of the cargo, have been honourably acquitted.

It appears that Colonel Barros has not yet been seized, although the police have been searching after him.

Since the arrival of Senhor Macedo to act as President of Pernambuco, matters touching upon the Serinhaem prosecution have at last taken a satisfactory turn, and justice has at last pronounced her verdict.

I am sorry to find that the authorities of Pernambuco have arrested Colonel Drummond, who, as your Lordship well knows by the interminable correspondence which has taken place upon this most unfortunate, and, I fear, disgraceful, business, was the main cause of the slaver being captured.

During my last interview, I represented this step of the Government, or of the Courts of Justice, as a most anomalous, unjust, and impolitic proceeding, and one which, no doubt, would provoke from Her Majesty's Government unpleasant remarks, since the fact of prosecuting Colonel Drummond, after all the great things he had achieved, merely because he had not done all his duty (by letting the captain escape, &c.), would have a prejudicial effect in the interest of Slave Trade repression. That what Colonel Drummond had done was incomparably greater than what he had left undone; and that a man at his age, sick, and without soldiers, and not in the exercise of the regular functions of Delegado, did as much as he could to compass the capture of the pilot-boat and her cargo; that if he had let off the captain, which he did not (for he took himself off early in the morning), he acted thus from a motive of prudence, for in Colonel Drummond's letter, lately published, he states, that had he seized the captain, the report would have directly got abroad amongst the Africanistas in the neighbourhood and the vessel would have soon put to sea and have disappeared.

However, Senhor Paranhos took shelter under his old arguments, and seemed to look upon Colonel Drummond as guilty of a want of duty.

I told his Excellency, "Well, Sir, if you prosecute Colonel Drummond for not fulfilling all his duty, why do you not include President José Bento, and the Chief of Police, Paiva, who appear to have neglected theirs, in the indictment?"

Senhor Paranhos then defended the late President, as he always did. He said that he was a worthy man, poor and without a fortune; that he had been a Professor; and that he had acted in the best way he could in investigating the Serinhaem affair; and that the Liberal Party were against him, as well as Her Majesty's Consul, and Colonel Menezes Drummond; and his Excellency added, that President José Bento intended to give an explanation of his conduct in this matter to the Chamber of Deputies.

I have since heard that he did speak upon it the other day, but the newspapers have not yet given the report of ex-President José Bento's apologetical discourse.

Senhor Paranhos, amongst other things, declared that it was impossible for the Brazilian Government and authorities to put down and extinguish the Traffic, if we were to interfere with the prosecutions, and to interest ourselves for individuals against whom the law authorities must proceed.

Senhor Paranhos exclaimed, "It is all very well Colonel Drummond's endeavouring to make out his case in his letter, but that is not sufficient; the tribunal must decide if he is innocent."

I replied to Senhor Paranhos, that Brazilian authorities could act as they chose with their own countrymen, without my interference, but that in the case of Colonel Drummond it was different, as England and Brazil were bound to put down the Slave Trade, and that if the Brazilian authorities prosecuted a man who had been the main cause of a capture, and who had been thanked by the President, the Emperor, and Her Majesty's Government, in the name of humanity, that such a manner of proceeding would have a pernicious influence in Slave Trade repression, and would give rise to animadversion.

Senhor Paranhos wound up by saying that he was unable to convince me to take a right view of the whole affair; that I had founded my appreciation of it upon Mr. Cowper's reports, who, after all, was but a man, and liable to be deceived; that foreigners could not judge of things so well in this country as the Government or its authorities, yet that Her Majesty's Government and myself believed the versions given by Her Majesty's Consul in preference to that furnished to the Brazilian Executive.

As for Her Majesty's Government, I assured his Excellency that they were in possession of all that had been written upon this matter, and had not hastily formed their judgment concerning it, as I could convince him if he would have the kindness to read your Lordship's despatch of the 6th June, which I handed to him; that he would see that they had carefully considered this disgraceful affair with regret, and that they suggested the dismissal of President José Bento and the Chief of Police from their offices; and that Dr. Antonio Drummond and the captors of the slaver should be either immediately brought to trial or liberated.

Senhor Paranhos read the despatch attentively, but made no very remarkable reply; I think he said we were unjust.

His Excellency intimated that from intelligence received from Senhor Carvalho Moreira, who had had an interview with Viscount Palmerston, at a levee, his Lordship was under the impression that none of the slaves of the pilot-boat captured at Serinhaem had been saved by the captors, but that they had all been landed and conveyed inland.

This, I told him, was impossible, for I could show his Excellency several despatches of mine, where the numbers who were captured by the Brazilian authorities, and of those who were stolen by Chico Caçador and others, were distinctly mentioned. Besides, Mr. Cowper had also, no doubt, furnished your Lordship with similar statements.

Senhor Paranhos said, that Senhor Moreira had been ordered to present to Her Majesty's Government a memorandum on the Serinhaem affair.

I broke off my conversation with Senhor Paranhos very good friends, and in doing so I expressed once more a final hope, in the name of humanity and justice, that Colonel Drummond would speedily be declared innocent of the charge imputed to him.

The Government and authorities appear now to be acting satisfactorily in Slave Trade repression.

Inclosure in No. 158.

Sentence.

(Translation.)

ACCORDING to the tenour of these records, Francisco de Paula Cavalcanti Wanderley, known as Chico Caçador; José Francisco Accioli Lins, known as Cazumba; the Bachelor of Laws, Antonio de Vasconcellos Menezes de Drummond; and Antonio da Silva Pereira; are accused of having taken away 46 Bozal Africans, conveyed to the waters of Serinhaem by a pilot-boat from Angola, by the captain or commander of that vessel, Augusto Cezar de Mesquita, or Menezes, in the month of October 1855; of having committed that crime on the night of the 12th of that month, conveying the Africans, thus removed, by water to the vicinity of Serramby; Manoel Fidelis do Nascimento is accused of having conducted the said captain to the shore, being one of the guard of the citizens

CLASS B.

U

who went on board to make the seizure of the negroes ; of having consented to the removal of the Africans ; and of having carried home, from on board the pilot-boat, a tin of basilicon, a piece of rope, and other important articles.

The two first accused, in their defence, presented the witnesses at pages to , who deposed that the accused, Wanderley, was, during the said 12th of October, at the sugar-estate of Coelhas, two and a-half leagues from the Bar of Serinhaem ; and that the accused, Accioli Lins, was at the sugar-estate of Sibiró, at the same distance from the Bar of Serinhaem, where the pilot-boat with the Africans was at anchor ; and that they knew this because they went to the house of the former, and passed by that of the latter. The first witness likewise says that he passed the night in the house of the accused, and did not see him go out. This witness is a journeyman cabinet-maker, and is in the pay of the accused. But upon being asked whether they knew if the two first accused took any part in the removal of the Africans, they confined themselves to stating that they were not aware of their being in possession of any of the Africans taken from on board the pilot-boat.

The witnesses presented by the accused, Antonio da Silva Pereira, *vide* pages to , also confined themselves to deposing, upon oath, that they were not aware that Antonio da Silva Pereira had in his possession any of the Africans who were abducted, and that they did not see him leave his house on the said 12th of October.

The said accused produced no other proofs in their defence.

The witnesses above cited did not destroy the accusation ; on the contrary, they confirmed it, because they did not prove that the accused did not commit the crime, nor did they even depose in such a manner as to create doubts of the possibility of the three accused having gone on board the pilot-boat to effect the abduction. I, consequently, pronounce the accused, Francisco de Paula Cavalcanti Wanderley, known as Chico Caçador ; José Francisco Accioli Lins, known as Cazumba ; and Antonio da Silva da Pereira, as having incurred the provisions of the 2nd Article of the Law of the 7th November, 1831, and of the 4th Article of the Law of the 4th September, 1850 ; and as the crime was committed at night, and the delinquents had agreed together to perpetrate it (circumstances mentioned in the 16th Article, § 1, of the Criminal Code), combining the 179th Article with the first part of the 34th and 35th of the said Code, I condemn the said accused, Francisco de Paula Cavalcanti Wanderley, known as Chico Caçador ; José Francisco Accioli Lins, known as Cazumba ; and Antonio da Silva Pereira, to suffer the penalty of corporeal imprisonment for six years, and further, by virtue of the 2nd Article of the above-cited Law of the 7th November, to pay the fine of Rs.200\$000 each for every one of the abducted Africans, and the expenses of the re-exportation of them to Africa, each one of the condemned answering for himself, and for the others, respecting the fine and expenses of re-exportation, according to the terms of the Law last above cited.

I, however, acquit the accused Bachelor of Laws, Antonio de Vasconcellos Menezes de Drummond, and Manoel Fidelis do Nascimento, of the crime of which they are accused ; the former, because he has proved that he not only took no part in the importation of the Africans, but that it was he who persuaded his father, the Colonel Gaspar de Menezes Vasconcelles de Drummond, to assume the functions of Delegate of Police in Serinhaem, in order to effect the seizure of the Africans and of the pilot-boat ; that he assisted him with his counsels as a lawyer and with his pen, and for that purpose was at the Trapiche Plantation until after 11 o'clock at night of the 12th October, and went straight from thence to his own home, the Anjo Plantation, and that he only went on the 13th to the Bar of Serinhaem in company with his father, in order to guide him in the drawing out the warrants for the seizure, and in framing official reports, &c. ; finally, that as soon as he and his father knew of the abduction of 46 Africans (an abduction which could only have been known to him and to his father, because the captain has only acquainted the latter with the number he had brought, and his father acquainted the accused with the same) he advised his father to communicate that circumstance to the Government without delay, and he himself wrote the communication—a circumstance which excludes all probability of his having participated in the crime, which it would have been most easy for him to conceal, not only for the reasons above mentioned, but because the capaciousness of the accommodations on board the pilot-boat were entirely favourable for that purpose. The accused further proved that he could not have had any understanding with

the two first, Wanderley and Lins, because he had no intercourse with the former, and was not upon good terms with the latter.

I acquit Manoel Fidelis do Nascimento, because, even from the proof of the accusation, it is seen that he, being well acquainted with Colonel João Manoel de Barros Wanderley Lins, and his sugar-plantation Serraria, whom the captain of the pilot-boat was seeking, he deceived him, and purposely conducted him to the house and presence of the Delegate of Police of the District of Serinhaem, Colonel Gaspar de Menezes Vasconcellos Drummond, in order to deliver the prize to him. This proceeding ought to have placed him in the provision of the 5th Article of the Law of the 7th November, 1831.

As to Manoel Fidelis having brought on shore and taken to his house some of the captain's effects, that is not a crime foreseen by the cited Law; it is rather to be believed that he did so the better to deceive the said captain; finally, it has not been proved that Manoel Fidelis do Nascimento had in any way concurred in the abduction of the 46 Africans who disappeared from on board the pilot-boat.

I further condemn the culprits Francisco de Paula Cavalcanti Wanderley, known as Chico Caçador; José Francisco Accioli Lins, known as Cazumba; and Antonio da Silva Pereira, to pay *pro rata* the costs of this suit, deducting the share belonging to those who have not yet been tried; and I condemn the Municipality to pay the share of the acquitted; besides which, each of the condemned is to pay in full the expenses of their defence.

Recife, June 26, 1856.

(Signed)

DR. POLYCARPO LOPES DE LEAO.

No. 159.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 17, 1856.

WITH reference to your two despatches dated the 11th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that I approve the communications which you made to Senhor Paranhos respecting the vessels "*Emilia*" and "*Africano*," which you suspected of being intended for Slave Trade; and also respecting the rumoured landings of Africans at Turyassu and Itacaré.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 160.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 18, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 14th ultimo,* I have to acquaint you that I approve the manner in which you have executed the instructions contained in my despatch of the 4th of June, directing you to address a note to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting the continued detention in bondage of the negroes who were emancipated by the late British and Brazilian Mixed Commission Court at Rio de Janeiro.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 161.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 19, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 14th ultimo,† I have to acquaint you that I concur with you in thinking that it is not improbable that the slaves who are transferred coastwise from the northern to the southern

* No. 156.

† No. 157.

provinces of Brazil, are replaced by African negroes secretly imported; and I have to instruct you to state to Senhor Paranhos that Her Majesty's Government trust that the Brazilian Government may induce the Legislature to put a stop to this domestic Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 163.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 8.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, August 7, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of June 19, in which your Lordship states, when alluding to a circular which I had addressed to Her Majesty's Consuls in Brazil, instructing them to warn the masters of British merchant-vessels of the liabilities to which they subjected themselves by harbouring slaves on board their ships with the view to carry them away, that although it was right such a warning should be given to the masters of British merchantmen in this matter, if, however, a slave were to take refuge on board a British ship of war, it will still, as heretofore, be the duty of the captain to refuse to surrender such slave, I beg to have the honour to announce to your Lordship that I have sent a copy of your Lordship's despatch to the British Admiral, Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's naval forces on this station, in order that he may be perfectly informed of the views of Her Majesty's Government upon the point in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 164.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 8.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, August 10, 1856.

A FEW days ago Admiral Johnstone communicated to me a copy of a memorandum which had been sent him from the Admiralty, which had been furnished to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Brussels by the Brazilian Consul in that capital, respecting a system stated to have been adopted by certain speculators for carrying on the Slave Trade on a large scale in a disguised manner, and under the veil of exporting ostensibly free colonists from the coast; and it appears from this memorandum that French subjects and vessels are said to be connected with this ingeniously planned and well-combined transaction.

As Sir Thomas Waller has most certainly put your Lordship in possession of this information, it is needless for me to offer any remark; but I have thought it my duty to communicate it M. St. Georges, the French Minister here, who with great alacrity asked me for a copy, as he intended to address his Government on the matter.

I also imparted it to Senhor Paranhos, who did not exactly remember if the Brazilian Consul at Brussels had communicated the same information to his own Government; but he said he would revert to what had been received from him, and let me know.

His Excellency thought this plan, if there was any truth in it, a remarkable example of ingenuity.

He told me, however, that by the present laws of Brazil, no Bozal blacks, free or slave, could land upon the soil of this Empire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 165.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 8.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, August 10, 1856.

I BEG to have the honour to forward to your Lordship, copy of two letters which I addressed to Senhor Paranhos on the 29th June and 27th of July, asking of his Excellency information relative to Slave Trade; and also to transmit copy of Senhor Paranhos' reply declaring that the informations lodged of the disembarkation of Africans at Turyassu, and to the southward of Bahia, are groundless, and that the schooner "*Emilia*" is not the "*Roberto*," as it was suspected she was, but is detained until security is given.

Since receiving this note from Senhor Paranhos, the "*Emilia*" has been released by the Brazilian authorities, and has left for Fayal, a security of 40 contos (4,500*l.*) having been required and given, I am told.

Senhor Paranhos informs me that this "*Emilia*" is not the vessel which conveyed the "emancipados" from Bahia to the coast of Africa, and landed them at the place short of their destinations, as mentioned in your Lordship's despatch of the 29th of March.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 165.*Mr. Jerningham to Senhor Paranhos, June 29, 1856.*[See Inclosure in No. 155.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 165.

Mr. Jerningham to Senhor Paranhos.

Excellent Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, July 27, 1856.

I WISH to bring to your Excellency's knowledge copy of a letter which has been received at Her Majesty's Legation respecting vessels suspected of slave-trading; and I beg to call the attention of the Imperial Government to the necessity of making a thorough investigation on the subject, and to ascertain the truth, or not, of the report that the two vessels, having 600 blacks on board each, all young and healthy, averaging from 15 to 25 years, and the greater part speaking Portuguese, had arrived at the places Pipa and Macão, in Rio Grande do Norte, and whether or not disembarkations were effected.

Another vessel, with a similar cargo, is said to have effected a landing at Goianna, where all were sold at Rs. 400\$000 each.

Your Excellency will perceive by perusing this inclosure that two more vessels were expected.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure 3 in No. 165.

Senhor Paranhos to Mr. Jerningham.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, July 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to address myself to Mr. William Stafford Jerningham, &c., in order to answer the letters which, on the 29th of the last and 27th of the present month he was pleased to address to me, and wherein he asks for and gave some information touching the Slave Trade.

The Portuguese schooner "*Emilia*," now in this port, is not the patache "*Roberto*," which clandestinely and without proper license sailed from the port of San Martinho, in Portugal.

The schooner "*Emilia*" is the property of Joaquim Teixeira Brazil and Company, in which firm are comprised Francisco Candido Machado and his brother Manoel Augusto Machado, who is the present captain of this vessel.

She was employed last year in the trade from Lisbon to the Islands of Azores, and this year in the conveyance of colonists to Brazil, with such clearances and licenses as are required by the laws of Portugal.

As this schooner intends to continue conveying colonists, and has for that purpose some articles on board which are specified in the Regulation of the 14th of October, 1850, the Chief of Police was instructed to detain her until it be shown, and a guarantee be given, that such is her destination, and no other, of which, however, there is no reason to doubt.

The last official information received by the Minister of Justice contains the assurance that the reported disembarkations on the coast of Maranham and Bahia did not take place.

The first delation was founded on the following facts:—

1. The barque "*Ilha das Enchadas*," having sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 22nd of December, 1855, entered the port of Maranham on the 17th of February of this year, that is, after an interval of fifty-seven days.
2. The manager of the Mining Company established in that province, undertook, in the depth of winter, a rapid voyage to the mines of Turayassu shortly before the arrival of that barque.
3. The coincidence with this voyage that the telegraph more than once made signals of the approach of a vessel to the coast, which vessel never arrived there.
4. That the Company greatly felt the want of labourers.

From these circumstances it was concluded that the said barque might have effected a disembarkation of Africans upon the coast between the Rivers Turayassu and Gurupi, if that cargo had been sent for on account of the Mining Company.

The President of the Province, as Mr. Jerningham may have read in the newspapers of this capital, immediately took the most active and proper measures for the discovery of the crime, if it had been committed. He promptly dispatched advices to the local authorities, a detachment to the suspected point, and a vessel of war to watch that part of the coast where it was presumed the disembarkation had taken place.

I have not yet received from the Minister of Justice an official communication of the result of those proceedings, but I can assure Mr. Jerningham that such a disembarkation has not taken place; and the Imperial Government have always held this belief, because, besides the slight grounds of presumption which gave rise to the delation, it was to be noted that the Province of Maranham kept free from the Slave Trade whilst it was being carried on with impunity upon the coasts of the Empire.

The vessel signalized by the telegraph, and which did not go into port, was a Brazilian vessel of war on a cruize.

The report of a disembarkation to the southward of the port of Bahia, in the vicinity of the Rio das Contas, was still more unfounded. The Chief of Police immediately went to run along the coast; he conferred with the local authorities from whom he could obtain the best information, and on his return he assured the President that the news was false.

As to what Mr. Jerningham was pleased to suggest to me respecting the

Portuguese vessel "General Rego," which it appears has lately returned to Bahia, and relative to others which convey emancipated Africans to the coast of Africa, I can only upon this occasion reply to Mr. Jerningham that I have transmitted his observations to the Minister of Justice, and that I am sure that everything possible will be done on the part of the Imperial Government in order to protect the lives of those emigrants.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.

No. 166.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 8.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, August 12, 1856.

DURING my absence for a few days in the Organ Mountains for the sake of getting a little fresh air, information was given to this Legation that the captain of a North American brig, "William Willson," which had arrived here from Charleston, had brought letters which he delivered to a person named José Carneiro Bastos, and that this individual made over the same letters to Antonio Pedreira da Cunha, Commander of the steamer "Josephina," to be remitted by him to João Octavio dos Santos.

This information when received was brought under the notice of the police, as your Lordship will perceive by the inclosed correspondence; but according to the Minister of Justice's report annexed to Senhor Paranhos' note to me, it would appear that the captain of the "William Willson," upon being interrogated, deposed to not having brought any letter for Bastos or João Octavio dos Santos, and that they were not even acquainted. It appears, however, true that Bastos did deliver a letter to the Commander of the "Josephina," addressed not to João Octavio dos Santos, but to João Octavio Nebias, explaining the reason for this delivery and the object of it. The mail being closed, this was his only resource; and as to the object, that was to request Senhor Nebias to furnish him with four contos (450*l.*) to purchase slaves in Rio de Janeiro, Senhor Bastos being a ladino slave-dealer, or a person employed by such people in this unfortunately legitimate trade.

From letters seized (I suppose since) it appears that Senhor Nebias did send Bastos four contos, and that he realized the proposed purchase.

Since this correspondence occurred, I have been assured from the source from whence the information proceeded that a person, whether captain or not of the American vessel "William Willson," did hand a packet of letters to José Carneiro Bastos for João Octavio Nebias, not Santos.

The town of Santos has unfortunately been sadly renowned in the history of Slave Trade, and I fear that there is a great deal of the old leaven still remaining in that city and thereabouts.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure 1 in No. 166.

Memorandum.

(Translation.)

THE captain of the North American brig "William Willson," which arrived here from Charleston on the 15th instant, brought a packet of letters for João Octavio dos Santos, in Santos, which letters he delivered to José Carneiro Bastos, who resides in the street of Senhor dos Passos, at No. 53, and who delivered the said letters to Antonio Pedro Carneiro Pereira da Cunha, commander of the steamer "Josephina," to deliver to said João Octavio, in Santos.

The "Josephina" left this port for Santos on the 16th instant, and it being very probable that the answers to those letters (which are supposed to be upon the subject of Slave Trade) will not come in the mail-bags to the post office, but privately in the care of the commander of the "Josephina," in the same manner

in which they were sent, to be placed in the hands of José de Carneiro Bastos, it appears to be a case of urgency that the latter's house should be searched immediately after the return of the steamer, in order to the seizure of any letters which may reveal the projects of the slave-traders.

Rio de Janeiro, July 22, 1856.

Inclosure 2 in No. 166.

Senhor D'Azambuja to Mr. Morgan.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, July 24, 1856.

I HAD the honour to receive yesterday the letter which you addressed to me on the 22nd instant, in the absence of Mr. Jerningham.

I immediately transmitted the said letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has already communicated with the Minister of Justice on the subject of which it treats.

In returning you thanks for the information you have furnished me with, I avail, &c.

(Signed)

JOAQUIM MARIA NASCENTES D'AZAMBUJA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 166.

Senhor Paranhos to Mr. Jerningham.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, July 29, 1856.

IN the absence of Mr. Jerningham, &c., Mr. John Morgan addressed a letter, on the 22nd instant, to the Chief Clerk of the Office for Foreign Affairs, to be brought to my knowledge, communicating that Her Britannic Majesty's Legation had received information that the Portuguese José Carneiro Bastos, residing in this city, had received from the hands of the captain of the North American brig named "William Willson," which arrived here from Charleston on the 15th, a correspondence addressed to João Octavio dos Santos, *alias* João Octavio Nebias, which was suspected to relate to some project of attempting to trade in Africans; that the said Bastos had delivered that correspondence to the commander of the steamer "Josephina," which left for Santos on the 16th, and that it was very probable that the answers to that correspondence would come by the intermedial agency of the same person, to be forwarded to a brother of Cunha's, the fitter-out of the "*Mary E. Smith*," in Boston, who was in Charleston when the "William Willson" left that port.

As soon as that letter was received, I apprised the Minister of Justice of its contents, and his Excellency having caused the said Bastos' house to be searched by the police, in order to ascertain the truth of that information, no signs whatever were discovered by the searchers of any attempt at slave-trading, as Mr. Jerningham will see from the copy of the report of the Chief of Police, which explains the fact of the delivery of the correspondence alluded to, to the commander of the steamer "Josephina," which gave rise to the suspicions which Mr. Morgan refers to.

As the circumstance of the delivery of the letters by the American captain to Bastos is the principal and most important object of Mr. Morgan's communication, it would be proper to know how, when, and in what place, they were delivered to him. It is this explanation that the Chief of Police wishes to obtain in order to prosecute his researches and investigations.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.

Inclosure 4 in No. 166.

The Chief of Police to the Minister of Justice.

(Translation.)

Most Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

*Police Office, Rio de Janeiro,
July 24, 1856.*

HAVING taken due note of the subject matter of the letter written by the English Consul to the Chief Clerk of the Foreign Office, communicating his having been informed that the Portuguese José Carneiro Bastos had received from the captain of the North American brig "William Willson," which arrived from Charleston on the 14th instant, a voluminous correspondence for João Octaviano dos Santos, in Santos, supposed to be relative to some project or attempt at trafficking in Africans; that the said Bastos had delivered that correspondence to the captain of the steamer "Josephina," which left for Santos on the 16th, and that he naturally would have received João Octavio's answer by the same steamer, which returned yesterday; I ordered a strict search to be made in the house of José Carneiro Bastos, but no paper whatever was found which had any reference to the object of the delation. I interrogated Bastos and the captain of the "William Willson," and from their depositions, of which copies are inclosed, your Excellency will see that the captain brought no letter for Bastos or João Octavio dos Santos, and that they are not even acquainted. It is true that Bastos delivered a letter to the commander of the "Josephina," addressed, not to João Octavio dos Santos, but to João Octavio Nebias; but he explains the reason for that delivery, and the object of it. He did deliver it to the captain, whom he met with, because the mail was already closed; and, as to the object of it, he therein requested him to furnish him with a certain amount for the purchase of slaves in this city, a purchase which he realised, Nebias having sent him four contos, as is ascertained from the letters seized, and of which copies are annexed, written by Nebias, and by Manoel Carneiro, a brother of José Carneiro.

As the principal and most important object of the Consul's communication is the circumstance of the delivery of the letters by the American captain to Bastos, it would be proper to find out how, when, and in what place, they were so delivered.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

JOSE CAETANO DE ANDRADE PINTO.

Inclosure 5 in No. 166.

Mr. Jerningham to Senhor Paranhos.

Excellent Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, July 31, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's private communication under date of the 29th of July, forwarding to me a copy of a note from the Chief of Police to his Excellency the Minister of Justice, respecting the information which was furnished by Her Majesty's Legation to the Imperial Foreign Office, with regard to a correspondence said to have been brought from Charleston, in the United States, by the captain of the North American brig "William Willson," and delivered by him to José Carneiro Bastos, who was reported to have handed it to the commander of the Santos steamer "Josephina," for transmission to João Octavio dos Santos.

From the investigations of the police, contained in the inclosure forwarded by your Excellency to me, it appears the American captain denies having brought any correspondence, but that Carneiro Bastos delivered a letter to the commander of the "Josephina," for a Senhor João Octavio Nebias, at Santos, the nature of which José Carneiro Bastos has explained after his own manner.

At present I know nothing more about the business, and consequently am unable to satisfy the Chief of Police as to where the captain of the American brig was said to have delivered the letter to José Carneiro Bastos.

The information that such a thing did occur was reported to Her Majesty's Legation, and as, according to mutual understanding, and your Excellency's wish that this Legation should furnish any suspicious indications in matters of Slave

Trade to the Imperial Government, this report, such as it came to us, was forwarded to your Excellency's Department, in order that the Brazilian authorities might be put upon their guard against attempts that may be contemplated to negotiate illegal Slave Trade transactions.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 167.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 8.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, August 12, 1856.

I BEG to have the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Vines, Her Majesty's Consul at Pará, together with inclosed reports of examination by the Brazilian authorities, respecting an American fore-and-aft schooner, which entered the port of Pará in the beginning of July last, called the "*Eliza Jane*," and which, from the suspicious nature of her cargo (empty casks), and a strong crew, nine of which were Portuguese, it was deemed necessary by the Brazilian authorities to cause an investigation to be made on board.

From the report of the persons charged to search the "*Eliza Jane*," it would appear that she put into Pará for the purpose of replenishing her provisions, having been on a whaling voyage; according to her register, she left Edgartown on the 22nd August, 1855, for whaling off the Falkland Islands, for which the implements on board seemed to indicate she was destined, but from the evidence extracted, it appears that no whales were found, which, it was alleged, accounted for the number of empty casks; the hold of the ship being nearly filled with them.

The examiners upon inspecting the log-book found it agree with the route marked out on the map; and the muster-roll was correct, twenty-one persons—twelve Americans, nine Portuguese, with the exception of three Portuguese who were not on the muster-roll, having been shipped at the Island das Flores, since the departure of the "*Eliza Jane*" from the United States.

Your Lordship will see that according to the words of the report, the examiners having discharged the casks from the ship, and having gone over her with a diligent search, they did not find any proofs pointed out by the Decree as evidences that she was engaged in the Slave Trade, not being able to take, as such, the casks that formed all the cargo of the vessel, and would be beyond the limits of the Decree.

The "*Eliza Jane*" appears then to have been disembargoed, and cleared out at the Pará custom-house for Edgartown; but Mr. Vines states, that the master, Leander West, stated that it was his intention to proceed in a southerly direction, and resume his search for whales.

The Rio newspapers alluded to this business, but I see to-day in one of them a short paragraph stating, "that a person who is well informed on the matter, assured us that from the investigations which took place on board the North American schooner '*Eliza Jane*,' has resulted the conviction, that she was not employed in the African traffic, but was a *bonâ fide* whaler."

Probably by the next packet from the north, something more may be ascertained concerning the "*Eliza Jane*;" in the meantime I shall beg the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs to cause vigilance to be exercised in case she calls at the other ports in Brazil, and changes her occupation by endeavouring to ship such necessaries as might enable her to undertake a slave excursion.

This vessel shipped, before leaving Pará, 1,800 lbs. of biscuit, 10 jars of molasses, 2 arrobas of coffee, 24 pumpkins, and 3,000 pieces of firewood.

In 1853, a vessel named the "*Sem Igual*," informed against by one of her crew, a British subject, and employed upon a similar whaling excursion, being about this coast for a long time, and as she was about to leave St. Catherine's under suspicious circumstances (one of Her Majesty's cruisers being outside at sea to intercept and examine her), she was, before leaving the port, embargoed by the Brazilian authorities, and sent up to Rio de Janeiro to the Court of the Auditor of Marine.

I will do my best to cause this matter to be further investigated.

The suspicious vessels seen off Rio das Contas, Bahia, and off the coast of Paraíba do Norte, as mentioned in my despatch of the 11th ultimo,* have never been as yet satisfactorily accounted for.

Inclosure 1 in No. 167.

Consul Vines to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Pará, July 17, 1856.

I BEG leave to transmit to you the inclosed copies, with translations of papers, which, on my application, were sent to me by the President of this Province, Senhor Henrique de Beaurepaire Rohan; they contain a report of the inquiries instituted by the police authorities of this city, relating to the United States' vessel "*Eliza Jane*," which recently visited this port, under circumstances calculated to give rise to suspicions that she had been fitted out for Slave Trade.

The "*Eliza Jane*," which is a fore-and-aft schooner, without topsails, cleared the custom-house of this city for Edgartown, on the 14th instant, and sailed hence yesterday, but the master of the vessel stated it was his intention to sail in a southerly direction, and resume his search for whales.

You will observe that the authorities express themselves, in the inclosed documents, satisfied with the result of their investigations; nevertheless, I deem it advisable to furnish you with all the information I have been able to obtain in reference to the above-named vessel, that you may act in accordance with any opinion you may form, as to whether the circumstances, as far as they are known, justify the suspicion that the "*Eliza Jane*" has been fitted out to engage in Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL VINES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 167.

*Report of the Examinations on the American fore-and-aft Schooner (Hiate)
"Eliza Jane."*

(Translation.)

ON the 14th day of the month of July, in the year of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ 1856, in this city of St. Mary of Belem, capital of the Province of Grand Pará, in the Police Office, present the Chief of Police, Dr. John Baptista Gonçalves Campos, where I, the temporary Notary Public in the office of the before-named, came, and there he ordered me to report this case, that having made the necessary investigations about the American fore-and-aft schooner "*Eliza Jane*," entered into the port of this city, on the 4th of July, present month, besides other points, of which I already gave an account to the most excellent President of the Province, I have, by order of the said high authority, and in the order numerically marked, examined the following, which I collected from his informations and examinations to present to his Excellency, namely:

1st. That the said fore-and-aft schooner is of the burden of 174 tons (Brazilian measure); that it has 104 spans of length from stem to stern, and $27\frac{5}{16}$ in the hatchways, and $14\frac{2}{10}$ depth of hold, according to the scales and calculations of the stereometre of the custom-house.

2ndly. That the proprietors of the said vessel are, Thomas Bradley, David P. West, Leander West, and Stephen Dillingham, of Falmouth, in the State of Massachusetts, and George Hall, of Savannah; it has no consignee in this city, which port it entered as one of call to replenish its provisions.

3rdly. That Edgartown is the port of its registry, from which it sailed the 22nd of August, 1855, for the Falkland Islands, for the whale fishery.

4thly. That the name of the captain is Leander West, one of the above named proprietors, and a citizen of the United States.

5thly. That the mate's name is Edy C. Luce, which appears likewise on the muster-roll of the vessel.

6thly. That its cargo is empty casks, excepting two, with fish-oil, they not having met any whales.

7thly. Besides services obtained from the Consul of the United States, it only appears that he negotiated a loan of money from Captain James Fairfield, of the American brig-schooner "Henrico," to purchase provisions, &c., for the port expenses; he embarked of provisions 1,800 lbs. of biscuit, 10 jars of molasses, 2 arrobas of coffee, 24 pumpkins, and 3,000 pieces of firewood.

8thly. That its destination was the same port of registry whence it comes, Edgartown, having cleared the custom-house to-day, July 14.

The muster-roll of the crew is as follows :

1. Edy C. Luce, First Mate.
2. William Joffers, Second Mate.
3. Charles Anthony, Sailor.
4. Thomas Pring, ditto.
5. Michael Berran, ditto.
6. William Johnson, ditto.
7. William Norris, ditto.
8. John Gronies, ditto.
9. Charles Conrady, ditto.
10. Thomas Burrell, ditto.
11. William Lynch, Steward.
12. Francis Kurbaugh, Sailor and Cook.
13. Frank Sylvia, Sailor.
14. Manoel Perry, ditto.
15. John Perry, ditto.
16. Joseph Anton, ditto.

This muster-roll is dated to-day, and signed by the Consul of the United States, Samuel G. Pond.

And that all may be known, the Doctor, Chief of the Police, ordered this report to be drawn up, which goes to him signed and registered.

I, Marcellino Marques de Lima, acting Public Notary, who wrote this.

(Signed) JOHN BAPTISTA GONCALVES CAMPOS.

As above.

(Signed) JOAQUIM JOSE DA SILVA,
Secretary to the Government.

Inclosure 3 in No. 167.

Report.

(Translation.)

REPORT of the examinations officially made on the American fore-and-aft schooner ("hiate") "*Eliza Jane*," A.D. 1856, the 6th day of July of said year, in my archives I find the report of the examinations as follows, to make known which I draw up the present report : I, M. de Lima, Notary Public, who wrote it.

Report of Examination.

A.D. 1856, July 6, in the anchorage-ground of this city, met on board the American vessel "*Eliza Jane*," the Chief of Police, Dr. John Baptista Gonçalves Campos, with me, the Notary Public to the above-named; the Captain-Lieutenant Gabriel Ferreira da Cruz, Commander of the brig of war "*Calliope*;" the Second Lieutenant, Desiderio Celestino de Castro; the first tide-waiter of the custom-house, José Joaquim da Gama and Silva; the under tide-waiters, Christovão Antonio Cordeiro, and Antonio Bernado de Souza; as well as the citizen of the United States Samuel G. Pond, in charge of the Consulate of his nation; the said Leander West, captain of the said vessel, and more persons of her crew

when the Chief of Police declared, it being said that this vessel, coming from Edgartown, had, on the 4th day of the present month, entered the port of this city as a port of call to replenish water and provisions, but without a manifest; that it being said the before-named captain brought all his casks empty, not having met whales; that being a numerous crew, and belonging to different nations (the greater part Portuguese); that it being said the deck of the vessel was not caulked; all this had given rise to suspicions of her being engaged in the Traffic of Africans, and consequently, by the terms of the Decree No. 708 of October 14, 1850, he was obliged to proceed to examine if the facts named were real, and if there existed legal indications according to Articles 32 and 33 of the same Decree.

To commence the above-named examination the Doctor, Chief of Police, named as Examiners the before-named officers of the fleet, Cruz and Castro, and for interpreter of the English language, the citizen José Pereira Dias.

The said Examiners and interpreter swore on the Holy Evangelists to well and faithfully fulfil their tasks, truly declaring what they discover and may meet, and what, in their consciences, they understand.

And he exhorted them, the Examiners, that they should proceed to the search of all the vessel, having in view the Articles 32 and 33 referred to, which he read to them from the above-quoted Decree.

The tide-waiter then immediately broke the seals, and opened the hatches, and began the examinations, during which, and at the end, the Examiners declared as follows:—

1. That they found the hold of the ship almost entirely filled with casks, and without room for anything else.

2. That they had the greater part of these casks discharged (placing them in a lighter). That they found there were 104 casks (between casks and half-casks), including staves.

3. That some of these casks had inscriptions, showing they had been used for provisions; and that they found several having still within them some remains of provisions.

4. That the casks, being for the most part empty, could be used to keep liquids in. They did not, certainly, give indications of having served for this purpose, and in that agreed with the captain's declaration that they had not found whales.

5. That they had, besides, twenty barrels with meat, and two with biscuit, weighing about 600 lbs.

6. That some of these casks contained salt water, for ballast.

7. That the ship is 127 tons, American measure.

8. That the muster-roll, including the captain, contains twenty-one persons, twelve being Americans, and nine Portuguese, from the Azores.

9. That, according to the different questions put to several persons of the crew, they gather that three of the Portuguese, that are not on the muster-roll, were taken in from the Island of Das Flores in the course of the voyage, and since the vessel had sailed from the port of its departure in the United States.

10. That on the deck were constructed two stoves of tiles, with pans, and a cooler of copper, fit for making fish oil.

11. That in the proper places in the vessel were found all the preparations for whale-fishing, as harpoons, pikes, chains to intercept, line and implements for hanging up.

12. That there were also four whale-boats, three in good repair, and one damaged.

13. That they found pieces of the skin of the sea-wolf covering the oars and the rowlocks in the right places.

14. That, besides four muskets armed with bayonets, there was one more, intended for firing on the whales in the act of harpooning them.

15. That the deck of the vessel was caulked, as others are.

16. That at first sight it might appear that the deck was not caulked. That there is a division between the two masts to preserve the deck from damage by cutting up of the whales.

17. That, examining the log-book of the vessel, they found it agree with the route marked on the map, and with the evidences of the crew that they, as well as the Chief of Police, by interpretation, had collected from the crew, interrogated separately, and variously, and together.

18. That these replies from them were always given without hesitation, without change of countenance, and unmoved.

19. That, having discharged the casks from the ship, and having gone over her, I say, with a diligent search, they did not find any proofs pointed out by the Decree as evidences that she was engaged in the Traffic of Africans; not being able to take as such the casks that formed all the cargo of the vessel, and would be beyond the limits of the Decree.

That, finally, the above report is all the Examiners found to declare in their search, and having nothing more, they consider as concluded this ordered examination, and, from the whole, formed the present statement, and which I go to write and register by the Judge, and signed by the same Examiners, Interpreter, Consul, tide-waiter of the custom-house, and witnesses, with me, the Notary Public, M. Marques de Lima, which I made and wrote; all of which I testify.

I declare in time, on the first page, at the twentieth line, there will be found an interlineation of the words "consciences and changed," which ought to be understood.

I declare it, Marques de Lima.

Police Office, Pará, 1856.

(Signed)

JOHN B. G. CAMPOS.

GABRIEL FERREIRA DA CRUZ.

DESIDERIO C. DE CASTRO, Jun.

S. G. POND, *United States' Consul*, ad interim.

J. J. DA GAMA SILVA, *Guarda Mór.*

JOSE PEREIRA DIAS.

CHRISTAVAO ANTONIO CORDEIRO.

ANTONIO BERNADO DE SOUZA.

MARCELLINO MARQUES DE LIMA.

As above.

(Signed)

JOAQUIM JOSE DA SILVA,

Secretary to the Government.

No. 168.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 8.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, August 12, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 30th June,* forwarding to me, with inclosures, copy of a letter which had been received at the Foreign Office from the Secretary of the Recife and San Francisco Railway, containing the answer of the Board of Directors to the charge that the contractors who have engaged to construct the works of the line intended to employ slave-labour, I beg to say that last month I wrote to Mr. Cowper, in obedience to the instructions conveyed in your Lordship's despatch of the 6th June, in order to inquire if that reported intention was still persisted in, but I have not as yet received an answer respecting it. I have, therefore, in consequence, delayed communicating to the Brazilian Government upon this matter.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 169.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 8.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, August 12, 1856.

FOUR Africans arrived last month in a French vessel at Bahia, as free men, and making part of the crew.

The fact, upon being discovered by or reported to the authorities there, was explained thus: that the captain, not being able to complete his crew on the coast of Africa, shipped four free Bozal blacks, Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos having nothing to oppose to such shipment.

Whether this is correct I know not; but that these Africans arrived at Bahia is quite certain, and the Brazilian authorities have not permitted them to land, having caused the master of the vessel to give security not to allow them to do so, and I believe, also, to take them back to their own country.

The other day M. de St. Georges, the French Minister, read me a note which he had received from the French Consul at Bahia, in which the obligation of giving bond in this case, and whenever any French vessel cleared out from that port for the coast of Africa, was animadverted upon as placing obstacles in the way of commerce.

Respecting this exaction of a bond when foreign vessels proceeded from hence to the coast of Africa, I told M. de St. Georges that it was a Brazilian regulation, with which it appeared to me most proper to comply, and that if such a requirement should be made with regard to any British ship about to clear out from Brazil for the coast, I should be the first to request that such security should be enforced. However, I told his Excellency that I then did not quite understand why a bond should be exacted of his countryman because he had four Bozals on board who were stated to be *bond fide* freemen.

Since my conversation with M. de St. Georges, who has had some talk on this subject with Senhor Paranhos, I have learnt from the latter gentleman that the preventive measure which has been adopted at Bahia relative to these four free Africans, is justified by the law of this Empire, which permits no Bozal black, be he free or bondman, to disembark on Brazilian soil.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 170.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 8.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, August 14, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of June 30, in which is inclosed, for my information, copy of a memorandum with two inclosures, which had been placed in your Lordship's hands by the Brazilian Minister, Senhor Carvalho Moreira, and likewise copy of the answer which your Lordship returned relative to the representation which Senhor Carvalho Moreira was instructed to make to Her Majesty's Government with regard to the note which was addressed by me to Senhor Paranhos on the 7th of last March, in conformity with the orders contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 9th of January; I beg to state that I totally repudiate what Senhor Carvalho Moreira endeavours to establish, namely, that Her Majesty's Government were not informed of the circumstances respecting the capture of the Africans at Serinhaem by this Legation, and I have only to refer to my despatch of November 12, 1855,* with inclosures, in which I gave a whole account of it, and distinctly stated that 162 Bozal Africans had been captured by the Brazilians, and that orders had been issued by the President of Pernambuco to cause the pilot-boat and the said Africans to be brought from the place of capture to Pernambuco.

Not one single month has elapsed since November that I have not addressed your Lordship on this affair: as my despatches of December 14, January 14, February 12, March 14, April 12, and May 12, all can prove; and as I was determined that such a notion should not prevail here, I took all these despatches to Senhor Paranhos and read him a good part of my despatch of November 12. His Excellency listened to it and saw that I plainly stated the number of Africans, 162, which had been captured by the Brazilians and were ordered to be conveyed to Pernambuco; and that I even then also mentioned Colonel Drummond as the captor, and likewise the suspicion that some had been previously stolen before that event.

The shortness of the time left before the departure of the mail prevents me from dissecting Senhor Carvalho Moreira's memorandum.

However, Senhor Paranhos is now convinced that I reported upon the Serinhaem capture, and he spontaneously exclaimed after reading to him my despatch of November 12, "Oui, j'ai toujours cru que vous l'avez fait."

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 118.

Senhor Paranhos did not seem much inclined to discuss the Memorandum of M. Moreira, which, I told him, appeared to me not correct in some respects. His Excellency, however, said that Senhor Carvalho Moreira would be instructed to answer your Lordship's Memorandum.

Senhor Paranhos then asked me why the Prime Minister was averse so to Brazilians and Brazil, and that he never would allow them "d'avoir raison."

I replied that I believed that such was not the case; that on the matter of Slave Trade his Lordship's opinions were pretty well known; but that if Brazil proceeded to extinguish the Slave Trade entirely, I was convinced his Lordship would be ready to be on the best of terms with this country, and do anything that might tend to its prosperity.

Her Majesty's Consul writes from Pernambuco that everything relating to the Serinhaem affairs has come to a dead stop; that the Drummonds are still in prison untried; the twenty-nine remaining blacks in slavery have not as yet been found (one, however, I see by the papers, has been discovered by the new President); and an Irishman named Donelly has been interrogated without effect; and he supposes the Provincial Government are waiting orders from Rio de Janeiro.

I have had several conversations with Senhor Paranhos upon these trials, and have greatly stood up for Colonel Drummond, and stated to his Excellency that, having arrested this person, who was the chief captor of the pilot-boat, merely because he let the captain of the slaver escape, and did not perform all his duty, that such conduct, especially if Colonel Drummond was condemned, would expose the Imperial Government to very unpleasant remarks.

I beg to annex a translation of the Minister of Justice's speech delivered on the 14th of July, in the Chamber of Deputies, on the Serinhaem trials. Dr. José Bento, late President of Pernambuco, has also made his defence in the Chambers.

Senhor Paranhos still maintains that Dr. José Bento acted properly.

Inclosure in No. 170.

Extract from a Speech delivered on the 14th of July, 1856, in the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies, by the Minister of Justice.

(Translation.)

THE noble Deputy for the Province of Pernambuco, with his usual energetic and bold manner of discussion, has raised up a question relative to the affairs of Serinhaem; I allude to the disembarkation of Africans which took place there. The noble Deputy sees a series of mysteries connected with those affairs which, for the honour of the Government, ought to be unveiled. Happily, Mr. President, the noble Deputy was followed by the ex-President of that province, who placed that question in its proper light, in bringing to your knowledge all the circumstances, even the most recondite, all the official correspondence, even the most private. Nothing, therefore, remains for me to elucidate in this respect.

I must, however, tell the noble Deputy that I do not see any of the mysteries which he does. According to the noble Deputy it is a mysterious circumstance that the Government should have sent to eulogize Colonel Menezes, and that Colonel Menezes should now be imprisoned. Here, Sirs, there is no mystery; when the Government sent to praise Colonel Menezes, they only knew the fact of the glorious seizure of the Africans; they subsequently received information, which was duly ascertained to be correct, that Colonel Menezes had had the captain of the pilot-boat in his own house, that he did not arrest him, and allowed him to depart in peace, and to take the vessel's papers from on board, the documents of the crime committed; that he did not go to the spot for the effective seizure of the pilot-boat until 2 o'clock of the following day; that he did not adopt the necessary measures for the safe custody of the unfortunate Africans; inasmuch as when the captain of the detachment arrived on the spot, they were in a state of abandonment; what was to be done? The glory of the seizure was demoralized and destroyed by the purloining of 47 Africans; it became then the duty of the Government to order Colonel Menezes to be made accountable, because the Government are not only contented

with the seizure of the Africans, but further wish to punish severely those who commit the crime of slave-trading; it was not in the power of an agent of the Government, for any reason whatever, to set at liberty, to let go with impunity and harmless, the principal criminal, the captain of the slaver.

Neither is it mysterious that the son of Colonel Menezes, whom the police had indicated as being a criminal, should have been afterwards acquitted. The Chamber knows that the proofs which are sufficient for an indictment are not enough for a condemnation.

I abstain from pronouncing a judgment respecting the sentence which has been published by the press: I will, however, say to the Chamber that I have great confidence in the present Chief of Police, who concluded that investigation.

I shall not add anything more upon this subject, because it appertains to justice and the tribunals to decide it.

Sirs, the question of the cessation of the Traffic is one of life and death to the Government, who will not compound with it. It is a debt of honour which they owe to the country, to the civilized world, and they will fully satisfy it, as they will not rest until they place before the bar of the tribunals all those who are connected with the introduction and abduction of Africans at Serinhaena, be they whom they may.

Further, Sirs, it appears to me that there is no mystery in the fact that, whilst the President was ordering the imprisonment of Colonel Menezes, that Colonel was being praised by the English Government; because, Sirs, the English Government may have been led into error, as the Brazilian Government were, from being dazzled by the 'glory of the capture before they came to be informed of the abduction and of its circumstances.

As soon as I received information of the praise bestowed by the English Consul on Colonel Menezes, I protested against it in an official note which I addressed on the 11th of April last, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, because, in truth, the sanction which the Government have a right to exercise over the acts of their employés was thus evidently nullified, if they could be eulogized by a foreign Government for the very acts of which they were being censured by the Government of the country.

No. 171.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 8, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 11th of July last,* I inclose to you, herewith, a copy of the general instructions for the Coast-Guard of the United Kingdom, and I have to instruct you to take an opportunity of acquainting Senhor Paranhos that you are in possession of these regulations, and that they are at his Excellency's disposal in the event of the Brazilian Government having it in contemplation to organize a Coast-Guard Service with the view to prevent the importation of slaves into Brazil.

You will add that Her Majesty's Government will be happy to afford any further information that may be required by the Brazilian Government, either through you, or through the Brazilian Minister at this Court.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 172.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 22, 1856.

WITH reference to former correspondence respecting the liberated Africans returning from Brazil, who were landed against their will at Whydah and Aghwey, I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch which

* No. 154.

I have received from Mr. Campbell, &c.,* stating that there is no longer any doubt as to the slaughter of the passengers landed from the "General Rego," and calling attention to the fact that the supercargoes of Portuguese vessels dispose of their passenger-fittings at places where they can be used in slave-vessels.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 173.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 6, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 10th of August, I have to inform you that I approve the letters which you addressed to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 29th June and 27th July, respecting the "*Emilia*" and other vessels suspected of being intended for the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 174.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 11.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, September 11, 1856.

I BEG now to have the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a note from Senhor Paranhos, in answer to a memorandum which I presented to him in June last on Slave Trade matters, in which his Excellency informs me that the Chief of Police of the Province of Paraná having proceeded to Guaratiba, had ascertained that the rumour of a disembarkation of Africans having been effected was perfectly groundless.

His Excellency also states that measures have been taken to defeat an attempt on the part of the brig "*Pensamento*," in case she should direct her course to any of the ports of this Empire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 174.

Senhor Paranhos to Mr. Jerningham.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, August 26, 1856.

ACCORDING to the memorandum which your Excellency had the goodness to give me on the 21st of June last, you had received upon that date information of the following facts:—

1. Of a disembarkation of 180 Africans in Guaratuba.
2. The departure of the brig "*Pensamento*," from Teneriffe for Benguella, on the 2nd of May, having on board a brother of Francisco Riverosa.
3. Preparations for a disembarkation of Africans on the Ilha das Moças, near Ilha Grande.

Having brought this memorandum to the knowledge of the Minister of Justice, his Excellency informed me on the 26th of June, that he called upon the Presidents of the respective Provinces for information touching the first and third points, and recommended vigilance to those of the maritime provinces respecting the second.

To this information the said Minister added, in a despatch of the 11th instant, that the Chief of Police of the Province of Paraná having proceeded to Guaratuba, had ascertained that the report of the disembarkation of Africans having been effected there was entirely groundless.

The suspicion, therefore, of Africans having been landed at Guaratuba having vanished, and the necessary measures having been taken relative to the brig "*Pensamento*," in case she should direct her course to any port of the Empire, the fact of the preparations which are said to be made for a disembarkation on the Ilha das Moças, is the only one depending upon further information.

I shall hasten to transmit to your Excellency any elucidations which may be furnished to me by the Minister of Justice, not hesitating at once to assure you that said report is unfounded.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.

No. 175.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 11.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, September 11, 1856.

I BEG to have the honour to forward to your Lordship translation of a note from Senhor Paranhos, under date of September 5, in answer to a communication of mine of the 27th of February last, in which his Excellency states that, after a most scrupulous investigation, it has been ascertained that the rumour of the disembarkation of 1,400 Africans in the River Mucury, of which Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia had informed Her Majesty's Legation, was not correct.

Regarding the report of the commander of the Brazilian war-steamer "*Don Pedro II*," alluded to in his Excellency's note, as to the Rio Mucury not offering facilities for a disembarkation, I fear it is not possible to coincide with that officer, when one reflects that steam intercourse takes place between Rio de Janeiro and that river, and although a smaller steam-boat ascends it to a considerable distance from somewhere near the mouth, to which the larger Rio vessels repair, yet the bar cannot be so bad but that a slaver of light draught might enter; and from the fact of the Mucury being now the shortest line to Minas Novas, to which district from Santa Clara the Ottoni Company have cut a "*picada*," it would seem natural that this would be a convenient road for sending Africans up into the country without difficulty, or the danger of incurring observation. At the commencement of this year I heard such was the project of some slave-dealers, but that Senhor Ottoni, the enterprising chief of the Mucury Company, would not listen to such suggestions.

As I have not heard Mr. Morgan's rumour confirmed, I have no grounds for disbelieving the statements contained in Senhor Paranhos' note.

The number of Ladino blacks which have been imported into Rio from the northern ports, make me apprehensive either that something wrong has occurred somewhere, or that it will soon be the case; for how can the northern provinces, where negroes are most required, afford to supply the Rio and St. Paul's markets, when they themselves, decimated by cholera, stand more in need of those kind of labourers for sugar plantations under a hotter sun than in these provinces, where coffee and Indian corn, &c., requiring infinitely less toil, are chiefly cultivated.

A Brazilian gentleman, to whom I frankly communicated my suspicions, told me that he did not think at present Africans were imported into the northern provinces, but that the planters there, poorer than those in the southern ones, were compelled by necessity and debts to sell their slaves, which were greedily bought up at Rio de Janeiro and St. Paul's, where they fetch at present enormous prices. He also assured me that later on, if colonists were not imported into the southern provinces in a sufficient quantity, so as to force the black population up to the north, there would be great danger of the northern planters, for the sake of hands, embarking in contraband speculations.

One thing, however, is certain: the black population during the last year have suffered severely, and the prices paid here for Ladino slaves are enormous; those on the coast of Africa are excessively small. The people here have no great liking for Portuguese or Island-men; they prefer Creole blacks, and, if the truth were known, they would prefer Africans to Creoles. This, I am convinced,

is the private feeling of most people, particularly those who are engaged in agriculture, whatever may be their ideas upon the heinousness of Slave Trade.

The Emperor, however, is decidedly an enemy to Slave Trade: and if he directs his great influence in the right quarter, he may keep it down; but to extinguish it completely, one of the best authorities on such a point, Senhor Euzebio, formerly Minister of Justice, said that it would take ten years.

I was told this evening that information had arrived by the "Paquete de Loanda," a vessel carrying on legal trade between Rio and Africa, that two North American vessels at Ambriz had taken on board slaves, and were destined for Havana. The names were promised me, but as yet I have not got them to transmit to your Lordship.

Inclosure in No. 175.

Senhor Paranhos to Mr. Jerningham.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, September 5, 1856.

IN answer to the note which, on the 27th of February of the present year, was addressed to me by Mr. W. S. Jerningham, &c., in reply to mine of the 22nd of the same month, I have the honour to acquaint him that, having brought the same to the knowledge of the Minister of Justice on the 1st of March last, his Excellency, in a despatch of the 2nd instant, informed me that, having issued positive orders to the Presidents of the Province of Bahia and Espirito Santo to send and investigate, with the most severe scrupulousness, into the report given to Mr. Jerningham by the English Consul at Bahia, of the disembarkation of 1,400 Africans in the River Mucury, it is now known, from the reports officially rendered by those two Delegates of the Imperial Government, by the minute investigations conducted by the authorities of both provinces, and from what the commander of the war-steamer "Pedro II" asserts, that said report is groundless, because no disembarkation took place, nor could any be effected, the place not affording facilities for that purpose.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.

No. 176.

Mr. Jerningham to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 11.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, September 13, 1856.

I BEG to have the honour to forward to your Lordship copy of a communication which I have forwarded to Senhor Paranhos on Slave Trade matters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

Inclosure in No. 176.

Mr. Jerningham to Senhor Paranhos.

Excellent Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, August 30, 1856.

IT has been communicated to me that, from the present time up to the month of December, one or two vessels with Africans might endeavour to disembark their cargoes somewhere upon the coasts of St. Paul's and Paraná, between Ubatuba and Paranaguá; and I consequently hasten to forward this intelligence to the Imperial Government, in order that they may be upon their guard against any such unlawful attempts.

It has also been reported that 500 shirts, 500 hats, 500 cotton trowsers (striped), 500 women's dresses, and 500 handkerchiefs, have been already dispatched from hence in a small vessel plying between Rio de Janeiro and Caraguatuba and St. Sebastião; from which it might be inferred that these

articles are probably intended for the use of the new blacks upon their arrival on the coast of Brazil.

It is further stated, that the knowledge of this alleged premeditated transaction has already reached the ears of the Municipal Judge of St. Sebastião.

Thinking that the information in question might be useful to the Imperial Government, I have considered it my duty to impart it to your Excellency in the state that it has been confided to me, hoping that, if it should prove to be correct, the Imperial Government will be able, by the adoption of efficient and successful means, to defeat any sinister machinations that may be contemplated in the above-mentioned localities.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) WM. STAFFORD JERNINGHAM.

No. 177.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 31, 1856.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 13th ultimo, and I have to inform you that I approve of the communication on Slave Trade matters made by you to Senhor Paranhos, of which a copy is therein inclosed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 178.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir, *Foreign Office, November 8, 1856.*

WITH reference to my despatch to Mr. Jerningham of the 6th June last, inclosing a copy of a letter which, by my direction, had been addressed to the Directors of the Recife and São Francisco Railway Company respecting the reported intention of the contractors to employ slave labour in the construction of the works of that railway, I now inclose, for your information, a copy of a further letter upon the same subject which I have caused to be addressed to the Directors of the Company in question.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 179.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, November 9, 1856.*

I TRANSMIT herewith a copy of a despatch which has been communicated to me by Senhor Moreira, containing the reply of Senhor Paranhos to the observations which, in my despatch of the 28th of April last, I instructed Mr. Jerningham to address to the Brazilian Minister, explaining the grounds of the remonstrance which Her Majesty's Government addressed to that of Brazil, in January last, with regard to the conduct of the Brazilian authorities in the matter of the vessel which brought a cargo of Africans to the River Serinhaem, in October 1855.

In my despatch above-mentioned, I observed to Mr. Jerningham that Her Majesty's Government perceived some evidence of a change in the course of opposition to the Slave Trade which had been pursued in Brazil for three years previous to October 1855; and I stated that Her Majesty's Government had come to this conclusion on observing the want of vigour on the part of the President of Pernambuco in the affair of Serinhaem.

* Inclosure 1 in No. 279.

The reasons alleged by Senhor Paranhos in defence of the President of Pernambuco, are as follows :

1st. That no one imagined the possibility of an attempt being made to land slaves at Serinhaem ;

2ndly. That so soon as the President received positive information that some of the slaves had been carried off, he ordered every effort to be made to recover the stolen Africans, and also to arrest and to bring to justice the captain and crew of the vessel, and the other guilty parties.

The remaining portion of Senhor Paranhos' exculpation of the President consists solely of statements relating to the conduct of Colonel Vasconcellos Drummond, who, it appears, was a landed proprietor in the neighbourhood of the Serinhaem, and on learning what was the nature of the cargo which had arrived there, resumed the office of Delegate of Police, which he had held in 1849, and proceeded to rescue and deliver to the Brazilian authorities 162 negroes. Senhor Paranhos says, that although Colonel Drummond seemed at first to have acted in the business with good faith, yet it appeared afterwards that 10 of the Africans had been previously stolen from the vessel by Colonel Drummond's own son, and the Colonel is accused of having wilfully allowed the captain of the slave to escape, and of having resorted to fraud and evasion for the purpose of screening his son, and of concealing his own suspicious intrigues in this affair ; and Senhor Paranhos states that for these reasons the Imperial Government ordered that Colonel Drummond should be dismissed from his office of Delegate of Police.

I have to instruct you to observe to Senhor Paranhos that it cannot be maintained that the attempt to land slaves at Serinhaem took the Brazilian authorities by surprise, because, as early as the 5th of July, 1855, instructions were publicly issued by the President of the Province, directing the police authorities of Serinhaem and Rio Formoso to be vigilant, as the Government had received information of an intended landing of slaves at or near the mouth of the River Serinhaem.

You will say that Her Majesty's Government are at a loss to find in his Excellency's despatch to M. Moreira, of the 13th of June, any satisfactory evidence of vigorous conduct on the part of the President of Pernambuco, but they find therein ample confirmation of the alleged fact that the President directed his endeavours principally to the implication of the two Messrs. Drummond in the Serinhaem affair, and that he neglected to use due diligence in order to arrest Colonel de Barros, who was the consignee of the slave-vessel, and as such the chief delinquent.

You will remark that this person has not yet been brought to trial. And with regard to the observation of Senhor Paranhos that inasmuch as the 47 negroes who were stolen from the slave-vessel passed into the hands of persons who were not the parties concerned in the adventure in question, those parties derived no advantage from that adventure, and, consequently, that Her Majesty's Government were not borne out in representing that the affair at Serinhaem would afford encouragement to the slave-dealers ; you will state to his Excellency that the representation in my despatch to Mr. Jerningham, did not relate merely to the slave-dealers concerned in the vessel which came to the Serinhaem, but that I observed that the want of vigour on the part of the President of Pernambuco, and the indifference with which that remissness had been viewed by the Imperial Government, indicated a change of policy that must serve as an encouragement to slave-traders in general.

In the concluding portion of Senhor Paranhos' despatch he instructs M. Moreira to complain that after Colonel Drummond, the Delegate of Police, had resigned his office, and after the Government had given orders that he should be held responsible, Mr. Cowper, Her Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco, expressed to Colonel Drummond, in the name of the British Government, their approval and acknowledgments of his conduct in the affair of Serinhaem : and Senhor Paranhos goes on to state that inasmuch as Mr. Cowper has been the cause of all the misunderstandings which have arisen respecting this affair, the voluntary withdrawal of that officer would be the least that the British Government could do, in order to neutralise the effect of acts which have so deeply afflicted the Brazilian Government, and have excited the resentment of the Brazilian nation.

You will state to Senhor Paranhos, in answer to this suggestion, that the

notion of offering the acknowledgments of the British Government to Colonel Drummond, originated with Her Majesty's Government and not with Consul Cowper; and when it is borne in mind how lamentably the late President of Pernambuco neglected his duty in not immediately arresting Colonel Barros, the principal offender in this criminal attempt to import African slaves into Brazil, and chose rather to direct the action of the laws against the Messrs. Drummond, one of whom already stands acquitted of the charge brought against him, and the other probably owes his imprisonment merely to a sentiment of personal resentment, it is a perversion of the real facts of the case to call Mr. Cowper the prime mover and author of the scandal which has attended this affair: that scandal has been caused not by the representations of Her Majesty's Government, but by the apparent impunity which has hitherto attended the real originators of a criminal attempt to land slaves in Brazil.

You will therefore state that the conduct of Mr. Cowper has merited the approbation of Her Majesty's Government, and that the suggestion of Senhor Paranhos that he should be removed from his post cannot be entertained.

You will acquaint Senhor Paranhos that Her Majesty's Government are concerned to think that the animosity displayed against Mr. Cowper, who has done his duty in a manner that must be approved by all persons who sincerely desire to check the revival of the Slave Trade in Brazil, is a corroboration of the opinion expressed by Her Majesty's Government that the course pursued by the Brazilian Government in the Serinhaem affair would serve as an encouragement to slave-dealers; and you will request that the Imperial exequatur recognising Mr. Cowper's new Commission may be forthwith issued.

Inclosure 1 in No. 179.

Senhor Moreira to the Earl of Clarendon.

My Lord,

9, Cavendish Square, ce 4 Août, 1856.

J'AI l'honneur de transmettre à votre Excellence une copie de la dépêche de M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères du Brésil, datée du 13 Juin dernier, dont j'ai eu déjà l'opportunité de vous donner connaissance dans notre entretien du 1 courant.

Je saisis, &c.
(Signé) C. MOREIRA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 179.

Senhor Paranhos to Senhor Moreira.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, June 13, 1856.

MR. JERNINGHAM, on the 5th instant, communicated to me a despatch from Lord Clarendon, dated the 28th April last, and afterwards sent me the inclosed extract, accompanied by a private letter.

Although that despatch appears to have been written with the intention of softening the disagreeable impression which the Imperial Government must receive from the proceeding of the British Government, manifested in the threat held out to us of executing the Bill of 1845, nevertheless it is affected by the same errors, and by the false or incorrect information which gave rise to that unjustifiable menace.

After so many explanations given relative to the occurrences which took place at Serinhaem, after so many endeavours made to apprehend and liberate the few slaves taken away from the vessel which brought them, and to prosecute and punish the persons guilty of taking them away, it is still asserted in that despatch—1st, that some evidence was perceived of a change in the course of opposition to the Slave Trade which had been pursued in Brazil for three years previous to October 1855; and 2ndly, that there was a want of vigour on the part of the President of Pernambuco, and that the indifference with which that conduct of its agent had been viewed by the Imperial Government indicated a change of policy which must serve as an encouragement to slave-traders.

Your Excellency, then, making use of the information with which I have

furnished you relative to the affair of Serinhaem, will endeavour to remove the false prepossessions which gave rise to the despatch of Lord Clarendon.

With this object, your Excellency will ask for a particular interview, and after having proved that the Imperial Government follows, and has constantly followed, in respect to the Traffic, the same policy which was begun in 1850, will observe that the repeated steps ordered to be taken by the Imperial Government for the complete ascertainment and punishment of the act done at Serinhaem, show that the accusation of indifference made by the British Government is gratuitously offensive, and merely proves the ill-will which seems to actuate it towards the Brazilian Government.

You will also observe that there is an error in the assertion that the attempt at Serinhaem must serve as an encouragement to the slave-traders.

The fact of the abduction of the 47 Africans out of those who formed the lading of the vessel which arrived at that point of the Empire is certainly to be lamented. But it is not less certain that the traders made no profit or advantage out of this attempt. Those 47 Africans were stolen by persons who appear to have been strangers to the speculation, and they did not do so with impunity, for they were pursued and prosecuted, and 21 of these unfortunate men have already been rescued from their custody.

And, therefore, the encouragement is absolutely imaginary, which it is thought might be given to the slave-traders, by the simple flight of the captain and crew, effected with the total loss of the cargo.

Finally, your Excellency will observe that the Imperial Government is of opinion that the accusation of want of energy made to the President of the Province of Pernambuco in regard to the landing at Serinhaem, is not deserved.

The first information given to the President of the attempt at Serinhaem, was communicated by the Delegate Gaspar de Menezes Vasconcellos Drummond.

No one imagined the possibility of such an attempt, and as a proof of it there is the fact that the British Consul in Pernambuco had dispatched from the waters of this province one of the ships of the British navy which had been a short time before in the harbour of Recife.

The first information given to the President by the said delegate did not state that a single one had been carried away of the Africans belonging to the cargo of the vessel he had ordered to be seized. And the number of Africans found on board, with the smallness of the vessel, did not afford any presumption of the diminution that had been effected.

So soon as the President received information which showed the abduction of part of the cargo, of his own accord, and afterwards in pursuance of the commands of the Imperial Government, he ordered every effort to be made, as well to apprehend the Africans taken away, as to arrest the captain and crew of the vessel, and to punish all the guilty parties.

The goodwill exhibited by the Delegate in assuming his office, as he said, to effect the arrest, turned away from him all suspicion of want of truth in his information.

The subsequent fact of its being ascertained that the first carrying off of 10 Africans had been effected by the own son of the Delegate, explained his silence in regard to it, the negligence which he exhibited in the emergency, and his failure to co-operate with the Chief of Police, when that magistrate, by the command of the Government, went to the place to proceed against the guilty parties.

It was then remarked that the Delegate had omitted taking the contrabandist captain, who had gone to his very house, and who fell at his feet when he knew that he was in office.

It was remarked that the Delegate did not go immediately on board the slaver with his own servants (whom he had in abundance), or with the national guards of the place, who might have been called; but that in order to make the arrest, he sent to demand force from the troop of the line, when the latter was at a great distance from the port of Serinhaem, leaving the ship to itself in the meantime, and thus facilitating the flight of the captain and crew, as well as the abduction of part of the Africans.

This abduction would have been greater if the Commandant of the force of the first line had not used extraordinary efforts to get to the place of arrest.

The Delegate admitted the diligence of the Commandant, and in writing to the President of the Province, he expressed his approbation on this account,

saying he was surprised at his having made the journey so rapidly. But when he saw that the Commandant had begun to suspect the abduction of some of the Africans, and was endeavouring to discover the guilty authors, he did not hesitate to write to the President, asking for the removal of the Commandant.

It was from all these motives and suspicions that the Imperial Government ordered Senhor Drummond to be deprived of his office of Delegate of Police.

The ex-Delegate, his son, and perhaps other guilty persons, angry with the President in consequence of the steps taken against them, endeavoured to annoy him, sometimes abusing him in the opposition papers, and making unjust insinuations against him, sometimes plotting against him, and accusing him to the English Consul, who seemed desirous of finding accusations against him in order to excuse his own proceedings.

This is the best opportunity for your Excellency to speak to Lord Clarendon of the following fact, which is a matter of astonishment to the Imperial Government.

It is known that the British Consul in Pernambuco, after the demission of the Delegate, and subsequently to the order sent from the Imperial Government to put him on his trial, communicated to him the approbation and thanks of Her Britannic Majesty's Government for his proceedings in the affair of Serinhaem.

Your Excellency will observe to Lord Clarendon that this fact, if it be true, as it is believed, is more likely to encourage slave-traders than the indifference, which is not proved, imputed by the British Government to that of Brazil.

The Imperial Government considers that this act, by which the British Government constituted itself judge between the Government of Brazil and its subordinates, interposing in a process awaiting the decision of the magistrates of the country, besides being an encroachment on the independence of Brazil, tends to diminish the moral force of the Imperial Government in repressing the Slave Trade.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government must be aware of the character and tendency of the step taken by it, for which the Imperial Government has a right to demand, and does demand, a just and frank reparation. The voluntary withdrawal of the British Consul in Pernambuco, the cause of all these misunderstandings, and who has other past circumstances against him, would be the least that the British Government could do to neutralize the effects of the acts which so deeply afflict the Imperial Government, and excite the resentment of the nation.

Your Excellency will have also an opportunity in this conference to remark to Lord Clarendon, that the proceeding of the British Government is so much the more unjust inasmuch as it has not taken efficacious measures to restrain the fitting out of vessels by the slave-traders in the ports of the United States.

After the conference your Excellency may offer a copy or extract of the present despatch to Lord Clarendon, and you will duly advise this Ministry of everything.

I repeat, &c.

(Signed) JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 179.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Jerningham.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, April 28, 1856.

THAT nothing can be further from the intention of Her Majesty's Government than to be either harsh or unjust. They have, on the contrary, taken every occasion, both in Parliament and in official despatches, to render justice to the honourable and humane conduct of the Brazilian Government, and it was therefore with sincere regret that they perceived some evidence of a change in the course of opposition to the Slave Trade which has been pursued in Brazil for nearly three years previous to October 1855, and that unmistakeable symptoms of the revival of slave-trading had become apparent.

The want of vigour on the part of the President of Pernambuco, in the affair of the slaves landed at Serinhaem in October last, and the indifference with

CLASS B.

Z

which that conduct has been viewed by the Imperial Government, indicate a change of policy that must serve as an encouragement to slave-traders; and it was upon this ground that Her Majesty's Government desired to address a timely warning to the Imperial Government.

However grateful Her Majesty's Government may feel to the Brazilian Government for its successful endeavours to extinguish the Slave Trade, however anxious they may be to cultivate the most friendly relations with Brazil, they have yet a duty paramount to all others to perform; and they are determined to spare no exertion, and to use all the means at their command, to prevent the revival of this inhuman Traffic.

Her Majesty's Government will with pain and reluctance resort to measures which they know must be repugnant to Brazil; and they earnestly hope that they may be relieved from the necessity of adopting such a course by the proceedings of the Imperial Government, which possesses now the same power that it has so well exercised for the last few years, to suppress the Slave Trade, and to punish those who engage in it.

No. 180.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord, Rio de Janeiro, September 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that after the arrival at Rio de Janeiro of the "Paquete de Loanda" from Angola, I received information that on the 4th of August last, two United States' vessels, one a pilot-boat the other a schooner, took on board cargoes of slaves, the first 390, the second 300 to 380.

These cargoes are reported to be the property of João Pedro da Costa Coimbra, and Francisco Riverosa, slave-traders, who were sent out of Brazil by the Imperial Government. They are supposed to have sailed for Cuba.

There is no slave movement at Angola, but at Benguella, under pretext of instructing them, there are, in different depôts, 2,000 slaves, chiefly female.

I am informed that Guilherme, the person who shipped the Africans on board the "*Mary E. Smith*," and was part owner of that vessel, is building a pilot-boat at Boma, in the River Congo, where he has a quantity of merchandize, and 1,500 slaves in the barracoons.

Also at a small village near Cabinda, 500 slaves are being taught to row in the boats employed in the Slave Trade.

Numerous Slave Trade Agents are said to be at Loango, who trade with the American ships and the Island of St. Thomé, having their slaves in depôts. Among these agents, I understand, many are old Brazilian slave-dealers.

There is no expectation of any attempt to land slaves in this province, which has lately been supplied with cargoes of Ladino and Creole blacks from the northern ports, on account of the high price given here for slave labour. The consequence is, that the want of hands on the sugar and cotton estates in the northern provinces is greater than ever, and this fact will probably lead to further slave-dealing speculations from Africa, unless great vigilance is used by the Brazilian Government to prevent the Traffic.

I am informed by the agent of a London house, that Brazilian sugar and coffee in this market is higher at this moment than in London, and that at the present prices he would, if he exported his coffee to the London market, lose at least 10 per cent. This is, no doubt, the result of the scarcity of hands affecting the price of labour.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

No. 181.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord, Rio de Janeiro, October 13, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch to Mr. Jerningham dated August 19, instructing him to bring under the consideration of the Brazilian

Government the transfer of Creole slaves from the northern to the southern provinces, with the view of inducing the legislature of this country to put a stop to this domestic traffic, I took the opportunity to-day of speaking to Senhor Paranhos on this subject.

Upon my stating the fear entertained by your Lordship, that when slaves were thus imported in any quantity and sold at Rio de Janeiro, the diminution of so many hands from whence they come, might hold out a temptation to renew the African traffic, as a substitution for those taken away, his Excellency assured me in the most emphatic manner that there was no cause whatever for such a supposition, and he then gave me the following explanation.

He said that the high price of labour and want of hands on the sugar and coffee estates in the southern provinces had occurred precisely at a time when the agricultural affairs of the northern districts had failed to offer the usual advantages to the slave-holders. The northern sugar-planters, said his Excellency, have found themselves lately in embarrassment from being unable to compete with the other sugar-growing countries: many of them were forced in consequence to limit their operations, and were too glad to sell their slaves at high prices to the more flourishing planters of the south.

Senhor Paranhos gave as one reason for the production of sugar being unprofitable in the northern provinces, the discredit in foreign markets which a system of adulteration practised in the warehouses had for some time past brought upon the Brazilian sugar. This, he said, had brought into bad repute the sugar exported to Hamburgh and other European ports from the northern ports of Brazil.

His Excellency then observed that every attention had been paid that humanity could dictate in providing for the wants of the slaves so deported, and that he considered public opinion so strongly pronounced all over Brazil against the African Slave Trade that no attempt would ever be made again to renew it.

Time only will show whether these sanguine expectations will be realized.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

No. 182.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, October 13, 1856.

PREVIOUS to the arrival of your Lordship's despatch to Mr. Jennings dated the 18th August, instructing him to demand the freedom of those slaves who were emancipated by the Mixed Commission at Rio de Janeiro, I had already addressed to Senhor Paranhos a note on this subject.

To this note I have received, as yet, no written reply, but Senhor Paranhos adverted to it to-day in conversation with me.

His Excellency admitted the fact of the retention of these blacks in slavery, and he promised to give a written reply to my note before the November packet sails, which, owing to a press of business, he had been unable to do in time for this packet.

He then said that, as there was a settled determination to abolish slavery in Brazil, I ought not to doubt the sincerity of the Government; and that, although it was not expedient or safe to do so too suddenly, I might rely upon this determination being carried out. It was impossible, he said, with safety, to emancipate many at once, both on their own account and for political reasons, as it would cause too great a sensation among creole slaves; but, as a proof of their good faith, he adverted to the conduct of the society called "Ypiranga," of which his Excellency is a member, and which is protected by the Emperor.

This society, formed in memory of the independence of Brazil, is in the habit of releasing annually a certain number of slaves, making use of its funds for presenting them with their freedom; and on the 7th of September last, at an anniversary meeting, some slaves were publicly and solemnly liberated in the church of the Carmo, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, after the *Te Deum*.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

No. 183.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, October 14, 1856.

IN accordance with your Lordship's instructions to Mr. Jerningham in your despatch of the 8th September, I have offered to Senhor Paranhos, for the use of the Brazilian Government, a copy of the Coast-Guard Regulations received by the packet "Avon," which, I informed his Excellency, might perhaps be of service, if this Government intended to establish an institution of this sort against contraband trade, and particularly with a view to prevent the landing of slaves.

His Excellency gladly accepted this offer, with many thanks to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

No. 184.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 12.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, October 14, 1856.

I AM informed that one of the places where slave-vessels take in their water and necessary stores for carrying on the Traffic is in the Canary Islands, where they are furnished by a Portuguese named Lima.

It may, therefore, be advisable to communicate this information to Her Majesty's cruisers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

No. 185.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 25, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Mr. Cowper, &c.,* respecting the Slave Trade which is carried on coastwise between the northern and southern ports of Brazil, and with reference to the conversation on this subject which you had with the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, as reported in your despatch of the 13th ultimo, I have to instruct you to appeal to the humanity of the Brazilian Government to take measures for mitigating the horrors of the internal Slave Trade, if it cannot at once be abolished.

Her Majesty's Government wish particularly to draw the attention of the Brazilian Government to that part of Mr. Cowper's despatch which is underlined in the copy inclosed to you, and which strongly sets forth the inhumanity of this Traffic.

You will inform the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs that in the British Act of Parliament which was passed in 1833 for the emancipation of slaves in the British Colonies, provision was made that if, during the period of one year which was to intervene before that measure was fully carried into effect, the services of the apprenticed labourers should be transferred to other places within the Colony, such transfer was not to have the effect of separating those labourers from their wives or husbands, parents or children, or from any person or persons reputed to bear any such relation to them.

And you will suggest to his Excellency that the adoption in Brazil of some humane regulations of this nature would redound greatly to the credit of the Brazilian Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 186.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 25, 1856.

IN a despatch which I received by the last mail from Mr. Cowper, &c., he informs me that Colonel Drummond, his son Dr. Antonio Drummond, and Manoel Fidelis, the captors of the Serinhaem slaver, are still in prison; that Colonel João Manoel de Barros, the consignee of that vessel, is still at large; and that the 29 Africans stolen from the slave-vessel whilst she was at anchor in the Serinhaem river are still in captivity, from which there would appear to be little chance now of their being redeemed.

Mr. Cowper further reports that the only step lately taken by the Brazilian authorities in this case, is one in the wrong direction, namely, the committal for trial of Colonel Drummond by the Chief of Police, in the face of the most convincing evidence of his innocence, inasmuch as all the evidence produced was not only not criminatory of Colonel Drummond, but in the highest degree favourable to him; and Mr. Cowper adds that at the date of his despatch Dr. Drummond and Manoel Fidelis had been upwards of eleven months in prison, and Colonel Drummond himself upwards of four months.

On the other hand, the President of the Province and the Chief of Police, the two officers whose duty it was to have provided for the capture of the slave-vessel immediately on her arrival in Brazilian waters, and to have arrested the parties implicated in this nefarious attempt to introduce slaves into Brazil, not only remain unpunished, but one of them is rewarded by promotion.

I have to instruct you to bring the facts above recited to the notice of the Brazilian Government as a complete verification of the view taken by Her Majesty's Government of this case, that the course pursued by the Brazilian authorities in punishing the persons who are innocent, and leaving unpunished those who are guilty, must operate as a direct encouragement to slave-traders.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 187.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 26, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th instant, I inclose for your information copies of a further correspondence* which has passed between this Department and the Directors of the Recife and São Francisco Railway Company, respecting the reported employment of slave labour in the construction of the works of that railway.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 188.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 6, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, two copies of a correspondence relating to the Serinhaem Slave Trade affair, which has been presented to the House of Lords by command of Her Majesty, in pursuance of their Address dated the 21st of July last.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

* Inclosures 2 and 3 in No. 279.

No. 18 .

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 8, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 8th and 26th ultimo, I inclose for your information copies of a further correspondence* which has passed between this Department and the Directors of the Recife and São Francisco Railway Company, respecting the reported employment of slave-labour on the works of that railway.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 190.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, October 26, 1856.

INFORMATION has been received at this Legation of an intended attempt to land slaves in December next from the coast of Africa, at Sergipe in Brazil, and at certain other places indicated to the north of Bahia, where preparations, I am assured, have been made for their reception.

I embodied the information which had been thus given to me in a note to Senhor Paranhos and in a despatch to Admiral Johnstone, copies of which I inclose; and I herewith transmit also copies of the replies I have received to my communications, by which your Lordship will perceive that measures will be taken both by the Brazilian Government and the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's squadron to watch those suspected places, and prevent, if possible, the continuation of the Slave Trade.

Your Lordship will observe that Senhor Paranhos takes occasion, in his note, to deny the truth of a projected attempt to land slaves at Turyassu, mentioned by Mr. Jerningham in his despatch of August 12.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 190.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to Senhor Paranhos.†

M. le Ministre,

Rio de Janeiro, October 21, 1856.

I HAVE reason to think, from information which has been given to Her Majesty's Legation, that a disembarkation of slaves from the coast of Africa has been effected at Assu or its neighbourhood, in the Province of Bahia.

It is also reported that in December next one or more slave-vessels will attempt a landing on the coast of Brazil in the Province of St. Paul's, as full preparations for their reception are made, particularly at the small islands of Trigo and Das Moças, which, as well as the mouths of the Rivers Una, Bertioga, and San Francisco, should be vigilantly watched.

Large canoes are ready at the above-mentioned islands, from whence slaves can be passed over to the main, and landed in small creeks, during the night, thirty or forty at a time.

No population exists there; and they could be easily marched through the woods into the interior without being seen.

A sailor who arrived at Santos the other day from Oporto reports that a Portuguese schooner had sailed from the last-mentioned port on or about the 24th of August for the coast of Africa.

This vessel was to touch at the Canary Islands, and is destined to return with slaves to Brazil.

* Inclosures 4, 5, and 6 in No. 279.

† A similar despatch, *mutatis mutandis*, was addressed to Rear-Admiral Johnstone.

She carries a signal at her foretop, red and white, and is sixty-five days out at this date : name unknown.

The same sailor states that the authorities at Oporto had taken away the rudder and sails of another small vessel, for the same purpose and bound to the same places as the first-mentioned schooner.

The destination of these vessels is supposed to be the Ilha do Trigo, near Santos, or Caravellas, a little to the north of the Abrolhos.

It is my duty to inform your Excellency of the reports above mentioned, which have been made to me in order that the Government of His Imperial Majesty may take what measures they may deem necessary for preventing these attempts to renew the Traffic in Slaves.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 190.

Rear-Admiral Johnstone to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir,

"*Indefatigable*," Rio de Janeiro, October 22, 1856

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of yesterday's date, respecting the report that a disembarkment of slaves from the coast of Africa has been effected at Assu or its neighbourhood, in the Province of Bahia; and likewise informing me that it is also reported that in December next one or more slave-vessels will attempt a landing on the coast of Brazil, in the Province of St. Paul's.

In reply I beg to assure your Excellency that every means at my command will be used to frustrate any such attempts, and I have this forenoon sent the "Syren" to the Islands of Porcos and St. Sebastian, to try and obtain further information as to the report relative to the probability of a landing at the Province of St. Paul's; and I shall dispatch the "Spy" to Bahia on the 24th instant to communicate with Her Majesty's Consul at that port, with orders to her Commander to touch on his return at different places on the coast between Bahia and this port, according to the information he may obtain with respect to the reported landing in that province.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. J. H. JOHNSTONE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 190.

Senhor Paranhos to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, October 22, 1856.

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the note dated yesterday, which Mr. Peter Campbell Scarlett, &c., addressed to me.

In this note Mr. Scarlett informs me that he has received information which induces him to believe that a disembarkation of slaves from the coast of Africa will be effected at Assu, or in its neighbourhood, in the Province of Bahia, and makes mention of a rumour that in December next one or more slavers will attempt to do the same on the coast of the Province of St. Paul's.

He adds that great preparations were being made for the reception of slaves at different points on the southern coast, and principally in the small islands of Trigo and Das Moças, which it would be expedient to keep a watch over, as likewise over the mouths of the Rivers Una, Bertioga, and San Francisco:

That there are large canoes in those islands which can convey from thence as many as thirty or forty slaves to small ports at a time, and easily send them inland without being perceived:

That a sailor recently arrived at Santos from Oporto, states that a Portuguese schooner had sailed from thence on the 26th of August, or thereabouts, for the coast of Africa, was to touch at the Canary Islands, and that her destination was that of Brazil, with slaves:

That the said schooner carries, as a signal, a red and white flag at the head of her main-mast, and is now fifty-five days out on her voyage, but that her name is not known:

That the destination of this and other vessels is supposed to be the Island of Trigo, near Santos, or Caravellas, a little to the north of the Abrolhos.

In answer I have the honour to state to Mr. Scarlett that I hastened to bring his note to the knowledge of the Minister of Justice, requesting his Excellency to take into consideration the communications of which it treats, and to inform me of the result of his investigations.

Meanwhile, I must avail myself of this occasion to observe to Mr. Scarlett, that Mr. Jerningham having on the 21st of June of the present year made an identical communication of the disembarkation of 180 slaves in Guaratuba, and of preparations being made in the Ilha das Moças, near Ilha Grande, for the same purpose; and in a letter of the 27th of July, of an attempted disembarkation at Turyassu, the Imperial Government immediately ordered the most minute investigations to be instituted, and from the result of these it was ascertained that the information given to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation was entirely groundless.

With reference, therefore, to the information which Mr. Scarlett was pleased to bring to my knowledge, I call his attention to the letter which on the 26th of August I addressed to Mr. Jerningham in reply to the above-mentioned communication.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.

No. 191.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, November 11, 1856.

I HAVE received information that a landing of slaves from Africa is contemplated this month on the coast of Brazil north of Rio de Janeiro, between the Juparatuba river and Alagoas.

I have therefore communicated to Senhor Paranhos in a note, the copy of which I inclose, the particulars which have come to my knowledge on this subject; and I have also addressed to Rear-Admiral Hope Johnstone a similar note.

Your Lordship will observe also that I have requested Senhor Paranhos to take measures for arresting a notorious slave-trader named Pareto, banished from this country on account of having been unlawfully engaged in that Traffic, but who, I am informed, seeks a pretext for returning here again; his real object being to assist in the slave transaction above alluded to in my communication to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

Inclosure in No. 191.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to Senhor Paranhos.

M. le Ministre,

Rio de Janeiro, November 11, 1856.

FROM information lately received from Africa it seems probable that a person named Cavalcanti Bandeira, a native of the Province of Alagoas, may soon attempt to land Africans in Brazil.

His vessel, which is capable of carrying 300 blacks, may be expected off the coast of Brazil after the 20th of the present month, and till the end of the next.

The landing will probably take place near the mouth of the Juparatuba river, twenty miles to the south of the River St. Francisco, in the Province of Sergipe.

Another person, named Botelho, is engaged in this affair as the partner of Cavalcanti.

In a short time I hope to be able to forward to your Excellency further particulars respecting the rig and appearance of this vessel, and the exact date of her departure from Africa.

I have the honour also to inform your Excellency that an Italian named Pareto, who was banished from Brazil on account of his participation in Slave Trade ventures, and who has been residing, since his expulsion, in Africa, is making preparations to return to Brazil. His desire to return at this moment is most suspicious, and leaves no doubt in my mind that he is connected with the speculations of Cavalcanti and Botelho. I cannot doubt that your Excellency will take immediate steps for his arrest or expulsion should he appear in Brazil.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

No. 192.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 18, 1856.*

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon,* inclosing a copy of a note addressed by him to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, conveying to his Excellency the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for some information which he had obligingly communicated to Mr. Howard relative to certain Slave Trade proceedings in the Portuguese possessions on the west coast of Africa.

You will perceive also from Mr. Howard's note, that, in addressing the Marquis de Loulé, he availed himself of the opportunity to support an application made by his Brazilian colleague to the Portuguese Government for the punishment of the individuals residing in the Portuguese possessions on the west coast of Africa, whose guilt has been proved by the late judicial proceedings at Bahia in the case of the captured American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*;" and I have to acquaint you that I have approved Mr. Howard's communication to the Portuguese Minister.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 193.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 19, 1856.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 11th of November, I have to acquaint you that I approve the note you addressed on that day to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting a contemplated landing of slaves on the coast of Brazil, between the Juparatuba river and Alagoas, and also respecting the notorious slave-trader Pareto, who is stated to be about to return to Brazil.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 194.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December 19, 1856.*

MR. VINES, Her Majesty's Consul at Pará, has transmitted to me a copy for the despatch which he addressed to Mr. Jerningham on the 17th of October, explaining the state of a case which has been pending before the Judge of Orphans at Pará respecting the children and property of a British subject named Alexander Dickson, and respecting 3 slaves who belonged to Mr. Dickson's deceased wife.

You will have learnt, from Mr. Vines' despatch, that he has referred this case to a Brazilian advocate, who has stated it to be his opinion that Mr. Dickson

has been unjustly and illegally treated, inasmuch as the Decree issued, on the 4th of June, 1855, by the late Acting Judge of Orphans at Pará, ordering Mr. Dickson to deliver up to his wife's father his two children, and the said slaves along with them, was contrary to the law of Brazil.

You will therefore state to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs that Her Majesty's Government trust that the Government of Brazil will see justice done to Mr. Dickson in this affair without further delay, and that they will direct the authorities of Pará to restore to that gentleman the guardianship of his children, and the exercise of such rights with regard to his slaves as may enable him to carry into effect his intention to secure their manumission.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 195.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 1, 1857.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, November 17, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch dated 11th November, by the packet "Tamar," I herewith transmit to your Lordship the reply I have received from Senhor Paranhos to the note therein inclosed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

P.S.—I also beg to transmit a copy of an extract of Admiral Johnstone's reply to me on the same subject.

P. C. S.

Inclosure 1 in No. 195.

Senhor Paranhos to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, November 14, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Mr. P. Campbell Scarlett, &c., addressed to me on the 11th instant, communicating the information received by him that an individual named Cavalcanti Bandeira, a native of the Province of Alagoas, intends to effect a disembarkation of Africans, from the 20th of the present month to the end of next December, at the mouth of the River Juparatuba, twenty miles to the south of the River São Francisco, in the Province of Sergipe or Alagoas, and that another individual of the name of Botelho is a partner of the said Cavalcanti.

In the same note Mr. Scarlett states that an Italian named Pareto, who was sent out of this Empire for having been concerned in the Slave Trade, and who since then has been residing in Africa, is disposed to return to Brazil, which at the present moment causes much suspicion, and the more so as Mr. Scarlett does not doubt that this individual is concerned in the speculations of Cavalcanti and Botelho.

Mr. Scarlett manifests the hope that the Imperial Government will take the necessary measures against that individual, in the case of his appearing in Brazil.

In thanking Mr. Scarlett for the communication addressed to me in his said note, I hasten to state to him, in reply, that I immediately transmitted it to the Minister of Justice, who had been forewarned of the information given to me at our interview on the 7th instant, respecting the delation of an early attempt to disembark Africans on the coast of the Province of Sergipe and Alagoas, and had immediately sent orders to the Presidents of those provinces, as well as to those of Pernambuco and Bahia, in order that they, by every means in their power, may prevent the perpetration of that crime.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 195.

Rear-Admiral Johnstone to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

(Extract.)

November 15, 1856.

WITH regard to the reported landing of slaves that may be expected to take place at the Juparatuba river, I beg to thank you for the information, and to assure you that every means in my power shall be adopted to prevent it.

No. 196.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 1, 1857.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, November 15, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a correspondence I have had with Mr. Vines at Pará, relating to a law-suit still pending concerning the interests of Mr. Dickson, a case about which Mr. Vines has already been in communication with your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 196.

Consul Vines to Mr. Jerningham.

(Extract.)

Pará, October 17, 1856.

I HAVE had a tedious case in hand respecting the children and property of a British subject, named Alexander Dickson, who has been for sixteen years resident in this province, who married into a family of position here (that of Colonel Lourenço Loucidora da Motta), and who lost his wife about two years and a-half ago. Mr. Dickson had two children left him by his wife, and these children with himself, inherited the property of his deceased wife.

The property in question consisted of a landed estate in this province, and of three slave-children called Jacinto, Ildefonso, and Lazaro.

According to Brazilian law, the slaves, forming part of the personality, should have been apportioned to Mr. Dickson, and the lands to his children.

But in compliance with a petition addressed to the Judge of Orphans, for the time being, by Colonel da Motta, above named, the functionary in question reversed the regular course of law, and apportioned the slaves to the children, and the lands to Mr. Dickson, and also removed the children from the control and guardianship of Mr. Dickson, so as thereby to secure to Colonel da Motta the services of the slaves, together with the custody of his grandchildren. Accordingly in the month of May 1855, Mr. Dickson appealed to me to protect him against this resolution of the Judge of Orphans as arbitrary and illegal.

I, however, felt much difficulty in the matter on account of his share of the property consisting of slaves; and I explained that I could not interfere except upon the understanding that the slaves should be manumitted.

In order to facilitate such a consummation, I agreed to give Mr. Dickson the sum of 100*l.* as an equivalent for the enfranchisement of the slaves, as they severally should attain the age of twenty-one years, reserving, however, the condition that this arrangement should be wholly dependent on the determination of the Earl of Clarendon thereupon.

I communicated with his Lordship and received his Lordship's reply, to the effect that the arrangement in question could not with propriety be carried out, and instructing me to give up possession of the slaves.

The slaves, together with Mr. Dickson's children, were then seized by Colonel da Motta.

Mr. Dickson now commenced a law-suit to be reinstated in the guardianship of his children, and to be enabled to recover possession of the slaves; and after various proceedings in that behalf, he came to me and complained that he

could obtain no justice, offering to secure the manumission of the slaves as they should respectively attain the age of twenty-one years, without consideration, provided that I would interfere.

I accordingly wrote to the Earl of Clarendon under the date of the 29th of April last (1856), a despatch explaining to his Lordship that I believed the freedom of the slaves in question might be secured if Her Majesty's Government would interfere to procure justice for Mr. Dickson, by insisting on the lands being apportioned to the children, and the slaves to the father, and that Mr. Dickson should be reinstated as guardian of the said children.

To this despatch I received, in reply from his Lordship, the despatch under date of 8th of July last, and from which I inferred that if it could be clearly shown that justice had been denied to Mr. Dickson, his Lordship would interfere with a view to securing the manumission of the slaves Jacinto, Ildefonso, and Lazaro, upon their respectively attaining the age of twenty-one years.

Before I received this reply, the proceedings in the Court of Orphans had terminated by formally depriving Mr. Dickson of the guardianship of his children, apportioning the slaves to the latter.

Mr. Dickson had also applied to the President of the Province, General de Beaurepaire Rohan, to do him justice, and had been assured by his Excellency that the matter should be properly investigated, and that justice should be done. During the succeeding two months, also, Mr. Dickson had had two interviews with the President, the whole case had been fully explained to his Excellency, and Mr. Dickson had made repeated applications for a reply, and for copies of all the documents relating to the matter, but without effect.

About this time, and during an interview with the President of the Province on other business, I cursorily alluded to Mr. Dickson's case, telling his Excellency that I did not feel authorized to speak officially on the subject, but that Mr. Dickson had complained to me of vexatious delays, and that I should feel obliged to his Excellency if he would arrive at some determination on the case. To this his Excellency replied, that he had resolved not to interfere, because he had heard that Mr. Dickson was an habitual drunkard. Upon my reporting this reason privately to Mr. Dickson, he obtained a certificate signed by sixty of the most respectable foreign and native merchants, and by all the Consuls in the city, affirming that for the last fourteen years he had borne a most exemplary character, being sober and industrious in his habits. In fact, I found that the charge of drunkenness made against him was calumnious and maliciously untrue.

At this juncture I received the Earl of Clarendon's last-mentioned despatch, and feeling, that in point of fact, there was *prima facie* ground for believing that justice had been denied to Mr. Dickson, I addressed myself formally to the President, in a despatch bearing date the 8th of September last, copy of which I have the honour to inclose, inclosing the above-named certificate of character, and requesting to be supplied with the copies of the papers relating to Mr. Dickson's case. I then consulted Dr. Paes de Souza on the legality of the proceedings before-mentioned, and as to whether, in his opinion, justice had been denied to Mr. Dickson.

To this Dr. Paes, after carefully perusing all the records relating to this matter at the Court of Orphans, replied that there was no doubt but that Mr. Dickson had been, throughout, unjustly and illegally treated, and moreover that the Judge of Orphans, Dr. M. Francisco Duarte, had repudiated all prior proceedings as wholly informal, and had promised to reinstate Mr. Dickson in the guardianship of his children, and to apportion the lands to the said children, and the slaves to Mr. Dickson, as the law required; adding, that all prior proceedings had been the acts of former judges of the Court of Orphans who had only held the office *ad interim*, and who were not lawyers.

Dr. Paes also assured me that there would be no further difficulty or delay in this matter, because the above-named Judge of Orphans had incurred very serious penalties by not reversing the illegal decision referred to.

Believing that this opinion, and these official admissions, brought the case completely within the condition reserved in the Earl of Clarendon's despatch as above mentioned, I at once got Mr. Dickson to execute a deed of enfranchisement drawn up by Dr. Paes, and by virtue of which the slaves in question will become *de facto* free as they respectively attain the age of twenty-one years,

and in addressing the Earl of Clarendon further on this subject, in a despatch bearing date the 29th ultimo, I had the honour of forwarding a copy of this deed to his Lordship.

Since that time more than a month has elapsed, and notwithstanding the declaration of the Judge of Orphans above referred to, Mr. Dickson is put off from day to day, on all sorts of frivolous pretexts: first the Judge of Orphans is engaged on some other business; then the *Escrivão* is engaged, and so on.

Vexed by having such reports daily brought to me, I addressed myself to the President, in a despatch bearing date the 10th of the present month, of which I have the honour to inclose extract, in which I requested his Excellency to bring about some prompt decision. His Excellency favoured me with a despatch in part reply, bearing date the 13th of this month, but in which he did not allude to Mr. Dickson's case at all.

I have not thought it necessary to address the Earl of Clarendon further on the subject, as, being clear from all doubtful points, I save time by submitting it to you directly.

I regret, however, that I cannot forward you copies of the documents which relate to this case, and which are amongst the archives of the Court of Orphans, as I have vainly applied for them both to the Judge of Orphans and to the President, and as Dr. Paes has been equally unsuccessful, and declares himself in despair in the matter. It is somewhat important that I should obtain copies of all those documents, because I am cognisant of their proper tenor, and it is necessary, for the ends of justice, that I should know whether or not they have been tampered with.

But if the Imperial Government should send a peremptory order to the local authorities to do full and immediate justice to Mr. Dickson's above-mentioned claims, so as to secure Mr. Dickson's rights of guardianship, and his possession of slaves, whereby he may carry out the provisions of his deed of enfranchisement, there will be an end of the matter.

Inclosure 2 in No. 196.

Consul Vines to the President of the Province of Pará.

Most Excellent Sir,

Pará, September 8, 1856.

HAVING received by the last mail-steamer a despatch, under date of the 8th of July, 1856, addressed to me by the Earl of Clarendon, Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, upon the subject-matter of Mr. Alexander Dickson's complaint that justice had been denied him by the Judge of Orphans of this city, the circumstances of which your Excellency has already been made acquainted with, it becomes my duty to solicit, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and for the express purpose of forwarding to the Earl of Clarendon, copies of all the documents relating to this case, which are lying in the archives of the Court of the Judge of Orphans at Pará, beginning from April 1854, which I am informed was the month in which the inventory of Mr. Dickson's property was filed in that Court, up to the present date, including the proceedings which have taken place before Senhor Maximiano Francisco Duarte, the Judge of that Court, by virtue of which Mr. Alexander Dickson, a British subject, has been deprived of his children and his property. I beg leave to call your Excellency's attention to the inclosed copy of certificates of character which the above-named Mr. Dickson has maintained during the sixteen years he has been residing in this city. It is signed by sixty persons, including the most respectable Brazilian merchants, as well as British, French, United States, German, and Portuguese merchants, and several Consuls, besides my own Consular certificate of his character; and your Excellency will see how completely these certificates of character refute the allegation which your Excellency informed me had been made to you, that Mr. Dickson was an habitual drunkard, which was the reason of your Excellency's refusing to interfere to have his children and property restored to him; but as Mr. Dickson's cause of complaint that justice has been denied him, is so shortly to form a subject of discussion between the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty and of His Imperial Majesty of Brazil, I feel that I am relieved from the necessity of expressing any opinion

upon the judicial treatment which Mr. Dickson has received from the authorities which have adjudicated in this case, or from soliciting from your Excellency any other favour than that you will instruct the Judge of Orphans to furnish me, at his earliest convenience, with complete copies of all the documents which are contained in the archives of this Court, having reference to Mr. Dickson's case.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL VINES.

Inclosure 3 in No. 196.

Consul Vines to the President of the Province of Pará.

(Extract.)

Pará, October 10, 1856.

I NOW proceed to the second case above referred to, namely, that of Mr. Alexander Dickson, in which also I am obliged to complain that the Judge of Orphans has failed to do his duty.

On the 8th ultimo I addressed a despatch to your Excellency, in obedience to instructions received from the Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which I requested to be supplied with copies of all the proceedings relating to Mr. Dickson's case, in order that Her Majesty's Government might be able to examine into Mr. Dickson's complaint that justice had been denied him in the Court of Orphans.

I was induced not to press your Excellency for a reply to that despatch, both because I knew that your Excellency was overwhelmed with important matters for consideration, and because the Judge of Orphans had voluntarily assured me that he would not sustain the illegal acts of his predecessors in office; that he had, in fact, issued an order for the delivery to Mr. Dickson of his children and property, and that this order was in the hands of the "Escrivão," who was to carry it into execution on the following day.

This happened on the 26th ultimo. Since then the execution of the order has been delayed from day to day on all kinds of unintelligible and frivolous pretexts, until at last I am informed that tardy justice is again deferred in deference to some petition presented by Colonel da Motta, Mr. Dickson's father-in-law.

Inasmuch as the Judge of Orphans has admitted that the acts of his predecessors in office in this matter are wholly illegal, and has further confirmed this admission by the order above mentioned, I feel no delicacy in demanding the execution of the order in question at your Excellency's peremptory instance.

Moreover, I must still urge your Excellency to give such instructions in the proper quarters that I may receive copies of all the proceedings in reference to this case, as before mentioned; because, in the event of my being driven to the unpleasant alternative of "protesting" in the matter of the Hesketh Estate, the documents relating to Mr. Dickson's case will serve to give Her Majesty's Government an insight into the proceedings of the Court of Orphans.

No. 197.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 13, 1857.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 4, 1856.

WITH reference to Mr. Jerningham's despatch dated October 13, 1853, to Mr. Howard's, dated May 1, 1855, and to subsequent correspondence on the subject of the 3 slaves, the property of the late Mr. John Craven, who were declared free by the Judge of a Tribunal of First Instance, but whose detention as slaves was protracted after an appeal to a superior Court at Rio de Janeiro, on the plea that the authorities who became curators of the property of the deceased had not paid certain costs and fees, I am now informed by the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs (a copy of whose note to me on this matter I inclose) that the Court of Appeal of this city has recently confirmed the sentence which declared the freedom of Maria Angola and her children.

In any other country but in Brazil, that such inexcusable delay should have been interposed until now to deprive these poor people of their liberty, would be thought impossible, considering that Mr. Craven granted them their freedom at Marianna, in the Province of Minas Geraes, at the commencement of the year 1853.

As I have no means of ascertaining here whether the slaves in question have received the benefit at last accorded to them by the laws of the country, I have desired Mr. Morgan, the translator to Her Majesty's Legation, to write to a friend of his at Marianna, to learn whether they are actually free.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

Inclosure in No. 197.

Senhor Paranhos to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, November 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to communicate to Mr. P. Campbell Scarlett, &c., that the "Relação" (Court of Appeal) of this city has recently confirmed the sentence which declared the freedom of Maria Angola and her children, who were slaves of the British subject John Craven.

The object of the divers notes of the Legation of Her Britannic Majesty, which urged the decision of this affair, being thus satisfied, I avail, &c.

(Signed) JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.

No. 198.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 13, 1857.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 11, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of October 26, relating to a reported landing of African slaves in the Province of Bahia, of which I had heard, and of which I, in consequence, informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as well as Admiral Johnstone, I have the honour now to inclose copy of a note from Senhor Paranhos containing an assurance that, after due inquiry, no such landing has yet occurred in the Province of Bahia as was reported to me.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

Inclosure in No. 198.

Senhor Paranhos to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

(Translation.)

Rio de Janeiro, November 26, 1856.

IN conformity with the communication which I had the honour to address to Mr. P. Campbell Scarlett, &c., I brought his note of the 21st of October last to the knowledge of the Minister of Justice, and which, amongst other news, treats of a disembarkation of Africans which, it was said, had taken place at Assu, or in its neighbourhood, in the Province of Bahia.

I am now informed by that Ministry, that a communication has been received from the President of Bahia, containing the assurance that no such disembarkation has been effected at Assu. The said President grounds his asseveration upon the reports of the local authorities, and of the commander of the yacht of war "Montserrate."

In bringing this information to the knowledge of Mr. Scarlett, I avail, &c.

(Signed) JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.

No. 199.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 13, 1857.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, December 11, 1856.

I HAVE received a despatch from Mr. Cowper at Pernambuco, informing me that the Court called the “*Relação*,” which sat in judgment on all those persons who were accused before it of having a hand in the landing and theft of African slaves at Serinhaem, has absolved the parties so accused, including those who are known to be guilty, and those who are considered by Mr. Cowper as innocent of the charges which were made against them.

This iniquitous decision, according to Mr. Cowper, has been arrived at by an equal division of the votes of the six Judges who tried the case, the parties being then by law entitled to an acquittal on account of the doubt.

Against this decision the Promotor Publico, or Attorney-General of Pernambuco, appealed to the Superior Tribunal of Rio de Janeiro; but I am informed that Brazilian law does not admit of any appeal under such circumstances, and those who were accused stand for ever absolved.

The Minister of Justice, however, Senhor Nabuco, in consideration of a strong opinion he entertains of the injustice of the decision, and of the bad effect it will have in setting at liberty those who are believed by the Brazilian Government to be guilty, has determined to dismiss from their offices all the judges who were engaged in the cause; and as this act is an arbitrary one, he means to appeal to the Chamber in the ensuing session for a justification of his own conduct.

No. 200.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 13, 1857.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, December 13, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a correspondence I have had with Consul Cowper, respecting the departure of a suspicious vessel from Santos, called the “*Amalia*,” which has since arrived at Pernambuco.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

Inclosure 1 in No. 200.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to Consul Cowper.

Sir,

Rio de Janeiro, November 13, 1856.

I HAVE received information that a Portuguese vessel (name unknown), of about 380 tons, sailed from the port of Santos on the 29th ultimo in ballast, having cleared out for Pernambuco.

From the circumstance of this vessel having kept on board thirty-seven extra water-casks, it is suspected that she is bound on a slaving voyage to the coast of Africa, and may not in such case call at Pernambuco; but if she should arrive there, I have to instruct you to watch her movements, and, if you should collect sufficient information to lead you to conclude that the suspicion is well founded, that you will concert measures with the Brazilian authorities for the purpose of frustrating her evil intentions.

I am, &c.

(Signed) P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT

Inclosure 2 in No. 200.

Consul Cowper to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir,

Pernambuco, November 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, in reference to your despatch of the 13th instant, that the Portuguese brig "*Amalia*," of 347 tons, arrived here in ballast from Santos, upon the 20th instant, after a passage of twenty-two days. She must consequently be the vessel to which you allude, and I shall not fail to watch her movements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. A. COWPER.

No. 201.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 13, 1857.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 9th ultimo, instructing me to make certain representations to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the authorities at Pernambuco, justly stigmatised by Her Majesty's Government for not having brought to justice those parties who rendered themselves culpable with reference to the Slave Trade transaction at Serinhaem in 1855, as well as for the treatment by those same authorities of Colonel Vasconcellos Drummond, who was accused unjustly, as it is supposed, of not having done his duty on that occasion.

With regard to the first part of your Lordship's despatch about the Serinhaem affair, I have already informed your Lordship, in my despatch of the 11th instant,* that all the parties accused, including Colonel Drummond, have been acquitted by the tribunal before which they were arraigned.

No. 202.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 19, 1857.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I transmitted to Mr. Murray, Her Majesty's Consul at Teneriffe, a copy of your despatch of the 24th of December last, stating that you had been informed that slave-vessels were in the habit of receiving supplies of water and provisions from the Canary Islands; and I now inclose, for your information, copies of two despatches,† and of their inclosures, which I have received from Mr. Murray in reply to the communication which I addressed to him on this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 203.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir

Foreign Office, January 26, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 11th ultimo, referring to the acquittal by the Court of Relação at Pernambuco, of all the persons accused of participation in the Serinhaem Slave Trade affair, and stating that the Brazilian Minister of Justice has determined, in consequence of the bad effect that this acquittal must have, to dismiss the Judges who were engaged in the cause.

I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have been gratified

* No. 199.

† Nos. 572 and 573.

at learning that the Brazilian Government have viewed this acquittal with displeasure, and it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the determination of Senhor Nabuco to dismiss the Judges is an evidence of his sincerity in this matter.

I have received from Consul Cowper a despatch suggesting that Her Majesty's Government should propose to the Brazilian Government to sanction the appointment of a Mixed Commission, to sit in Pernambuco, in order to investigate the conduct of the late President of that province, and the truth of Mr. Cowper's statements with regard to the Serinhaem affair; and Mr. Cowper states that he will be ready to abide the result of the proposed inquiry.

I have to instruct you to make such a proposal to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in answer to the charges made by the Imperial Government against Mr. Cowper, and as a proof that Her Majesty's Government are desirous that his conduct, which they think honourable and praiseworthy, should be investigated.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 204.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 27, 1857.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 4th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a note addressed to you by Senhor Paranhos, the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating that the Court of Relação has recently confirmed the sentence which decreed the freedom of the late Mr. Craven's slaves, and I have to instruct you to acquaint Senhor Paranhos that Her Majesty's Government have received with satisfaction the intelligence conveyed in his note.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 205.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 27, 1857.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 13th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that I approve the letter which you addressed to Mr. Consul Cowper, respecting the Portuguese vessel "*Amalia*," which cleared from Santos on the 29th of October last, and was suspected of being about to engage in the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 206.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)

(Extract.) *Rio de Janeiro, January 11, 1857.*

SENHOR PARANHOS alluded, yesterday, in conversation, to information given by the Brazilian Consul at Brussels last year to Her Majesty's Government, of the intention of some French mercantile firm to carry on the Slave Trade with Brazil from the coast of Africa, by engaging negroes on the coast to enter their ships as sailors, and to register them as such in order to facilitate their landing in a Brazilian port, where they might then be left without exciting any suspicion.

Whether this French firm had any serious intention of violating the Treaty engagements with other Powers and infringing Brazilian law, which forbids the landing of blacks in Brazil who are not natives of this country, does not appear; but the fact of a French vessel called the "*Jeune Elise*" having lately anchored

at Bahia from the coast of Africa with four blacks on board, registered sailors, seems to have excited the suspicions of the Brazilian authorities.

In consequence they exacted from the captain of the vessel, Senhor Paranhos informed me, a sum of money, by way of precaution, as a guarantee against their escape into the country.

Against this measure the French Consul appealed, and M. de St. Georges has since received instructions from Paris to demand peremptorily the repayment of the money, and a promise that a similar vexation to French commerce should never be renewed under the same pretext.

I have conversed on this subject with my French colleague, who assures me he believes that the parties connected with the vessel in question have had no sinister views about Slave Trade, and that the English Consul at the African port at which they were embarked, there being no other, gave the captain a certificate of their freedom before they were taken on board as sailors.

No. 207.

The Hon P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, January 12, 1857.

ON receiving your Lordship's despatch of November 25, inclosing the copy of a despatch from Mr. Cowper, Her Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco, relating to the Slave Trade of native Brazilian blacks carried on coastwise between the northern and southern ports of the Empire, I took an early occasion to submit to Senhor Paranhos the contents of that despatch, and especially that part of Mr. Cowper's despatch underlined, wherein he describes the horrors of that Trade.

In reply to the observations I had to make on the subject, his Excellency assured me that the Brazilian Government would endeavour to mitigate as much as possible the evils by which this system of separating families was attended; and, to show that although this Traffic is permitted by law, it did not meet with his approbation or sympathy, he said that very recently he had caused a Brazilian naval officer, commanding a ship of war, to be dismissed from the service for taking slaves on board his vessel in a northern port to bring them to Rio de Janeiro; and, to indicate the opinion of the Imperial Government, the circumstances of the case had been officially mentioned in a newspaper.

As long, however, as this Traffic in Slaves is tolerated by law, and until the Legislature has resolved to put an end to this system altogether, I fear there is little chance of seriously ameliorating the condition of these unfortunate people.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

No. 209.

The Hon. P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)

(Extract.)

Rio de Janeiro, January 12, 1857.

AT my interview with Senhor Paranhos yesterday I communicated to him the contents of your Lordship's despatch of November 25, with reference to the imprisonment of Colonel Drummond, his son Dr. Antonio Drummond, and Manoel Fidelis, the captors of the Serinhaem slaver, whilst other parties, considered by Mr. Cowper as the real culprits, were at large.

Your Lordship is now aware that the *Relação* of Pernambuco acquitted all the accused, including Colonel Drummond, and that the Government here instantly dismissed the Judges of that Court on account of their decision.

I regret to say, however, that, although the tribunal above mentioned appears to have confounded both guilty and innocent in one acquittal, Mr. Cowper writes to me that Colonel Drummond, of whose innocence he has never entertained a doubt in his correspondence, appears, since that decision, to have been condemned by the *Juiz de Direito* of Rio Formoso for doing too little in the Serinhaem affair, and is to be fined to the amount of one-quarter of his income.

As this information from Mr. Cowper is not official, I am in the hope that he may have been erroneously informed.

Senhor Paranhos, to whom I mentioned this report, did not deny the truth of it, but appeared to be ignorant of the details.

No. 210.

The Hon P. C. Scarlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, January 13, 1857.

IN reply to your Lordship's despatch of November 27, 1856, requesting information from what points on the coast of Africa the cargoes were shipped referred to in my despatch of September 24 of last year, I have obtained on that subject the information which my informant was, I believe, at the time, unable to give me.

One of the vessels in question, a small schooner called the "*Sophia*," took in a cargo of slaves at Ponta de l'Este, on the coast of Africa.

The other, a brig, name unknown, but supposed to be the "*Mary Stuart*," took in slaves on the River Zaire, or Congo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. CAMPBELL SCARLETT.

No. 211.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 25, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 9th ultimo, inclosing an abstract of a report which you have received respecting the large importation of slaves into the Province of Rio de Janeiro from the northern provinces, and the neglect of the Brazilian Government to take any measures for the introduction of European colonists into Brazil; and I have to observe that the report in question furnishes arguments which you should press on the Brazilian Government, in order to induce them to conclude with Great Britain a Treaty which may be really effectual for the purpose of preventing the revival of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 212.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 26, 1857.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 11th ultimo, I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos,* stating the circumstances under which he gave his sanction to the embarkation, on board the French schooner "*Jeune Elise*," of four kroomen as auxiliary seamen.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 213.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 26, 1857.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 12th ultimo, reporting your conversation with Senhor Paranhos respecting the evils of the coasting Slave

Trade in Brazil, and stating that this Traffic does not meet with his approbation, I have to point out that, under these circumstances, his Excellency might successfully be urged to introduce a law for the prevention of the Traffic in question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 214.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

(Extract.) *Foreign Office, February 27, 1857.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 12th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government entirely approve your proceedings as reported in that despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 215.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Hon. P. C. Scarlett.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 28, 1857.*

WITH reference to your despatch of the 12th ultimo, I transmit herewith copy of a despatch which I have received from Consul Cowper,* by which it appears that the Juiz de Direito of Rio Formoso has condemned Colonel Drummond to be deprived of his titular office of police magistrate, to be rendered incapable of holding office for the future, and to be fined one-half of a year's income.

Her Majesty's Government learn with deep regret these proceedings against Colonel Drummond, as they are convinced that the slave-traders will derive encouragement from the well-founded fear which the gentry and landowners of the Province of Pernambuco must in future feel, of the consequences of attempting to check the revival of the Traffic in Slaves.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

* No. 287.-

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Bahia*.

No. 216.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received April 12.*)

My Lord,

Bahia, March 4, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular despatch of the 19th of January last,* calling my attention to the Act 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 98, which absolutely forbids British subjects to own or hold slaves under any circumstances.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 217.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received April 12.*)

My Lord,

Bahia, March 8, 1856.

WITH reference to the capture of the American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," I have the honour to transmit, herewith, to your Lordship translated copies of two documents found in the possession of the passenger João José Vianna, who is now in prison in this city.

By document No. 1 it appears that the said Vianna was, as far back as April last, on the coast of Africa, making arrangements for the shipment of a cargo of slaves to the Havana, which document No. 2—the manifest of the Spanish vessel "*Dolores*"—clearly proves.

That manifest will show your Lordship the names of the shippers who thus with impunity, and in the Portuguese possessions of Africa, carry on the infamous Traffic. These shippers appear to be residents at Ambriz and Loanda.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 1 in No. 217.

Documents found on Senhor José Vianna, on board the "Mary E. Smith."

(Translation.)

Senhor João José Vianna,
Sir,

Loanda, April 21, 1855.

YESTERDAY came to hand your esteemed favour of the 4th of this month, in which you tell me that in Cunha's boat goes eighty-eight bales on our account. I shall be glad that they arrive safe and we may be lucky. In consequence of news which came from Rio I know that from that place is going to begin some adventure. The "lamenting" Bernardino ought to arrive here shortly in the brig "*Progresso*," and he comes to arrange shipments. The

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 160.

partner of the dead José Fortunato da Cunha says that for this vessel he is going to send some "pontos" (blacks); seeing this, I have thought that as soon as you receive this, you should buy a patacho or palhabote of the size of 400 bales, which should be a good sailer; although she should be old it is the same,—making one voyage is enough; and after having bought her, fit her out complete, except beef, for here fish can be got. You know well that the voyages to Rio seldom average more than 30 days, or less; with 45 pipes of water to 50 can be loaded 400 to 450 bales; by this you will calculate the requisites for 400 to 450. It is not requisite to recommend you to make a good purchase, for you well know what you have to do. The vessel in Baltimore will be cheaper; the ship will come with the American flag and will here repair if necessary.

It would be well that you obtain Miller, for you know he is very lucky and acquainted with Brazil. I thought of this, for I expect we shall do a very good business; what balance remains to us of our bales, you can send to me by way of Salem or New York to Ambriz, to the care of Junqueira to buy us people on our account; you will come in the vessel and will go in her to Brazil. I hope to receive a sure notice of the day of your arrival in order to have the cargo ready, correspondence, &c.

In New York everything is dearer; and I apprehend it is more difficult to fit out vessels. However, with all secrecy, you will see what is best to be done. No more at present.

I wish you perfect health, and am, &c.

(Signed) GME. JOSE DA SA. CORREA.

P.S.—This goes to the care of Messrs. J. M. and Co., and if these gentlemen wish to take a share in the vessel, you can give it them, and understand with them for the same, for in this sense I write to them.

MANIFEST of the Cargo of the barque called the "*Dolores*."

Shippers.	Marks.	Counter Marks.	Quantity.	Consignees.	Observations.
Antonio Jé. Maxao. Figueiredo ..	B B D	..	Bales. 99	Salvador de Castro.	
Ditto	B BB D	..	20	Ditto.	
José Maria Junqueira ..	P J D	..	30	Zulueta and Hermanos.	
Joaqm. Miz. Pampelona ..	B MP D	..	20	Salvador de Castro.	
José Anto. Pto. Guimaraes]	C [R] E	..	10	Zulueta and Hermanos	Absent to Salvador Castro. Ditto.
Anto. Joaqm. Ferz. Gomes ...	P LF D	..	53	Ditto	
Ditto	P 5 D	..	1	Ditto.	
Mel. Anto. de Mages. e Silva ...	P 99 D	..	30	Ditto.	
Franco. Augusto da Silveira ...	P Æ D	..	6	Salvador de Castro.	
José Anto. Fonseca e Costa ...	P T D	..	5	Ditto.	
José da Silva	P 4 D	..	18	Ditto.	
Ditto	E 4 D	..	10	Ditto.	
Mel. Jé. Lopes Guimaraes ...	2 L B	..	18	Zulueta and Hermanos.	
Miguel Lamouço	E I D	..	6	To the shipper himself.	
Pancho (boatswain of the barque) ..	2 T E	..	2	Ditto.	
Antonio Marino	B T D	..	2	Ditto.	
Manoel Jé. Puna	P C D	..	2	Zulueta and Hermanos.	
Joao Dias Quintero	B 2 D	..	16	To the shipper himself	Ditto.
Raman Pau	E T D	..	40	Ditto	Absent to Zulueta and Hermanos.
Pedro (sailor of the barque) ...	P 7 D	..	1	Ditto.	
Bexiga Puante	B C D	..	3	Zulueta and Hermanos.	
José Vieira	C O D	..	1	To the shipper himself.	

Shippers.	Marks.	Counter Marks.	Quantity.	Consignees.	Observations.
			Bales.		
Carlos Labandeira	C 4 D	..	10	Carlos Labandeira.	
Joao Campos	C 5 D	..	2		
Souto and Co.	B 5 D	..	1		
Jacobo Igrejas	E 5 D	..	1		
Befgara	B R D	..	1		
André Gran	C R D	..	1	To the shipper himself.	
Ramon Dias	P F D	..	2		
Captain of the Barque	B F D	..	2		
Mate of the same	C F D	..	1		
Joaquim José Garcia	P [P] E	..	33		
Ditto	E [9] D	..	5	Salvador de Castro.	
Ditto	P T E	..	4		
José da Silva	B F D	..	2	Ditto.	
Joao José Vianna	E 4 ⁶⁰ V D	..	108		
Ditto	S, M,	..	2		
Joaqm. José Garcia	Q [P] P	..	1		
Joao Dias Quintero	B O D	..	5		
Anto, José Fernandes	E R E	..	21	To the shipper himself.	Absent to Salvador de Castro.
			595		

No. 218.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, April 28, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 8th ultimo, and I have to express to you my approval of your having transmitted to Her Majesty's Government translations of the documents inclosed therein, which were found in the possession of the passenger captured on board the American slaver "*Mary E. Smith.*"

No. 219.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 16.)

My Lord,

Bahia, March 31, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship the accompanying Lists, Nos. 1 and 2, of the trade between this port and the coast of Africa during the quarter ended this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 1 in No. 219.

List of Vessels which have entered the Port of Bahia from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending March 31, 1856.

No.	Date of Entry.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whence.	Days out.
1	1856 Jan. 2	Sardinian	Polacca	Felicia ..	218	14	— Reggio ..	Not known	Oil, &c...	Porto Novo	23
2	" 11	Portuguese	Yacht	Emilia ..	74	8	Joaqm. Anto. dos Santos	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Jenicofé ..	25
3	" 26	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Aguia ..	144	11	C. José dos Santos	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Onim ..	24
4	" 29	American	Schooner	Mary E. Smith ..	122	..	— Cranowitch	Master ..	*387 Slaves	..	..
5	Feb. 13	Sardinian	Patacho	Iride ..	100	13	G. Ansaldo ..	Ditto ..	Sundries..	Ajudá ..	33
6	Mar. 25	French	Brig ..	Charles ..	192	11	— Goxin ..	Ditto ..	Ballast ..	Palma ..	33

British Consulate, Bahia, March 31, 1856.

Captured January 20, by Brazilian brig of war "Olinda.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 219.

List of VESSELS which have sailed from the Port of Bahia for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending March 31, 1856.

No.	Date of Sailing.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whither bound.
1	1856 Jan. 15	Portuguese	Patacho	Dous Irmãos ..	123	11	Anto. A. d'Amorim ..	Not known	Rum ..	Coast of Africa.
2	" 22	French	Schooner	Jeune Elyse ..	128	6	— Boyer ..	Ditto ..	Rum and tobacco ..	Ditto.
3	Feb. 2	Sardinian	Polacca	Favorita..	318	12	L. Ghyhazza..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
4	" 21	Portuguese	Brig ..	Encantador ..	279	13	B. Augusto Lopes ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
5	Mar. 31	Ditto ..	Yacht..	Aguia ..	144	12	Joaqm. Lopez da Sa..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.

British Consulate, Bahia, March 31, 1856.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

No. 220.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 16.)

My Lord,

Bahia, April 6, 1856.

IN my despatch of the 8th ultimo, I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship, copies of two documents found on board of the American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*."

I have now the honour to inclose herewith, translated copy of the American register of that schooner. It cannot be in the exact wording of the original, as I only received it in the Portuguese language, into which it had been translated. All the original documents were sent to the Minister of Justice at Rio de Janeiro, on the capture taking place.

I likewise inclose translation of the sentence passed by the Auditor of Marine, declaring the said "*Mary E. Smith*" a good prize to the Imperial cruiser "*Olinda*," and as freemen all the Bozal Africans found on board.

The master of the slaver, Cranowitch, died on the 26th ultimo in the hospital, from a disease contracted on the passage from the coast of Africa. With regard to the criminal process instituted against the remainder of the crew and the two passengers, the Chief of Police has acquainted me that the sentence has been purposely delayed by him, in order to obtain further confessions from the latter as to who are their accomplices in Rio de Janeiro. He states he is in possession of some facts compromising certain individuals residing in that capital, who would be little suspected of associating in these nefarious transactions, but, as yet, has not sufficient evidence to convict them.

I am happy in being able to bear testimony to the desire and zeal displayed by his Excellency the President, Senhor Moncorvo e Lima, and the Chief of Police, Senhor Francisco Liberato de Mattos, to frustrate any attempt to revive this infamous Traffic in this province.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

 Inclosure 1 in No. 220.
Register.

(Translation.)

[Temporary, No. 275. Seal of office.]

IN virtue of an Act of Congress of the United States of America, entitled an "Act relating to the Registry and Entry of Ships or Vessels," Vincent D. Cranowitch, of Dennisonville, State of Louisiana, having sworn to and signed an oath prescribed by the said Act, and having sworn that he is the sole proprietor of the ship or vessel called the "*Mary E. Smith*" of New Orleans, of which Vincent D. Cranowitch is actually master, and citizen of the United States, as sworn by him, and that the said ship or vessel was built at Essex, in the State of Massachusetts, in 1853, in conformity with the Register No. 160, entered in the books of this Department on the 15th of April, 1854, now by these cancelled, having changed owners and district. And the said register certifying that the said ship or vessel has one deck and two masts; that her length is 70 feet 6 inches, her breadth, 22 feet 4 inches, her depth of hold 8 feet 3 inches, and her tonnage $122\frac{70}{95}$ tons; that she is a schooner with square poop, and her bows of wood. And the said Vincent D. Cranowitch approves the description and measurement aforesaid, and a sufficient bond having been furnished in the terms of the aforesaid Act, the said schooner was duly registered at the port of Boston. Given under our hands and seal of office at the port of Boston, this 23rd day of August, 1855.

(Signed)

C. G. GREEN, *Naval Officer.*O. DOGGES, *Registrar.*C. H. ROSLEE, *Collector.*

And I, Alexander Borges de Barros, clerk of the Secretary's Department of Government serving as interpreter of said Department, translated the above from the English language, and certify that the above is conformable with the original.

Bahia, February 6, 1856.

(Signed) A. BORGES DE BARROS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 220.

Sentence in the case of the "Mary E. Smith."

(Translation.)

AT sight of the documents, &c., proving by the official informations at folios 5 to 8, from the informations and interrogations folios 9 to 18, folios 24 to 44, and 252, witnesses folios 46, &c., that the schooner "*Mary E. Smith*" was captured on the 20th January last at half-past 5 in the afternoon, being at anchor off the bar of St. Matthew's, Province of Espirito Santo, two miles distant from land, with Africans on board to the number of 384; it being further proved, from some of the interrogatories and note found attached to document at folio 142, on examination of log-book at folio 229, that the aforesaid schooner was positively bound for that province; and finally it being verified by said interrogatories and opinions of competent arbitrators at folio 223, that notwithstanding two of said captured Africans spoke the Portuguese language, and some few understand one word or another of that language by reason of having on the coast of Africa had communications with individuals of that nation, the greater part of the other Africans found on board ignore that language entirely, and are consequently all Bozal negroes, and had come for the first time to Brazil imported against the dispositions of the Law of the 7th November, 1831; in conformity with the Law No. 581 of 4th September, 1850, and the Regulation No. 78 of 4th October of same year, I condemn the schooner "*Mary E. Smith*" as a good prize, with all its accessories mentioned in the inventory after folios 7 to 9, and determine that after valuation and put up at auction the proceeds be placed in the public coffers to be, with the premium marked in Article 5 of the above-mentioned Law of 4th September, deducted the percentage treated on by the Decree No. 731 of the 14th November, 1850, divided in accordance with Article 5 of the Alvará of 7th December, 1796, between the Commander and crew of the brig of war "*Olinda*," who are entitled to the above premium in its totality, for the seizure of those Africans. I also judge the said Africans free men, who are to remain at the disposal of Government, with their tickets of liberty, which are to be passed, but not delivered until this sentence is confirmed by the Council of State, to whose decision I appeal. The latter part of Article 6 of the Regulation No. 708 of the 14th October, 1850, was faithfully fulfilled relative to the christening of the Africans. The scrivener will note the names of the Africans who have died, as mentioned in the muster-roll, and described at the margin at folio 230. Let the required intimations be made, and I mark the period of eight days for the extraction and copies of this process in order to its being transmitted to the Council of State, through the medium of the Secretary's Department of the Presidency, from which it will recover a receipt, and will join it to the copy. The steps taken and terms of this process are open for inspection: from them it will be seen that, besides the criminal process resulting from the same fact or apprehension, and from the commencement of these labours as seen at folio 223, some time elapsed; the capturer, the brig of war, on board of which were placed the captain, crew, and passengers of the schooner, arriving several days after the prize; and if some delay took place in the ultimatum of this process it appears justifiable.

Bahia, February 21, 1856.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO L. DE MATTOS.

No. 221.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May 16.*)

My Lord,

Bahia, April 8, 1856.

I BEG permission to hand your Lordship, herewith, copies of two despatches I have addressed to Her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro, and to the Commander of Her Majesty's sloop "Siren," respecting information lately received of some intended slave-trading transactions in this province.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 1 in No. 221.

Consul Morgan to Mr. Jerningham, April 4, 1856.

[See Inclosure in No. 127.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 221.

Consul Morgan to Commander Otway.

(Extract.)

Bahia, April 7, 1856.

I CONSIDER it proper to acquaint you that I have communicated to Her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro, that information has reached me of some intended speculations from the coast of Africa to disembark Africans on the southern shores of this province.

These ventures are, I am sorry to say, undertaken by petty shopkeepers, who, clubbing together, have been incited by the high prices of slaves at present.

No fear is entertained of any attempt on the northern coast of this province, or Sergipe, where no good ports or points exist for such infamous transactions; but I am of opinion that a good look-out should be had on all the small ports and rivers south of Ilheos to Caravellas, being the more convinced of the necessity of such a step, as the slave-dealers stand much more in awe of the British than of the Brazilian cruisers.

I do not mean to say there is any want of activity or goodwill on the part of the officers of the latter; but my information leads me to believe the slave-dealers conceive they are more likely to be evaded than those under the British flag.

No. 222.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May 16.*)

My Lord,

Bahia, April 18, 1856.

THE Chief of Police has just sent me a certified copy of another letter found amongst the papers of the passenger João José Vianna from on board the captured slaver "*Mary E. Smith*."

It refers to the one written by Guilherme José da Silva Correa, transmitted to your Lordship in my despatch of the 8th ultimo.

I apprehend that the first part relates to some transaction to the coast of

Brazil, but the latter part evidently has connection with the cargo shipped on board the Spanish vessel "*Dolores*," manifest of which was likewise forwarded to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 222.

Senhor Correia to Senhor Vianna, April 23, 1855.

[See Inclosure in No. 149.]

No. 223.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 16.)

My Lord,

Bahia, April 19, 1856.

WHEN I wrote to your Lordship in my despatch of the 6th instant, stating that the Chief of Police had formed suspicions of several persons residing at Rio de Janeiro, as being implicated in the slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," I little thought so much had already been done towards bringing some of those individuals to justice.

On the arrival of the "*Avon*" this morning, I received a private letter from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, requesting to know whether the Commandeur Bernardino Ferreira de Faria had been sent up to this city to answer in the criminal process instituted against the passengers and crew of that slaver.

On inquiry of the Secretary of Police, I found every desire to satisfy my wishes, and was informed that not only had Senhor Liberato de Mattos requested, some time ago, of the Government at Rio de Janeiro the imprisonment of that individual, but that yesterday's steamer took down the order for his immediate removal to this city; and furthermore, from the confession of the two passengers of the "*Mary E. Smith*," the said Commandeur has been sentenced by the said Chief of Police as having incurred the penalty marked out in the Law of the 7th of November, 1831, Article 2, as also in Article 179 of the Criminal Code.

It is extremely satisfactory to me thus to prove the zeal of the distinguished President of this province, who is so ably seconded by the Chief of Police, to put down this nefarious Traffic in this part of the Empire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 224.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 6th ultimo, inclosing a translation of the sentence of condemnation in the case of the slave-vessel "*Mary E. Smith*," and bearing testimony to the desire of the President of the province, and of the Chief of Police, to counteract every attempt that may be made to revive the Slave Trade; and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have learnt with great satisfaction the praiseworthy conduct of the authorities at Bahia for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 225.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 19th ultimo, reporting the steps taken by the Brazilian authorities with regard to parties implicated in the affair of the American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," and I have to instruct you to express to the President of the province the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the zeal which he has shown in this affair.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 226.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1856.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I approve of your having addressed to Mr. Jerningham and to the commander of Her Majesty's ship "*Siren*" the letters, copies of which are inclosed in your despatch of the 8th ultimo, containing information respecting some intended Slave Trade transactions in the Province of Bahia.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 227.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 9.)

My Lord,

Bahia, April 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 19th of March last,* conveying to me the gratifying approval of my proceedings in relation to the American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," and her capture.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 228.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 9.)

My Lord,

Bahia, May 17, 1857.

ON the subject of my late despatches on the slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," I have now the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship translated copy of the sentence passed by the Auditor of Marine, on the persons implicated in that transaction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 165.]

Inclosure in No. 228.

Certificate of the Sentence in the case of the "Mary E. Smith."

(Translation.)

I, LADISLAU PEREIRA PINTO, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Rose, Registrar of the Board of Trade of this city of Bahia, and of the Court of Audit of Marine in this Province, by His Imperial Majesty Don Pedro II, certify to all whom these presents may concern, that in my office exist the criminal deeds between parties: Plaintiff, the Court of Justice, and Defendants, Vincente Daniel Cranotich, master of the American schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," and others; and on examining them as regards the points requested to be certified, the following is therein found:—

Sentence passed in the Deeds, folio 194.

On reference to the Register of Obituary, folios 149 and 192, I declare the accusation against Vincente Daniel Cranotich and Manoel Antonio da Silva Leitão as extinct, the former as master, and the latter seaman of the schooner "*Mary E. Smith*."

The said accusation, however, prevails against Manoel Basilio da Cunha Reis, Guilherme José da Silva Correa (Brazilian subjects residing, the latter in Africa, the former in New York), João José Vianna, Manoel Alves da Costa Bastos, Bernardino Martins Ferreira (merchant in Rio de Janeiro), Manoel da Silva, Nathaniel Stanton, Joseph Sisson, William Black, William Bussley, Damblemont Eugene, and José Alves da Costa (merchant in Carahipe, in the Province of Espirito Santo).

Whereas the schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," having been captured on the 20th January of the present year by the brig of war "*Olinda*," whilst at anchor at the bar of St. Matthew's, in the aforesaid Province of Espirito Santo, with 384 slaves on board, the importation of which being prohibited by the Law of the 7th November, 1831, they were declared free, and the vessel condemned as a lawful prize, as is shown by the sentence folio 146, proved by the interrogations contained in folio to folio , folio 178 to folio , documents folio 150-158 to folio , and other documents annexed to the deeds.

That to Manoel Basilio da Cunha Reis, Guilherme José da Silva Correa, and João José Vianna, belonged in equal parts the aforesaid schooner, which vessel having been purchased and fitted out at Boston, left thence for the coast of Africa, where she took in a cargo of slaves, and proceeded to the coast of Brazil, bringing on board the third accused, João José Vianna, as supercargo, for the better management of the enterprise, and that the fourth, Manoel Alves da Costa Bastos, also came on board from Africa as supercargo of a portion of the cargo of slaves belonging to different parties, in order that at Carahipe, conjointly with his brother, José Alves da Costa, he might effect the discharge in that quarter, not only of the slaves brought by the schooner, but also of those that might be forthcoming.

That the fifth, Bernardino Martins Ferreira, long since given to the Traffic of Slaves, wrote to Guilherme Correa, apprizing him that it was a fit opportunity for the importation in the Brazils, pointing out the quarter, Carahipe, and others, for discharging, offering his services to receive the vessels and cargoes to his consignment, and was in fact the consignee of the captured vessel and the greater part of her cargo, thus being interested in the affair.

That the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh accused were mere seamen of the said schooner, on board which vessel they came from Boston, with the exception of the sixth, who was shipped on the coast of Africa.

That the twelfth, José Alves da Costa, was the manager at the discharging place, Carahipe, pointed out for the purpose, who being aware that the said landing could not be effected there, owing to the measures taken by the local authorities, of this he apprized his brother, Manoel Alves da Costa Bastos, on going on shore to consult with him; he consequently ordered the schooner to proceed to St. Matthew's to effect the discharge of the slaves there, thus encouraging this criminal act, and endeavouring to prevent the slaves being apprehended, or the authorities having any knowledge thereof, &c.

By all which, and in conformity with Articles 3 and 4 of the Law No. 531 of the 4th September, 1850, and of that, No. 731, of the 5th June, 1854, I commit to prison, for being under the second Article of the Law of the 7th November, 1831, with reference to Article 179 of the Criminal Code—the authors, Manoel Basilio da Cunha Reis, Guilherme José da Silva Correa, João José Vianna, Manoel Alves da Costa Bastos, and Bernardino Martins Ferreira de Faria; the accomplices, Manoel da Silva, Nathaniel Stanton, Joseph Sisson, William Black, William Bussley, Damblemont Eugene, and José Alves da Costa: not proceeding, however, against Antonio Francisco Guimarães Pinheiro, Carvalho, and Rocha, and João Augusto Ferreira d'Almeida; not against the first, because the doubt which is manifest in the letter folio 158 of his being or not the consignee of the schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," the same having been negatived by the declaration, folio 179-80, of João José Vianna, part interested and supercargo of the said schooner; not against the second, because the simple fact of the letters, folio 148, addressed to them, which contain an order to receive and remit to sundries in Europe, amounts which others had to liquidate and deliver to them, unaccompanied with previous circumstances relating to the crime, therefore in the face of the deeds they cannot be considered responsible for the crime in question; not against the third, because he spontaneously presented the documents, folio 158, which gave grounds, folio 171, on the 11th December last year, desisted voluntarily, expressly and opportunely, from the crime, and thus ceased to be responsible for the same, according to the rules of criminal imputation.

For ulterior judgment in this respect, I appeal to the Supreme Tribunal of Judicature, in conformity with Article 26 of the Regulation No. 708 of the 14th September, 1850.

Let the Registrar inscribe the names of the parties found guilty in the list of the culpable, recommend well those which are already imprisoned, and pass orders for the apprehension of those still at large.

Let the due intimations be made, and the costs paid respectively.

The obligations of specifying the reasons of the delay in these proceedings, imposed by Article 25 of the said Regulation, I fulfil, by referring to those already given in the judgment of the seizure, folio 146, the conclusion of which interested those presents, and to which is to be added the necessity that existed of waiting for further proofs and valuable documents, which came to strengthen the responsibility of the parties whom I have found guilty, and committed.

Let these presents be sent to the Public Promoter, in order to present his libel in the first Audience.

Bahia, April 16, 1856.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO LIBERATO DE MATTOS.

Nothing further was contained in the said sentence, from which the present certificate has been taken, and is by me subscribed, together with another Registrar.

Conferred and signed in this city of Bahia, this 23rd day of April, 1856.

I, Ladislau Pereira Pinto, Registrar, subscribe the present.

(Signed)

LADISLAU PEREIRA PINTO.

FORTUNATO CANDO. DA CTA. DORMUND,

Registrar, ad interim.

No. 229.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 9.)

(Extract.)

Bahia, May 29, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 28th of April last, expressing approval of my having transmitted to your Lordship translations of the documents found in possession of a passenger on board the American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*."

No. 230.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Bahia, June 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship, the half-yearly Return of the prices of slaves in this city.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 230.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Consulate of Bahia, at the respective times undermentioned.

Description.	For the half-year ending December 31, 1855.								For the half-year ending June 30, 1856.							
	Currency.				Sterling.				Currency.				Sterling.			
	Reis.	Reis.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Reis.	Reis.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
African Males	1,000\$	to 1,100\$	116	13	4	to 128	6	8	1,100\$	to 1,200\$	128	6	8	to 140	0	0
„ Females	950\$	1,000\$	110	16	8	116	13	4	950\$	1,000\$	110	16	8	116	13	4
Creole Males	1,100\$	1,200\$	128	6	8	140	0	0	1,200\$	1,300\$	140	0	0	151	13	4
„ „ with professions .	1,700\$	2,200\$	198	6	8	256	13	4	1,700\$	2,200\$	198	6	8	256	13	4
„ Females	1,000\$	1,100\$	116	13	4	128	6	8	1,000\$	1,100\$	116	13	4	128	6	8

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

British Consulate, Bahia, June 30, 1856.

No. 231.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Bahia, June 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship the accompanying Lists, Nos. 1 and 2, of the trade between this port and the coast of Africa, during the quarter ended this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun

Inclosure 1 in No. 231.

List of Vessels which have entered the Port of Bahia from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending June 30, 1856.

No.	Date of Entry.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whence.	Days out.
1	1856 April 2	Hamburgh	Brig	Adèle Oswald	250	9	N. Ericken	Not known	Ballast	Lages	27
2	" 5	Ditto	Schooner	Sylphide.	140	11	F. Meyer	Ditto	Ditto	Onim	27
3	" 20	Portuguese	Yacht	Veloz	141	9	A. G. da Costa	Ditto	Oil, &c.	Ajudá	30
4	" 29	French	Polacca	Robuste.	157	10	A. Thiel	Ditto	Ballast	Acará	25
5	June 28	Portuguese	Patacho	Dons Imãos	123	11	A. A. d'Amorim	Ditto	Oil, &c.	Ditto	21

British Consulate, Bahia, June 30, 1856.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 231.

LIST of Vessels which have sailed from the Port of Bahia for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending June 30, 1856.

No.	Date of Sailing.	Mat on.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whither bound.
1	1856 April 1	Portuguese	Barque	Venus	474	15	José E. Ribeiro.	Not known	Rum and tobacco	Coast of Africa.
2	" 28	Ditto	Yacht.	Emilia	103	9	N. Lopes da Silva	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
3	May 1	French	Brig	Charles	260	11	— Gouin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5	" 2	Hamburgh	Schooner	Sylphide	155	11	F. Meyer	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5	" 9	Sardinian	Patacho	Iride	110	9	— Amaldo	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
6	" 19	French	Brig	Fetiche	262	12	— Martin	Ditto	Rum	Ditto.
7	" 21	Dutch	Ditto	Gouverneur Elsevier	172	8	— Wolksi	Ditto	Ditto	St. George d'Elmina.
8	" 23	Sardinian	Polacca	Thereza	204	13	G. Bartoletti	Ditto	Rum and tobacco	Coast of Africa.
9	June 11	French	Ditto	Robuste	263	11	A. Thiel.	Ditto	Rum	Ditto.

British Consulate, Bahia, June 30, 1856.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

No. 232.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Bahia, July 10, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit your Lordship copy of a despatch addressed by me to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, respecting the appearance of a suspicious craft off the southern coast of this Province, and of the vigilance exercised by the President to prevent a disembarkation if attempted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 232.

Consul Morgan to Mr. Jerningham, June 24, 1856.

[See Inclosure 1 in No. 153.]

No. 233.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Bahia, July 11, 1856.

I COMMITTED an error in my despatch of the 17th of May last when, on transmitting to your Lordship copy of the "pronuncia," or finding of a true bill against the individuals implicated in the affair of the American schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," I styled that "pronuncia" the sentence given in the case by the Auditor of Marine.

Such was not the fact, as I have now the honour to forward the final sentence on the authors and abettors of that criminal speculation.

João José Vianna, Manoel Alves da Costa Bastos, and the Commandeur Bernardino Martins Ferreira de Faria, are each condemned to four years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine corresponding to a third part of that period; besides the further fine of Rs. 76,800\$000 or 8,920*l.* sterling, being at the rate of Rs. 200\$000 for each African found on board the "*Mary E. Smith*."

By Brazilian law the penalty in money of the third part of the original sentence of four years' imprisonment, is calculated at what the individual convicted would be able to earn per diem, in his station of life, were he free to occupy himself in his ordinary avocations; but if not willing or capable to pay, the fine is commuted at the same ratio into a further detention.

Thus in the same manner is calculated the further penalty each of those convicts will have to pay in the sum of Rs. 76,800\$000, thereby rendering the sentence now passed on them by the Auditor of Marine equivalent to imprisonment beyond the natural existence of man.

The Commandeur Bernardino Martins Ferreira de Faria has appealed from his sentence to the "Relação" of this District, and, in case of confirmation, there is a further appeal to the supreme Tribunal of Justice at Rio de Janeiro. Considering, however, the powerful support he appears to have in that capital, from the number of letters of introduction he brought with him thence when conveyed to this city to stand his trial as implicated in this nefarious transaction, I should not be surprised if he is eventually absolved.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 233.

Sentence in the case of the "Mary E. Smith."

(Translation.)

LADISLAU PEREIRA PINTO, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Rose, Scrivener of the Judge of Right and Commerce, and of the Auditory of Marine of this Province of Bahia, by favour of His Imperial and Catholic Majesty Dom Pedro II, whom God preserve, &c., certifies to all whom these presents may concern, that in my office are to be found the "autos" and summary in which Justice is plaintiff, and defendants, Daniel Cranowitch, master of the American schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," and others; and on examining the said "autos," of which a certified copy has been requested, the following sentence is found therein:—

Sentence, folio 244.

Having examined these "autos," &c., in which are defendants João José Vianna, Manoel Alves da Costa Bastos, Manoel da Silva, Nathaniel Staunton, Joseph Sisson, William Blake, William Bushley, Damblemont Eugene, and Bernardino Martins Ferreira de Faria, accused at folio of having incurred the penalty of the 2nd Article of the Law of the 7th November, 1831, with reference to Article 177 of the Criminal Code, the first, second, and third defendants as authors of the crime of importing Africans, and the others as accomplices. Of these defendants the last-mentioned alone defends himself, as at folio, all of which, seen and examined, demonstrate, by the documents and interrogatories inserted in the "autos," that the first defendant is one of the owners of the schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," which was captured on the 20th January of this year off the Bar of St. Matthew's with 384 Africans on board, and that he was, besides, the supercargo of the said vessel belonging also to Manoel Basilio da Cunha Reis and Guilherme José da Silva Correa (defendants absent, equally guilty); that the second defendant was also supercargo of part of the cargo of Africans of said schooner belonging to several interested parties; that the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth defendants were seamen of the said schooner that brought the Africans to Brazil, and that, by documents at folios 150 and 158, combined with the entries at folios 178, 186, and 203, the ninth defendant was the consignee of the said criminal negotiation; and whereas the replies at folio cannot prevail, because, if doubts existed as to his being the identical individual to whom the letter at folio 150 was addressed, none whatever exists as to his being the person referred to in the one at folios 178 and 186, namely, of Manoel Basilio da Cunha Reis having entrusted, by letters at posterior folios and folios; and, at folio 158, the liquidation of part of the cargo belonging to him to João Augusto Ferreira de Almeida does not exclude that the defendant was not the consignee of the other part, which he was, and is proved at folio, when Vianna, who, in Africa, received all orders and instructions relative to this criminal undertaking, expressly declares that, in fact, two were the consignees, namely, the said João Augusto, and the defendant Bernardino Martins Ferreira de Faria; and judging, as I do now judge, as proved the accusation against the above-mentioned defendants, I condemn João José Vianna, Manoel Alves da Costa Bastos, and Bernardino Martins Ferreira de Faria, as authors, and as having incurred the penalty of the 3rd Article of the Law of the 4th September, 1850, and of the 5th June, 1854, to four years' imprisonment, and fine corresponding to the third part of that period (medium degree of Article 179 of the Criminal Code), and to a further fine of Rs. 200\$000 for each of the 384 Africans imported, with the obligation, at their own expense, to re-export them when the Government shall so determine it; in the same penalty incur, with the deduction of the third part of period of fine, the accomplices, Manoel da Silva, Nathaniel Staunton, Joseph Sisson, William Blake, and Damblemont Eugene; the other accomplice, William Bushley, to two years' imprisonment, with the corresponding fine of a third part of that period, as he has in his favour the extenuating circumstance of paragraph 10 of Article 18 of the above-mentioned Criminal Code; and all the defendants I condemn to pay costs.

The voyage I had to undertake on the public service to the south of this province delayed but by a few days the final judgment of this case.

Bahia, June 30, 1856.

(Signed)

FRANCISCO LIBERATO DE MATTOS.

No. 234.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Bahia, July 11, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 31st of May last, acquainting me that Her Majesty's Government had learnt with great satisfaction the conduct of the authorities at Bahia in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 235.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Bahia, July 11, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 31st of May last, conveying to me your approval of the course I pursued in relation to some supposed slave-trading transactions in this province.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 236.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Bahia, July 14, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship copy of the despatch I addressed to the President of this province in obedience to the instructions contained in your despatch of the 31st of May, thanking his Excellency in the name of Her Majesty's Government for the zeal he has shown in the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 236.

Consul Morgan to the President of the Province of Bahia.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

Bahia, July 3, 1856.

I HAVE not failed to acquaint my Government of the steps and measures taken by the authorities of this province for the suppression of the African Slave Traffic, more particularly of those that have had relation to the capture of the American schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," and her ulterior condemnation.

It has ever been to me an agreeable duty to bear testimony as an impartial witness to the untiring zeal displayed by your Excellency and the worthy Chief of Police in the execution of a solemn Treaty existing between our two Govern-

ments ; and I am now happy in having been instructed, in the name and by order of Her Majesty's Government, to express to your Excellency its thanks for the zeal you have shown in so deserving an object, which not only does honour to your sentiments of humanity, as it has proved that the law for the suppression of the Traffic has been, during your Excellency's enlightened administration, an incontestable fact.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 237.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 20, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 10th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a letter addressed by you to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, reporting the steps taken by the Brazilian authorities on the receipt of information that a suspicious vessel, supposed to be a slaver, had made her appearance off the southern coast of the Province of Bahia ; and in reply I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government learn with satisfaction the vigilance displayed, and the prompt measures adopted, by the Brazilian authorities on the occasion in question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 238.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 8.)

My Lord,

Bahia, August 9, 1856.

HAVING received from Her Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco information that three vessels, suspected to be slavers, had been seen off the coast of Paraiba, I communicated that information immediately to the President of this Province. I beg to hand herewith copies of despatches which show the steps I took on that occasion to prevent the disembarkation in this Province.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 1 in No. 238.

Consul Cowper to Consul Morgan.

Sir,

Pernambuco, July 11, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to you two copies of notices of ships suspected to be engaged in Slave Trade, which I have received, the one from Dr. Krause, Acting Vice-Consul, Paraiba, and the other from Senhor Sergio de Macedo, President of the Province, in order that you may take whatever steps may appear to you requisite to prevent a successful landing of slaves on any part of the Consulate under your charge.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. A. COWPER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 238.

Acting Vice-Consul Krause to Consul Cowper.

Sir,

Paraíba, July 4, 1856.

I BEG to inform you that a few days ago I received intelligence, from a trustworthy person, that in the latter end of May (date uncertain) two vessels, with African blacks, approached the coast to the northward of this city, at a place called Barra de Caramatuba, and had communication with the shore; but a detachment of soldiers having arrived at Bahia de Traição, close to the said Barra, a day or two previously, in consequence of informations that I had given to the President that slavers might be expected on the coast, the vessels, after having got bullocks, farina, and cod-fish from the shore, put out to sea, where they remained until they could receive instructions from this city how they were to act, and one is said to have gone to a place called Pipa, and the other to Macão, both, I believe, in the Province of Rio Grande do Norte.

The vessels are said to have had 600 blacks on board of each, all young and healthy, averaging from fifteen to twenty-five years, and the greater part of them speaking Portuguese.

Another vessel, with a similar cargo, is said to have landed them at Goraima, where they were all sold at Rs. 400\$000 each.

I imparted this intelligence to the President and Chief of Police, who knew nothing at all about the matter, but they promised to make every inquiry on the subject. It seems to me very surprising that they should be ignorant of this, as my informant tells me the thing is publicly spoken of in the whole neighbourhood.

Two more vessels are said to be expected, and I would take the liberty of suggesting that one of Her Majesty's ships be sent to cruise on this coast as soon as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY KRAUSE.

Inclosure 3 in No. 238.

The President of the Province of Pernambuco to Consul Cowper.

(Translation.)

Government House, Pernambuco, July 5, 1856.

HAVING been informed that on the 2nd of May last the brig "*Pensamento*" left Teneriffe for Benguella, going in her a brother of Francisco Riveroza; it is suspected that this vessel is intended for the Traffic of Africans, I communicate it to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in this Province, H. Augustus Cowper, for his information, and that he may adopt such measures as are in his power, in order that the said brig may not escape the cruisers of Her Britannic Majesty in those places where she can be visited and captured.

I renew, &c.
(Signed) SERGIO TEIXEIRA DE MACEDO.

Inclosure 4 in No. 238.

Consul Morgan to the President of the Province of Bahia.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

Bahia, July 18, 1856.

I HAVE this day received information from Pernambuco and Paraíba, from which it appears that three slave-vessels were seen off the coast of the latter Province, there being suspicions that the cargo of one of these was landed and sold at a place called Goraima.

I have likewise received copy of a despatch addressed by the President of the Province of Pernambuco, communicating to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in that city, that on the 2nd of May had started, from Teneriffe, a brig called "*Pensamento*," for Benguella, going in her a brother of the celebrated Riverosa, and it is suspected that this vessel is intended for the Traffic in Africans.

I feel convinced that your Excellency will be glad to receive this information, inasmuch as it shows that the traffickers are in communication with various parts of the shores of Brazil, and are not yet convinced that the country repels such undertakings, and as no such attempts have been made in this Province, I confide in the anxiety your Excellency has always shown to eradicate this pestiferous sore.

I renew, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 5 in No. 238.

The President of the Province of Bahia to Consul Morgan.

(Translation.) Government Palace, Bahia, July 31, 1856.

I ACKNOWLEDGE the receipt of the despatch which Mr. Morgan, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, addressed me, under date of the 18th instant, and, thanking him for the communication which he made me, of which this Presidency was already partly aware, I shall continue to use all the means in my power to preserve this Province from being the theatre of new criminal speculations, and which it already repels.

I renew, &c.
(Signed) A. F. DE M. E LIMA.

Inclosure 6 in No. 238.

Consul Morgan to Mr. Jerningham.

Sir, Bahia, July 18, 1856.

I BEG to hand you herewith copies of despatches received from Her Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco, relative to three suspicious vessels that were seen off the coast of Paraiba.

I have communicated their contents to the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "*Spy*," and I believe he will immediately proceed northward.

I have equally advised the President of this Province of this fact, and his Excellency promises to exert his usual vigilance on this coast.

I should not be surprised if one of the vessels in question was the one seen off the point of Itacar, in the Rio das Contas, in the month of June last, which was the subject of my despatch to you of June 24.

I must again beg permission to call your attention to the number of British cruizers on this station, now solely confined to the "*Spy*." The whole of this coast is unprotected, and who can foresee a landing on some isolated point, even with all the vigilance and honesty of this Provincial Government, when no cruizer under the British flag is visible?

I was about to request the Commander of the "*Spy*" to cruize southward, when Mr. Consul Cowper's despatch reached me this day, but as her presence is more required northwards, we remain here without any cruizer to supply any urgent necessity that may arise.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 239.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 8.)

My Lord,

Bahia, August 11, 1856.

WITH reference to previous correspondence relative to the slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," I have the honour to transmit, herewith, to your Lordship a translation of the declarations made by the deceased master of that schooner to the Chief of Police of this city, from which it will be seen that the Portuguese Consul at Baltimore is deeply implicated in slave-trading ventures to Brazil.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 239.

Declarations made by the late Master of the "Mary E. Smith."

(Translation.)

CERTIFICATE passed by official order, and at the request of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, the tenour of which being as follows, viz.:

I, Ladislau Pereira Pinto, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Rose, Registrar of the Board of Trade, and Audit of Marine, in this Province of Bahia, by His Imperial Majesty, &c., do hereby certify, to all whom these presents may come, that in my office exist the deeds of the capture, by the Brazilian brig of war "*Olinda*," of the American schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," with 384 slaves on board, and on reviewing said deeds as regards the topics pointed out, and requested to be certified by superior order, the following is therefrom extracted:—

Interrogation made to Captain Vincente D. Cranotich.

On the 8th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1856, in this city of Bahia, and Hospital of Invalids, where appeared the Chief of Police and Auditor of Marine, Francisco Liberato de Mattos, together with me, Registrar, attending said Chief, there being present Vincente D. Cranotich, master of the schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," where he was sick and free from irons, and without the least constraint, the said Judge proceeded in putting to him the following questions:

On being asked if he knew the four letters presented to him to be the handwriting and signature of Manoel Basilio da Cunha Reis, two of which addressed to Carvalho and Rocha, merchants of Rio de Janeiro, one under date of 18th September, and the other of the 2nd October, 1855, and the other two of the latter date addressed, one to Augusto Ferreira d'Almeida, and the other to João José Vianna, replied that from the knowledge he had of the handwriting and signature of the said Reis, recognizes the aforesaid letters as having been written and signed by him.

On being asked why he said on previous interrogations that the schooner "*Mary E. Smith*" had no other owner but himself, when the contrary appears by the letters from said Cunha Reis, by which it is evident that others, and not himself, are the owners of the said vessel, replied that, in truth, the schooner "*Mary E. Smith*" belongs to Cunha Reis, Guilherme José da Silva Correa, and João José Vianna, the latter of which having come on board as supercargo, he, the said deponent, covering the property with his name to enable the vessel to be dispatched as American, and to use the respective flag, his real capacity being that of master of the said schooner, for which service he earned the sum of 8,000 dollars.

On being asked who was entrusted with the purchase and fitting out of the schooner, and who treated with him, deponent replied that it was Manoel Basilio da Cunha Reis alone.

On being asked if besides the port of Carahipe, of which he had already spoken in his last interrogatory, other ports were not pointed out to him for the

discharge of slaves, and which were they, replied that, on the coast of Africa, the only port that was pointed out to him was Aldea Velha, or Carahipe, in Espirito Sancto, as appears by a note found in an almanac, but that when Manoel Alves da Costa Bastos went on shore at Carahipe, on his return said, that his brother (whose name is unknown to him, deponent) not being able to receive the cargo of slaves owing to the tumult, and steps taken by the authorities on shore, ordered the vessel to proceed to St. Matthew's, where he was going to give directions for the discharge of the slaves.

On being questioned if Bastos declared who was to take the management of this affair at St. Matthew's, replied in the negative.

Deponent being asked if he knew any other ports in the Brazils where it was intended to send slaves, and who were the owners or managers of such coves, replied that in Espirito Sancto there was, besides the Carahipe, the Guari-peri, adjoining Nossa Senhora da Penha, to the south of Capitania, and in Porto Alegre, the Bahia dos Tigres (Tiger Bay), the owners or managers of such coves being unknown to him.

On being questioned who gave notice to the coast of Africa of the places at which slaves could be discharged at present, and who offered to receive them, replied that when Cunha Reis treated with him, deponent, he mentioned that Guilherme Correa had written to him declaring that he had received instructions from Brazil regarding the places at which slaves were to be landed, but did not declare to him, deponent, the names of the parties who induced said Guilherme to be party in the Traffic which was going to recommence.

On being questioned who were the parties in the Brazils that were to receive the cargo, to whom was it addressed, and the vessel to be consigned, replied that he knew nothing further than that Manoel Alves da Costa Bastos' brother was the party who should receive the slaves at Carahipe, and that once discharged, the schooner was to proceed to Montevideo to complete her voyage; and thence to return to Boston.

On being questioned whether he knew the parties in Brazil to whom the letters were addressed respecting the vessel and her cargo, replied that he did not, nor did he see the letters, but that the same must have been brought by Vianna and Bastos, who mentioned that the slaves belonging to venturers were to their consignment, therefore they must have been in possession of the respective orders, as the contract that he, deponent, had made with Cunha Reis, was merely to undertake the navigation of the vessel.

On being questioned whether Bastos or Vianna had not mentioned to him, at least, in the course of conversation, that Bernardino Martins Ferreira, João Augusto Ferreira d'Almeida, and Antonio Francisco Guimarães Pinheiro, partner of the deceased José Fortunato da Cunha, had induced Guilherme José da Silva Correa to send slaves to their consignment, and pointed out the places where he should send them to, replied in the negative.

On being questioned whether he knew by any other means that the individuals above referred to have been addicted, and are actually employed in, the Slave Trade, replied that their having traded a great deal to Africa is notorious; that it was generally reported in the United States that they promoted the Traffic anew; and that even Bernardino Martins Ferreira had sent orders to the Portuguese Consul at Baltimore for the purchase and fitting-out of vessels for the Traffic of Slaves for the coast of Brazil.

On being questioned as to the name of the Portuguese Consul at Baltimore, and if he, deponent, knows that the said Consul executed, or was about to execute, such orders, replied that the said Portuguese Consul was called a Mr. Almeida; that he is generally known by his official title; that he is a Brazilian subject, as he, deponent, presumes, and was on the eve of executing said orders, which he knows, because he, deponent, was invited by the said Consul to take charge of a vessel belonging to the aforesaid Bernardino Martins Ferreira, who mentioned to him that the Traffic to the Brazils was going to recommence, and which he, deponent, declined on account of his having been already engaged with Cunha Reis.

On being questioned whether Guilherme Correa and Cunha Reis were Brazilian subjects, replied in the affirmative.

On being questioned if he knows Carvalho and Rocha of Rio de Janeiro, and if they have traded, and continue to trade, in slaves for the Brazils, and also what he knows of them with respect to the schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," and her

cargo, replied that he knows Carvalho and Rocha, merchants of Rio de Janeiro, who, in former times, as he was informed, were parties in the Traffic, but that now he is not aware that they follow it, nor that they are compromised, directly or indirectly, as regards the schooner "*Mary E. Smith*."

On being questioned to whom belonged the cargo of slaves captured, replied that the greater portion belonged to Cunha Reis and Guilherme, and the others to different venturers, whose names were unknown to him.

On being questioned who threw overboard all the correspondence that came by the schooner, replied that it was Vianna and Bastos, at St. Matthew's, as soon as they saw the brig-of-war's boat approaching the schooner.

No further questions were put, and the above interrogations being read to and signed by him, and subscribed by the Judge, as being in conformity, all which I faithfully attest.

And I, Ladislau Pereira Pinto, Registrar, wrote these presents.

(Signed) FRANCISCO LIBERATO DE MATTOS.
VINCENTE DANIEL CRANOTICH.

Nothing further was contained in the aforesaid interrogations, which I had faithfully extracted from the original deeds, and which is by me subscribed, and conferred by another Registrar.

Conferred and signed in this city of Bahia, this 29th day of July, 1856.

I, Ladislau Pereira Pinto, Registrar, underwrite the present.

Conferred by me.

(Signed) LADISLAU PEREIRA PINTO.
FORTUNATO C. DA COSTA DORMUND,
Registrar, ad interim.

No. 240.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received September 8.*)

My Lord,

Bahia, August 14, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your Lordship that the Chief of Police of this city has just informed me that the brother of Manoel Alves da Costa Bastos, one of the supercargoes of the American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," who, as resident at Aldea Velha in the Province of Espirito Santo, was to have received the slaves destined to be landed there from the said schooner, has been captured by the authorities of that province, and is expected here in the first steamer from Rio de Janeiro to take his trial, and will, I trust, receive the reward due to his participation in that nefarious transaction.

The Chief of Police is in hopes of some further discovery in the impending trial, so as to enable Government to uproot the whole of the nest of pirates who, at Rio de Janeiro, intended to recommence slave-trading ventures to Brazil.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 241.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 7, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 9th of August, I have to inform you that I approve the steps which you took on hearing that three vessels, suspected of being slavers, had been seen off the coast of Paraiba.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 242.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 11.)

My Lord,

Bahia, September 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship the accompanying Lists, Nos. 1 and 2, of the trade between this port and the coast of Africa, during the quarter ended this day.

It affords me much satisfaction again to report that the Slave Trade in this province is completely suppressed.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 1 in No. 242.

LIST of Vessels which have entered the Port of Bahia from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending September 30, 1856.

No.	Date of Entry.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whence.	Days out.
1	1856 July 9	Portuguese	Yacht	Agua ..	144	10	Joaqm. L. da Silva ..	Not known	Sundries ..	Onim ..	25
2	" 15	French	Schooner	Jeune Elyse ..	93	9	— Boyer ..	Ditto ..	Ballast ..	St. Thomas ..	19
3	Aug. 19	Portuguese	Yacht	Mox dego ..	103	13	G. Waddington ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	22

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

British Consulate, Bahia, September 30, 1856.

Inclosure 2 in No. 242.

LIST of Vessels which have sailed from the Port of Bahia for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending September 30, 1856.

No.	Date of Sailing.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whither bound.	Remarks.
1	1856 Aug. 5	Portuguese	Patacho	Dous Irmãos ..	155	12	A. A. d' Amorim ..	Not known	Rum, &c. ..	Coast of Africa.	Taking 65 free Africans.
2	" 12	Sardinian	Brig	Roza ..	261	10	José Pittaluga ..	Ditto ..	Rum and tobacco ..	Ditto ..	
3	" 18	French	Schooner	Jeune Elyse ..	128	14	— Boyer ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
4	" 30	Portuguese	Patacho	Mondego ..	141	13	G. Waddington ..	Ditto ..	General ..	Ditto.	
5	Sept. 3	Ditto ..	Brig	Ribeiro ..	354	13	F. Schwind, Jun. ..	Ditto ..	Rum and tobacco ..	Ditto.	
6	" 4	Ditto ..	Barque	Nympha ..	312	17	A. P. dos Reis ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

British Consulate, Bahia, September 30, 1856

No. 243.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 11.)

My Lord,

Bahia, October 4, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to communicate to your Lordship that, in consequence of a letter from Her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, respecting the departure for Bahia, on the 4th of May, of the Portuguese brig "*Africano*," formerly the "*General Rego*," I acquainted the Brazilian authorities of there being strong suspicions that she was about to be employed in Slave Traffic.

Upon the arrival of the "*Africano*" at this port on the 20th of June, she was minutely searched by the police, as was also the cargo on board, but nothing was discovered to implicate the vessel.

After her discharge she loaded a cargo consisting of rum, tobacco, &c., and sailed, on the 1st instant, for the coast of Africa.

The proceedings of the parties connected with the "*Africano*" during her stay at Bahia have been carefully watched by the authorities, who are ever ready to adopt any measures to prevent the resumption of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 244.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 11.)

My Lord,

Bahia, October 10, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to lay before your Lordship copy of a letter I considered it my duty to address to Mr. T. Giolma, a British subject and a native of Gibraltar, on the occasion of the establishment in this city of the "*Providencia*" Company for insuring the lives of slaves, and of which he figures as manager, having affixed his name to the prospectus issued through the public papers.

I conceived that the very fact of a British subject figuring as manager of such an institution was illegal by our law, and the more so as one of the conditions imposed by the statutes of the said Company declares that the assured, besides the stipulations of the general insurance, were bound to pay an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the agency, and 1 per cent. for the risk incurred by a change of residence of the slaves from one province to another of the Empire; and that thereby the aiding and abetting, as pointed out by the Act 5 Geo. IV, cap. 113, sec. 8, appeared to me self-evident.

Mr. Giolma, in his reply, tries to oppose the sense implied in the Company's prospectus, because the word "*embark*" is not mentioned; but your Lordship, from the inclosed translation of the paragraph in question, will, no doubt, find that I have not forced the interpretation which that article evidently intended to convey to the public; and this is further grounded on the fact that the *Providencia* Company has no other branch but the one now established in this city, and that they are about to establish another at Pernambuco, also under the management of a British subject, by name Mr. Charles Nathan.

Your Lordship is aware of the number of slaves that are annually sent coastwise, both from this city and Pernambuco, to Rio de Janeiro. This legalized Traffic was first mentioned by me in my despatch of the 17th February, 1853, and has gone on steadily increasing ever since; but if British subjects are to be interested parties as managers of such institutions, it may hereafter tend to give greater force to such unprincipled speculations, on the plea that British agents in Brazil have not thought proper to denounce its existence.

If slavery has been stigmatised as inconsistent with the principles of Christianity, and the attainment of its abolition the constant aim of Her Majesty's Government, the insurance of the lives of slaves will of itself, in my humble

opinion, be the greatest bar to that blessed boon, as it will create such a powerful interest in the preservation of slavery that it must ultimately defeat its so much wished-for extinction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 1 in No. 244.

Consul Morgan to Mr. Giolma.

Sir,

Bahia, October 1, 1856.

I HAVE seen in the public papers the prospectus of the Previdencia Company, established at Rio de Janeiro for the insurance of the lives of slaves, and of which a branch has likewise been formed in this city, under your management and inspection.

It is not my purpose to enter into the merits of such an institution, or to question the rights of the subjects of the Empire to further their own interests in the manner proposed, but when I see the name of a British subject styling himself manager of a Company for the insurance of the lives of slaves, I conceive that he is exposing himself, perhaps unknowingly, to the penalties attached by his participation in such acts, which are prohibited him to perform, even in a foreign country.

Although the Acts of Parliament do not positively make mention of the "insurance of the lives of slaves," but merely refer to the insurance of slaves, yet I hold that every British subject is bound to respect the spirit of that law, which never could contemplate any equivocation as to its intent or purport. But were I wrong in my interpretation, the fact alone that the Company include in their risks the insurance of the lives of slaves when they embark from one province to another of the Empire, for which an extra per-centage is demanded, appears to me to be more than sufficient to prove that, whatever position you hold under the Company, whether as manager or clerk, you aid and abet in performing an act clearly prohibited in 5 Geo. IV, cap. 113, sec. 8.

The Act 6 & 7 Vict., cap. 98, is equally stringent on the same point.

In calling your attention to this subject I conceive I am only performing a public duty; but, in order that I may justify the step I have taken, it is my intention to lay the question before the Earl of Clarendon, for his information, and ulterior instructions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 2 in No. 244.

Mr. Giolma to Consul Morgan.

Sir,

Bahia, October 2, 1856.

IN reply to the letter you were kind enough to address to me relative to the Previdencia Negro Life Insurance Company, I have only to state that my management of the branch established in this city, merely has reference to the accounts to be rendered to the directors at Rio de Janeiro. The medical men for the examination of the slaves, the directors have appointed, for which purpose they sent up an especial agent, and who likewise appointed the cash-keeper, collector, and other clerks. I have nothing whatever to do with the slaves, further than to see that the life policy be made out and delivered to the proprietor afterwards; the medical men being the parties who accept the risk offered, and it is upon their certificate that the policy of insurance is made out. I send you a medical certificate, but cannot give you a policy, as they are bound in a book and numbered to conform to the register.

The orders all come from Rio, and I here transmit them to the directors or any other persons for whom they may be intended. I keep the statistics of the insurances and mortality here, and forward same to the directors at Rio at

the end of every month—copies of everything ; not even a journal or ledger is kept here, all being written up at Rio from the copies mentioned.

Relative to the article you refer to as being in the conditions, you will see that the additional 1 per cent. is not as a sea risk: it says merely “pelo risco da mudança da huma provincia á outra;” this refers either to sea or land, and is an additional per-centage to the annual premium. The Company do not undertake maritime risks upon slaves: your expressing “embark” alters the meaning of the sentence.

I am not a shareholder, nor have I any influence over the directors at Rio de Janeiro, but am simply a chief clerk for the accounts, without even being the book-keeper.

I trust, therefore, that you will in your correspondence with the Earl of Clarendon, clearly point out my position in the Company, as it would be exceedingly disagreeable to be obliged to resign my post, and which I accepted with the firm conviction that I was in no way aiding or abetting the continuation of slavery.

The published conditions I inclose for your government, to which, you will see, is only subscribed the name of the Secretary of the Directory.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. GIOLMA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 244.

Extract from the Prospectus of the Previdencia Negro Life Insurance Company.

(Translation.)

BESIDES the premiums stipulated in these conditions, the assured will make a further payment of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the agency, and 1 per cent. for the risk incurred by a change of residence from one province to another. This change can only take place after a previous participation; and to such places only where agencies of this company are established.

No. 245.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 1.)

My Lord,

Bahia, October 14, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of 20th of August, stating the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government in the vigilance displayed, and the measures adopted, by the Brazilian authorities at Bahia, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 246.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Bahia, November 11, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship, a translation of a correspondence I have lately had with the President of this province, consequent on the arrival in this port of Her Majesty's brigantine “Spy” from Rio de Janeiro, with the report that information had been given to Her Majesty's Legation of a disembarkation of slaves at Assu, forty miles to the northward of this city.

Although I saw there was not the slightest foundation for such a report, inasmuch as the traders have no chance in this province, from the good faith and

vigilance evinced by its authorities in the suppression of the Traffic, I nevertheless had no option left me in this instance but to communicate with the President on the subject, as the "Spy" was specially dispatched to this port, to inquire into the affair, by the Rear-Admiral Commander-in-chief.

From the reply of the President, your Lordship will see that this Provincial Government did not hesitate one moment to take steps to verify the report in question by sending a force to Assu, and the result is, as I had expected, that no such landing there ever took place.

Your Lordship will also observe that the President was likewise cognizant of the sailing of the slaver said to have left Portugal on the 26th of August last, and which was expected to attempt a landing either at Caravellas to the southward of this province, or at Ilha do Trigo in St. Catherine's.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 1 in No. 246.

Consul Morgan to the President of the Province of Bahia.

(Translation.)

Illustrious and most Excellent Sir,

Bahia, November 4, 1856.

ALTHOUGH I am rather surprised at the information I have just received from the commander of Her Majesty's brigantine "Spy," of a disembarkation of Africans having been effected at Assu, in this province—information that has reached Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro, but to which I cannot give credence—it is my duty, notwithstanding, to make it known to your Excellency.

I feel persuaded that if such a disembarkation had taken place, the truth could not have been kept secret, especially at so short a distance from this city.

I have also to add, that it is equally reported that a vessel is shortly expected from the coast of Africa, having left Oporto on the 26th of August last, and which vessel is supposed will call either at the Ilha do Trigo, near St. Catherine's, or will attempt a landing near Caravellas, in this province. This slaver is to hoist at her foremast a signal flag, red and white, and a number of canoes are to be ready at each place, to assist the projected landing of Africans.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun

Inclosure 2 in No. 246.

The President of the Province of Bahia to Consul Morgan.

*Palace of the Government at Bahia,
November 6, 1856.*

(Translation.)

ALTHOUGH I have no grounds to enable me to credit the correctness of the information given to Mr. J. Morgan, Jun., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, by the commander of the brigantine "Spy," of a disembarkation of Africans at the port of Assu, which opinion the said Consul appears likewise to entertain, nevertheless, desirous that upon a matter in which the Imperial Government is so interested to prevent and to punish, no doubt should exist thereon, I ordered, yesterday, the Government pilot-boat "Montserrate" to proceed to that point, with troops on board, to inquire into the fact, and to seize the persons of such individuals as may be found connected with so nefarious a crime; and I have transmitted instructions as shall not leave the slightest doubt of the inexactness of such a report. To the Delegate of Police of Abrantes, to whose district belongs that port, I have communicated that report, and have ordered him to co-operate with the force now sent, and to prosecute inquiries in the sense of the discovery of the truth.

With reference to the information of a slaver suspected to be destined for

Caravellas, which Her Britannic Majesty's Consul also mentions in his despatch of the 4th instant, I have to state that an equal denunciation was already received at the Police Court of Rio de Janeiro, which has been communicated to this Presidency by the Minister of Justice, and which I have made known to the authorities of the south. I have also ordered one of the vessels of war belonging to this station to proceed thence, and to make a vigorous cruise along the suspected points.

I thank the Consul of Her Britannic Majesty for the goodness he had in promptly acquainting me with the information he received from the commander of the "Spy;" and on this occasion I renew to him my assurance that this Presidency is not disposed to spare any means at its disposal to repress and to punish the Traffic, should it, by any misfortune, be ever revived in this province, because this is its duty, as it is by orders and recommendations received from the Imperial Government.

(Signed)

J. L. V. CANSANCAO DE SINIMBU.

No. 247.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Bahia, November 11, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 7th ultimo, conveying to me your Lordship's approval of the course I pursued in relation to some suspected slave-vessels that had been seen off the coast of Paraiba.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

No. 248.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 18, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 11th of November, inclosing copies of the correspondence which passed between you and the President of the Province of Bahia, with regard to a reported attempt to land slaves at Assu, in consequence of which report Her Majesty's brigantine "Spy" was sent from Rio de Janeiro to Bahia.

I have to acquaint you that I approve your proceedings in this matter, and I have to state that it is with great satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government have learnt the vigilance and zeal so honourably manifested by the President and authorities of Bahia in preventing a renewal of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 249.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Morgan.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 27, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 10th of October last, inclosing copies of a correspondence which you have had with a British subject named Giolma, who has undertaken the management of a Company established for insuring the lives of slaves; and I have to acquaint you that I have consulted the proper Law Officers of the Crown with regard to the question of the legality of Mr. Giolma's proceedings in this affair, and that they are of opinion that the enactments of the Act 5 Geo. IV, cap. 113, secs. 2 and 8, are directed against the insurance of adventures in slaves, and not in terms against insurances effected on their lives, and that therefore Mr. Giolma is not liable to the penalties

imposed on those who "insure or contract for the insurance of slaves and their procurers, counsellors, aiders, and abettors."

It seems clear, however, that a British subject in assuming duties connected with effecting insurances on the lives of slaves, is acting against the spirit of the statute; but in order to affect Mr. Giolma criminally, he must be shown to come within its direct enactments, which in this case cannot, it would appear, be done.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 250.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14, 1857.)

My Lord,

Bahia, December 31, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship the half-yearly Return of the prices of slaves in this city.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure in No. 250.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Consulate of Bahia, at the respective times undermentioned.

Description.	For the half-year ending June 30, 1856.				For the half-year ending December 31, 1856.			
	Currency.		Sterling.		Currency.		Sterling.	
	Reis.	Reis.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Reis.	Reis.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
African males	1,100\$	to 1,200\$	128 6 8	to 140 0 0	1,320\$	to 1,440\$	152 12 6	to 166 10 0
Ditto females	950\$	1,000\$	110 16 8	116 13	41,140\$	1,200\$	131 16 3	138 15 0
Creole males	1,200\$	1,300\$	140 0 0	151 13	41,440\$	1,560\$	166 10 0	180 8 6
Ditto, with professions .	1,700\$	2,200\$	198 6 8	256 13	42,040\$	2,640\$	235 17 6	305 5 0
Ditto, females . . .	1,000\$	1,100\$	116 13 4	128 6 8	1,200\$	1,320\$	138 15 0	152 12 6

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun., *Consul.*
British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1856.

No. 251.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14, 1857.)

My Lord,

Bahia, December 31, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship the accompanying Lists, Nos. 1 and 2, of the trade between this port and the coast of Africa during the quarter ended this day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

Inclosure 1 in No. 251.

LIST of VESSELS which have entered the Port of Bahia from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending December 31, 1856.

No.	Date of Entry.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whence.	Days out.
	1856										
1	Oct. 24	Sardinian	Patacho	Iride ..	100	10	G. Ansaldo ..	Not known ..	Oil ..	Badagry ..	32
2	Nov. 16	Portuguese	Yacht	Emilia ..	79	9	N. S. da Silva ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Aghwey ..	36

British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1856.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 251.

LIST of VESSELS which have sailed from the Port of Bahia for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending December 31, 1856.

No.	Date of Sailing.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whither bound.
	1856									
1	Oct. 1	Portuguese	Brig	Africano ..	274	13	D. da Costa Lage ..	Not known ..	Rum & tobacco	Coast of Africa.
2	" 16	Ditto ..	Yacht	Agua ..	144	11	J. Lopes da Silva ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
3	" 22	Ditto ..	Ship	Lisbonense ..	422	21	M. Luiz da Costa ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
4	Dec. 4	Hamburgh	Brig	Helena ..	218	11	T. Moller ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
5	" 23	Sardinian	Polacca ..	N. S. do Suffragio ..	207	11	L. C. Frastour ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.

British Consulate, Bahia, December 31, 1856.

(Signed) JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Consul.

No. 252.

Consul Morgan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 24.)

My Lord,

Bahia, February 23, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 18th December last, approving my proceedings in regard to a reported attempt to land slaves at Assu, in this province.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN MORGAN, Jun.

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Pará*.

No. 253.

Consul Vines to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 24.)

My Lord,

Pará, April 28, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 24th January last,* and to thank your Lordship for its expression of approval of my proceedings with regard to the 2 free Africans, Honorio and Laudelino, who had been sent by the Brazilian authorities from Rio de Janeiro, to work as slaves in the arsenal at Pará, as reported in my despatch of December 1, 1855.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL VINES.

No. 254.

Consul Vines to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 24.)

My Lord,

Pará, April 29, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 19th January last,† desiring me to inform your Lordship whether the 3 slave children, Jacinto, Ildefonso, and Elena, belonging to Mr. Alexander Dickson, of Pará, the guardianship and temporary possession of whom I had assumed, are now entirely free, and if not, what arrangements have been made with regard to them.

On receipt of your Lordship's despatches of the 12th and 20th of October last,‡ instructing me to give up possession of the slaves in question, I immediately placed myself in communication with the above-named Mr. Dickson, and the Judge of Orphans of this city, Senhor Maximiano Francisco Duarte, and it was arranged, as I had the honour of reporting to your Lordship in my despatch of the 1st of January last,§ that the Judge of Orphans should receive from me the slaves Jacinto and Ildefonso, and that the girl Elena should be registered free, and a minor in the Court of Orphans. She has been given over to the charge of Colonel Lucidoro Lourenço da Motta, the grandfather of Mr. Dickson's children, during her minority, with whom also Jacinto and Ildefonso, as well as the slave boy Lazaro, have been placed, as the property of Mr. Dickson's infant children.

The little girl Elena obtained her manumission from her original owner, Mr. Dickson's late wife, having a short time before her death signed a paper expressing her wish that Elena should be free; and this document, requiring the signature of Mr. Dickson to legalize her freedom, when he applied to me in May 1855, to prevent his children and slaves being taken from him by the Court of Orphans, I made it a condition of my interfering, that he should fulfil the intentions of his wife towards freeing Elena, which he did by executing a deed, a copy of which was contained in Inclosure No. 4 in my despatch to your Lordship of July 30, 1855.||

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 172.

† Ibid., Nos. 168 and 169.

|| Ibid., No. 167.

‡ Ibid., No. 171.

§ Ibid., No. 173.

In reference to the poor boys, Jacinto, Ildefonso, and Lazaro, their fate is, in some measure, pending the issue of a lawsuit between Mr. Dickson and his father-in-law, Colonel Lucidoro Lourenço da Motta, in which the former is endeavouring, first, to be reinstated by the Judge of Orphans as guardian of his own children, which will again place him in possession of the above-named slaves during the minority of his children; and secondly, to obtain a redistribution of the property left by his wife, apportioning the slaves to himself, and the landed estates to his children, it being now *vice versa*. He has offered me to sign any document, securing the freedom of the three boys on their attaining their twenty-first year, if I would interfere with the authorities here, to procure for him the accomplishment of his objects.

I beg leave to refer to the despatch which I had the honour of addressing to your Lordship on these matters, dated the 30th July, 1855, wherein I mentioned, that in an interview I had with the then Acting President of Pará, Dr. Moraes, I stated to him Mr. Dickson's case; and his Excellency admitted, that the division made by the Judge of Orphans of the late Mrs. Dickson's property was not strictly in accordance with Brazilian law, and he promised me that he would endeavour to persuade the Judge of Orphans to apportion the lands to the children, and the slaves to the father. Shortly afterwards Dr. Moraes expressed to me his regret, that having retired from the Presidency, he was unable to fulfil his promise to me.

Your Lordship will pardon me for adding, that I have no doubt of the freedom of these slaves being secured on their arriving at the age of twenty-one, if the Judge of the Court of Orphans here were instructed by the Imperial authorities at Rio de Janeiro to apportion the slaves to Mr. Dickson, and the lands to his children.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL VINES.

No. 255.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Vines.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 8, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 29th of April last, in which you express an opinion that the freedom of the 3 slaves, Jacinto, Ildefonso, and Lazaro, who belonged to Mr. Dickson's late wife, might be secured, on their arriving at the age of twenty-one, if the Judge of the Court of Orphans at Pará were instructed by the Imperial authorities at Rio de Janeiro to apportion the slaves to Mr. Dickson and the land to his children.

I have to state to you, in reply, that it appears to me that Her Majesty's Government would not be justified in making suggestions to the Brazilian Government, or in undertaking any *ex parte* interference with regard to the lawsuit relating the late Mrs. Dickson's property which is now before the Brazilian Law Courts, unless it can be shown that justice has been denied to Mr. Dickson.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 256.

Consul Vines to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 8.)

(Extract.)

Pará, July 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that, on the 4th instant, a vessel, under the flag of the United States of North America, named "*Eliza Jane*," entered this port.

She is a fore-and-aft rigged schooner, of 127 tons burden, American measurement.

She was immediately suspected of being a slaver, and an armed boat was placed alongside of her to watch her movements.

The statement of the master, Leander West, to the custom-house officers,

that he had been on a cruize for the last seven months in search for whales, without finding any, and having an unusually large crew for so small a vessel, a great number of which were Portuguese, tended to confirm these suspicions.

It was reported that the police authorities had laid an embargo on the vessel as a slaver, and afterwards, that the United States' Consul had satisfied them that the "*Eliza Jane*" was a whaler, and had embarked in a legitimate trade, and that, on completing her shipment of fresh provisions, she would again put to sea.

I addressed a private note to the President of this Province, General Henrique de Beaurepaire Rohan, under date of the 10th instant, soliciting information relative to the "*Eliza Jane*," and his Excellency courteously complied with this request, sending me, as well as replies to my inquiries, a copy of the report of the examinations held by the Chief of Police on board the "*Eliza Jane*," translations of which documents I have the honour herewith to inclose to your Lordship.

It appeared to me that, if the circumstances which gave rise to the suspicions that this vessel had been fitted out for the Slave Trade were not sufficient to justify the authorities here in detaining her, it would seem almost impossible to detect vessels engaged in that Traffic unless captured with Africans on board; for that nothing could be easier than to assume a disguise (as the "*Eliza Jane*" probably had done) which consisted merely in a few implements for fishing, occupying no greater space than a boat's oars, with utensils on deck for the alleged purpose of boiling oil, which might be used for cooking food for slaves; that the statement contained in the report of the Chief of Police, that the hold of the vessel was filled with casks, was intended, no doubt, to convey the impression that there was no room for slaves, but these casks, when taken to pieces, would occupy only a small space as staves; and it struck me that the vessel might even have landed a cargo of slaves on this coast, else why visit this port, so altogether out of the latitude of the whale fishery, this being the single instance of a whaler ever visiting Pará; and this appeared a point which had escaped the notice of the police authorities in their report of the examinations. It was, too, extraordinary that the police magistrate should make an exception in this case to the usual practice of searching the persons and private papers of the master and crew, suspected, as they were, of the crime of being engaged in a nefarious Traffic.

During an interview which I had with the President, I stated to him the foregoing impressions on my mind.

His Excellency evinced a laudable anxiety to elucidate the matter, and assured me that he was deeply interested in detaining the "*Eliza Jane*," if he could prove that she was embarked in a Slave Trade expedition; for that he had received most positive instructions from the Imperial authorities before leaving Rio de Janeiro for the government of this province to use his best efforts to suppress that Traffic.

He read to me a description of a slaver, the main features of which, he observed, were wanting in the "*Eliza Jane*," namely, unusually-large hatchways, decks not caulked, and a great number of firearms, with chains and manacles to secure the slaves.

The "*Eliza Jane*" cleared the custom-house here for Edgartown on the 14th instant, and sailed from Pará on the 16th; but as it was generally known to have been the master's intention to proceed in a southerly direction, to resume, as he alleged, his search for whales, I reported this case to Mr. Jerningham, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, in a despatch under date of the 16th instant, transmitting therewith copies of the inclosures.

Inclosure 1 in No. 256.

Consul Vines to the President of the Province of Pará.

M. le Président,

Pará, ce 10 Juillet, 1856.

VOUS me pardonnerez, j'en suis convaincu, ma demande, en faveur du motif qui me porte à venir faire un appel à votre complaisance.

Un navire du pavillon des Etats Unis d'Amérique, nommé le "*Eliza Jane*," est entré dans ce port le 4 du courant, et le bruit se répand que les employés

CLASS B.

2 G

de la douane de cette ville ont des soupçons qu'il a été employé dans le Trafique des Esclaves ; et ce même bruit je vous prie de me permettre de m'en servir d'excuse auprès de votre Excellence pour demander la faveur de me procurer des réponses aux questions ci-inclues, qui ont rapport à ce dit navire.

J'offre, &c.

(Signé) SAMUEL VINES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 256.

The President of the Province of Pará to Consul Vines.

M. le Consul,

Pará, le 16 Juillet, 1856.

J'AI l'honneur de vous remettre la copie des documents sur "*l'Eliza Jane*."

Agréez, &c.

(Signé) HENRIQUE DE BEAUREPAIRE ROHAN.

Inclosure 3 in No. 256.

Consul Vines to the President of the Province of Pará.

M. le Président,

Pará, ce 18 Juillet, 1856.

JE m'empresse de vous offrir mes sincères remerciements pour la faveur que vous m'avez faite en m'envoyant les documents donnant les renseignements sur le navire des Etats Unis "*l'Eliza Jane*," et ce sera avec une satisfaction extrême que je les enverrai au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, qui les recevra, j'en suis convaincu, comme une nouvelle preuve de la bonne foi du Gouvernement Impérial de Brésil, et de sa détermination de marcher d'accord avec celui de la Grande Bretagne pour la répression du Trafique des Esclaves.

Je prie, &c.

(Signé) SAMUEL VINES.

Inclosure 4 in No. 256.

Report of the Examinations on the American fore-and-aft Schooner (Hiate)
"*Eliza Jane*."

[See Inclosure 2 in No. 167.]

Inclosure 5 in No. 256.

Report of Examinations held on board the American fore-and-aft Schooner
"*Eliza Jane*."

[See Inclosure 3 in No. 167.]

No. 257.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Vines.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 7, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 30th of July, reporting that the American schooner "*Eliza Jane*" had entered the port of Pará under circumstances warranting the belief that she was a slaver ; and I have to inform you that I approve your proceedings with regard to this vessel.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 258.

Consul Vines to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 6.)

My Lord,

Pará, September 29, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 8th of July last, informing me, in reply to the opinion which I had expressed in my despatch of the 29th April, that the freedom of the 3 slaves, Jacinto, Ildefonso, and Lazaro, might be effected on their completing their twenty-first year, if they were apportioned to Mr. Dickson, and the land to his children, that with regard to the law-suit relating to this property, Her Majesty's Government could not interfere unless it could be shown that justice had been denied Mr. Dickson.

To enable me to lay before your Lordship a clear and ample detail of Mr. Dickson's law-suit, I employed one of the most eminent lawyers of this city, Dr. John Paes de Souza, to furnish me with a legal opinion upon the subject of Mr. Dickson's complaint that justice had been denied him, and to procure from the Court of Orphans copies of all the documents relating to the case. Dr. Paes de Souza, after examining into the affair, informed me that there could be no doubt that Mr. Dickson had been unjustly deprived of his children, and that as to the division of the property, the law certainly recommended that the slaves, being personal property, should be allotted to the father, and that the uniform practice had been departed from in this instance; that on pointing out to the Judge of Orphans, Senhor Dr. Maximiano Francisco Duarte, the injustice done to Mr. Dickson and the irregularity of the proceedings, that functionary admitted there was reason to complain, but said they were the acts of his predecessors, who had been merely judges *pro tem.*, not belonging to the legal profession; that he would not be bound by their judgments, and would, as early as the forms of the Court permitted him, reinstate Mr. Dickson as guardian of his children, and if it could be shown that their interests would not be injured by an alteration in the distribution of the property, that he would apportion the land to them, and the slaves to the father.

I then explained to Dr. Paes de Souza, that my object was to secure the freedom of the slaves, and that I did not feel myself authorized to interfere further in the matter than to transmit to your Lordship copies of those illegal proceedings, unless that object were attained. Dr. Paes de Souza assured me in reply that he had no doubt of my being able to accomplish the manumission of the slaves, as the Judge of Orphans would do everything in his power to remove all cause of complaint that Her Majesty's Government might have, that justice had been denied to Mr. Dickson.

It appears, and Dr. Paes de Souza hinted as much to me, that Dr. M. F. Duarte, who for the last year has held the office of Judge of the Court of Orphans in this city, is most anxious to prevent these illegal proceedings becoming a subject-matter of intervention, between Her Majesty's Government and that of Brazil, lest he should be called upon by the latter to explain why he allowed so long a period to elapse since entering upon his functions, without reversing the illegal decisions of his predecessors.

I hope that in the course of a month or two, I shall be able to report to your Lordship the satisfactory termination of these proceedings, pending the settlement of which, I thought it desirable to obtain from Mr. Dickson a deed of enfranchisement of the slaves Jacinto, Ildefonso, and Lazaro, on their attaining respectively the age of twenty-one, a copy of which I beg leave herewith to transmit to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL VINES.

 Inclosure in No. 258.
Declaration.

I, THE Undersigned, declare that as soon as the competent Judge apportioned to me the slaves as my share, conformably to law, which, by the division of the effects of my deceased wife Doña Antonio Florinda Freire da Motta, were

apportioned to my sons, the said slaves named Jacinto, aged 16 years, Lazaro, aged 15 years, and Ildefonso, aged 9 years, I will consider them entitled to their freedom arriving at the age of 21 years; by this, Jacinto will be considered free in 1862, Lazaro in 1863, and Ildefonso in 1868, the said slaves being obliged to remain with me until the period that I mark for their manumission.

To testify which I write this with my own hand, and sign it with two witnesses.

Pará, September 20, 1856.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER DICKSON.

Witnesses:

(Signed)

HENRY DICKENSON.

JOAO PAES DE SOUZA.

SAMUEL VINES, *Her Britannic Majesty's Consul.*

No. 259.

The Earl of Shelburne to Consul Vines.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 8, 1856.

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 29th of September last, by which it appears that the Court of Orphans at Pará acted irregularly in depriving Mr. Dickson of the custody of the young slaves who belonged to his late wife.

Lord Clarendon trusts that the present Judge of the Court of Orphans will lose no time in doing justice to Mr. Dickson in this matter; but if it should not be soon settled satisfactorily, his Lordship desires me to state that Her Majesty's Government must bring the whole case before the Brazilian Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

SHELBURNE.

No. 260.

Consul Vines to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Pará, October 30, 1856.

IN reference to the despatch dated the 29th ultimo, which I had the honour to address to your Lordship, respecting the manumission of the 3 slaves, Jacinto, Ildefonso, and Lazaro, forming part of the personal property Mr. Alexander Dickson, of this city, a British subject, I am sorry to have to report to your Lordship that I have been grievously disappointed in the hope I then expressed, of being able, shortly, to transmit to your Lordship an account of the favourable termination of those proceedings.

Notwithstanding that Mr. Alexander Dickson had executed a deed of enfranchisement in favour of the 3 slaves above-mentioned, and that, after much tergiversation, the Judge of Orphans, Dr. Maximiano Francisco Duarte, to whom the matter stood referred, had issued a formal order that the 3 slaves should be placed at the disposition of Mr. Alexander Dickson, that order remains unexecuted to this day.

I found, indeed, that the Judge of Orphans, as well as the President of this province, General Henrique de Beaurepaire Rohan, had been trifling with me in this matter, as it was reported to me that Colonel da Motta, Mr. Dickson's father-in-law, who holds illegal possession of the 3 slaves in question, was intending to sell those slaves; wherefore I considered it my duty to lose no time in requesting the President to enforce the order of the Court of Orphans, as just mentioned, and in submitting the matter (by the earliest mail) to Her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

I accordingly included a representation on this subject in a despatch which I addressed to the President on the 10th of this month, in which I complained of the needless delays with which I had been met in this matter, and demanded the execution of the Judge's order above referred to.

An extract, being a copy of that portion of the despatch in question which relates to this particular matter, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship in the Inclosure No. 1.

To this representation I have received no reply. Nevertheless I am under no immediate apprehension that the sale of the slaves will be effected, as slow legal formalities would have to be gone through, and as I addressed a despatch on this subject to Mr. Jerningham, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, under date of the 17th of this month (a copy of which forms Inclosure No. 2).

As I recapitulated the whole of the case, and stated it in detail, up to the date of that communication, and as your Lordship is already in possession of the antecedent particulars in this matter, I have thought that your Lordship would prefer that I should not re-enter into details.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL VINES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 260.

Consul Vines to the President of the Province of Pará, October 10, 1856.

[See Inclosure 3 in No. 196.]

Inclosure 2 in No. 260.

Consul Vines to Mr. Jerningham, October 17, 1856.

[See Inclosure 1 in No. 196.]

No. 261.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Vines.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 19, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 30th of October, I have to inform you that I approve of the steps which you have taken for the purpose of obtaining the reversal of the decree pronounced by the late Acting Judge of Orphans at Pará, which deprived Mr. Dickson of the guardianship of his children and of the custody of his late wife's slaves. I have to acquaint you that I have instructed Mr. Scarlett to make a representation to the Brazilian Government, in conformity with the statement of facts contained in your letter to Mr. Jerningham of the 17th of October, and to request that the authorities of Pará may be directed to restore to Mr. Dickson the guardianship of his children, and the exercise of such rights with regard to his late wife's slaves, as may enable him to carry into effect his intention to secure their manumission.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 262.

Consul Vines to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 14, 1857.)

My Lord,

Pará, November 27, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch under date of the 7th ultimo, respecting the case of the "*Eliza Jane*," an American schooner which visited this port, under circumstances calculated to lead to the suspicion that such vessel was engaged in the Slave Trade; and I beg most respectfully to thank your Lordship for the approval conveyed in that despatch.

I have, &c.
(Signed) SAMUEL VINES.

No. 263.

Consul Vines to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 24.)

My Lord,

Pará, January 21, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1856, no vessel has arrived at this port from the coast of Africa, and that no vessel has left this port for the coast of Africa.

The number of slaves who have obtained their freedom during the past year is officially stated at 15 persons; but this return is most imperfect, owing to the fact that very few emancipated slaves are at the pains to "register" their manumission.

The number of slaves imported into this province from the southern ports of Brazil, is officially stated at 212 persons; and the number exported from this province to the other ports of this Empire, is officially stated at 167 persons.

The fugitive slave settlements, mentioned in my despatch of the 28th of January, 1856, continue to be maintained, notwithstanding every effort of the Government against them. I am told that some of them have removed their cantonments to more distant and inaccessible positions; and that the authorities of this province, despairing of any successful foray against them, have resolved not to molest them, unless they should attempt piratical excursions upon the navigable part of the Amazon and its confluent.

Inclosed herewith I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Return of the nominal quantities of produce, obtained by means of slave-labour, in the Provinces of Pará and the Amazons, and exported from this port during the past year. But although the declared value of this produce exhibits a great increase over that exported in 1855, no inference can be drawn from this fact respecting the number of slaves employed. The difference of quantities and value has been purely the result of a far more advantageous and prolific season, and of a very active demand in foreign markets (at greatly increased prices) for the produce in question, especially as to cocoa for the French market.

The health of the slave population, since the extinction of the cholera at the close of 1855, has been generally satisfactory; but these provinces have not recovered from the loss of such numbers of their labouring population as fell during the fatal season of 1855; and it is evident, on all hands, that the numbers of slaves owned by the proprietors in these provinces, is still as much reduced as it was at the beginning of last year.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

SAMUEL VINES.

Inclosure in No. 263.

STATEMENT of the Amount and Value of Exports of staple Productions from the Provinces of Pará and of the Amazons, the result of Slave Labour, during the year 1856.

Description of Produce.	Quantities.				Sterling Value.		
	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Annatto	141	2	2	8	5,659	16	10
Rice, clean	1,033	0	0	0	5,686	16	4
Rice, in husk	1,552	7	0	0	6,403	10	3
Cocoa	2,350	14	2	8	113,128	16	3
Tapioca	122	5	1	0	2,311	12	1
Cotton	33	3	2	20	1,199	6	10
Sugar	92	12	0	0	4,456	7	6
Total value	..	..	..	..	£138,846	6	1

No. 264.

Consul Vines to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 24.)

My Lord,

Pará, January 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 8th of December last, respecting the unlawful detention of the children and slaves of Mr. Alexander Dickson, notwithstanding a nugatory legal decision in his favour in the Court of Orphans of this city.

I beg leave also to thank your Lordship for the assurance that your Lordship would represent the whole case to the Brazilian Government, unless the law should be promptly complied with, so as to restore Mr. Dickson to the guardianship of his children and slaves, all of whom are minors.

Fortified with your Lordship's above-named despatch, I waited upon the President of this Province, General Henrique de Beaurepaire Rohan, on the 14th of this month, and then reopened the case with his Excellency, by explaining the resolution which your Lordship had taken in the matter.

The President then promised me that he would instruct the Judge of Orphans to do his duty in the matter promptly; and on the 22nd of this month I received a private note, of which the inclosed is a copy, from his Excellency, assuring me that the decision of the Court of Orphans should be definitively pronounced, in conformity with my wishes, as soon as the vacation was over, that is, in the beginning of next month.

On the 23rd of this month, having occasion again to wait upon his Excellency, I took the opportunity of thanking him for his attention respecting Mr. Dickson's case; and I then received from the President a formal permission to use his above-named note as an official communication, and to forward a copy thereof to your Lordship.

The President admitted to me in this last-named interview, that the case of Mr. Dickson was as clear as possible, and that the complainant had been most shamefully treated by the Court of Orphans.

Under these circumstances, I now trust I shall shortly be able to report to your Lordship that this troublesome case has been so far satisfactorily closed, inasmuch as the deed of enfranchisement, executed by Mr. Dickson in favour of the 3 young slaves, Jacinto, Lazaro, and Ildefonso (a copy of which deed was inclosed in my despatch of the 29th September, 1856), will come into force.

I have, &c.

(Signed) SAMUEL VINES.

Inclosure in No. 264.*The President of the Province of Pará to Consul Vines.*

M. le Consul,

Pará, le 22 Janvier, 1857.

LE Juiz dos Orphãos, à qui j'ai parlé sur l'affaire Dickson, m'a répondu qu'après les vacances il déciderait la question comme vous le désirez. Avant la fin des vacances de pareils actes ne peuvent pas avoir lieu.

Je profite, &c.

(Signé)

H. DE BEAUREPAIRE ROHAN.

No. 265.*The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Vines.*

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 30, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 24th January last, reporting the steps taken by you in the case of Mr. Dickson's slaves and children, who were unlawfully removed from his custody by the Brazilian authorities; and I have to acquaint you that I approve your proceedings in this matter, as reported in your above-mentioned despatch.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Pernambuco*.

No. 266.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May 16.*)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, April 15, 1856.

I HAVE much satisfaction in stating that no overt act of foreign Slave Trade has occurred within the limits of this Consulate during the past quarter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

No. 267.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May 16.*)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, April 15, 1856.

I DEEM it desirable that the following fact should be brought under the consideration of your Lordship :

A liberal rate of interest upon all monies actually employed, in its formation, has been guaranteed by the Imperial and Provincial Governments to two British subjects, for the purpose of constructing a railway from this city to Agua Preta, and, ultimately, to the Rio San Francisco ; upon this guarantee a Company has been formed in England, the necessary capital subscribed, and the contractor for the formation of the line is actually engaged upon it.

One of the conditions of the Imperial concession was, that none but free people should be employed by the Company, and the prospectus, a copy of which I inclose, holds this fact out as an inducement to the people of England to embark their capital in the undertaking.

I find, however, that the contractors do not intend to carry out this arrangement, and contend that they may employ slaves indirectly, without infringing it ; thus, that if they employ a sub-contractor, being a free man, to construct any portion of the road, and he does so by slave labour, no breach of engagement can be charged against them.

This course of argument appears to me to be an evasion of their contract with the Imperial and Provincial Governments upon the one hand, and with the British public upon the other, and is not supported, as they contend, by Article 12, or even by the plea of necessity, for his Excellency the President informed me yesterday, that he had offered and could obtain for them 1,000 Indians whenever they required them.

I take the liberty of submitting this case for your Lordship's consideration and judgment, for which purpose I inclose copies of the Articles in question, and would press upon your Lordship's attention the fact, that a new and extensive employment of slaves in this Province must inevitably offer additional encouragement to the African slave-traders.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 267.

Articles 9 and 12 of the Imperial Decree respecting the Construction of a Railway in the Province of Pernambuco.

Article 9. THE Company binds itself not to possess slaves, and not to employ in the work of construction other than free people, who, being natives, cannot be recruited, or be obliged to do active service in the National Guard; or, being foreigners, will be guaranteed all the advantages that the law concedes to useful and industrious colonists.

From the Statutes.

Article 12. The Company can effect contracts with competent "Impreteros," or railway contractors, for the construction of the line * * * They being at perfect liberty to choose the people that they will employ in the particular works that they engage to construct; these contracts entered into between the Company and the contractor, will not exonerate the former from the obligations which they contract with the Imperial Government.

Inclosure 2 in No. 267.

Prospectus.

BRAZILIAN (guaranteed 7l. per cent.) Railway.

The Recife and São Francisco Pernambuco Railway Company. Sanctioned by Acts of the Imperial Brazilian Legislature, and by Decree of His Majesty the Emperor. Incorporated in England under 7 & 8 Victoria, cap. 110.

The grant of the railway is in perpetuity, with a guaranteed interest of 7 per cent. per annum for 90 years; viz., 5 per cent. by the Imperial Brazilian Government, and 2 per cent. by the Provincial Legislature of Pernambuco.

Length 78 English miles.

Capital, 1,200,000l. In 60,000 shares of 20l. each. 12,000 shares are reserved for Brazilian shareholders. Deposit 3l. per share.

The dividends will be payable half-yearly, at the Bankers of the Company in London.

Directors.—Robert Benson, Esq., Old Broad Street, *Chairman*; J. H. Reynell de Castro, Esq., Manchester and Rio de Janeiro; W. H. Dickson, Esq., Clapham Common; R. F. Davis, Esq., Fenchurch Street; Wm. Gladstone, Esq., Old Broad Street; W. B. Greenfield, Esq., Porchester Terrace; R. W. Kennard, Esq., Upper Thames Street. Alfred de Mornay, Esq., Pernambuco; Edward de Mornay, Esq., Holles Street, *Concessionnaires*.

The Minister, or other Brazilian Representative in London for the time being, is a Director, *ex officio*.

Bankers.—Messrs. Heywood, Kennards and Co., Lombard Street.

Engineer.—M. A. Borthwick, M. Inst., C.E.

Auditor.—Wm. Smith, Esq., Victoria Dock House, London.

Secretary.—Wm. Brailsford, Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Prichard and Collette, 57, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Brokers.—Messrs. Laurence, Son, and Pearce, Auction Mart; Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Sons, 39, Lothbury.

The seat of the direction will be in London. *Offices.*—Gresham House, Old Broad Street. Half-yearly meetings will be held in London in the months of April and October.

This Company is established for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and working a railroad traversing the sugar district of the Province of Pernambuco.

bucu, commencing at the port of the Recife* (*Pernambuco*), and terminating at the junction of the Rivers Una and Pirangi, near the town of Agua Prêta. The line has been carefully surveyed, and estimates have been made by Mr. M. A. Borthwick, assisted by other English engineers of local experience; and responsible contractors have undertaken, for a fixed sum, the construction of the entire line; provisional contracts have also been entered into for the purchase of the land required, at an agreed price. The conclusion of these and other contracts (the extent of the rolling stock being specified in the decrees) enables the Directors to assure the shareholders that the proposed capital of 1,200,000*l.* will not be exceeded; on that sum the Imperial Brazilian Government guarantee an annual interest to the Company of 5 per cent. for ninety years, and the Provincial Government of *Pernambuco* a further sum of 2 per cent. for the same period, making the minimum interest guaranteed thereon 7 per cent. per annum; the Company being required to complete and stock the line, and provide all means for efficiently working it within the term of six years, to date from the 2nd December, 1855. The Government has the power of purchasing the railway at the end of thirty years, on terms advantageous to the shareholders, by paying over to the Company such an amount of Brazilian stock as will give a rental equal to their mean net revenue during the five most lucrative of the preceding seven years, such revenues accruing either from the working of the line or the interest guaranteed by the Imperial and Provincial Governments.

Two years, ending 31st December, 1857, are allowed for the construction of the earthworks and bridges of the first section of the line, about $18\frac{1}{4}$ miles, but they can be completed and the section opened in about one year. Six years are allowed for the completion of the remaining sections, varying from 12 to 20 miles each; and the Government guarantees come into operation on the opening for traffic of each section; the amount upon which the guarantee is paid bearing such proportion to the whole capital as the length opened bears to the whole line.

The plans have already been approved by the Brazilian Government.

The Company binds itself not to possess slaves, and not to employ in the work of construction other than free people, who, being natives, cannot be recruited, nor obliged to do active service in the National Guard, and, being foreigners, will be guaranteed all the advantages that the law concedes to useful and industrious colonists.

The city of Recife (*Pernambuco*) has at present a population of 150,000. It lies between Cape St. Roque and Cape St. Augustin, and is the most easterly point of South America. Owing to its geographical position it is unquestionably one of the most important ports of Brazil. The Province of *Pernambuco* contains above 500,000 of free inhabitants, irrespective of the slave population, and has upwards of 1,000 sugar estates in active operation, which send annually to Recife (*Pernambuco*) between 65,000 and 70,000 tons of clayed sugar.

Cotton, hides, and rum, in considerable quantities, are also sent from the interior to Recife (*Pernambuco*) for shipment, as well as large supplies of cattle for the consumption of the city, and for purposes of draft. To this will be added, when the railway is established, timber for ship-building, and ornamental woods, farm produce, and fuel. The imports at Recife (*Pernambuco*) for the interior of the country, consist of hardware, machinery, every description of cotton and other manufactured goods, jerked beef, salt fish, flour, &c.

The country through which the line will pass is singularly fertile; and, besides sugar plantations, abounds with maize, rice, and manioc fields, and with forests of the most valuable woods. Immediately beyond the cane district, lies the great cotton country of Brazil; and in the neighbourhood of the São Francisco salt is found, and is transported on pack-horses in large quantities to the surrounding provinces. Here, also, are the breeding-farms, where the horses and cattle that supply the coast-country are reared. The proposed railroad will serve for transporting almost the entire produce of the above districts to the market, and by diminishing the demand for labour for transport, will augment that applicable to the cultivation and production of the soil.

At present there is no made road through the country, and but few bridges; the difficulties of transport are consequently very great, and the charges enormous. All produce is forwarded on the backs of horses, except such as is grown in the immediate vicinity of the city, and a very inconsiderable portion that

* The Port of the Recife is known in Europe as *Pernambuco*, but the latter is the name of the Province of which Recife is the capital.

comes by sea. During the dry season the conveyance to market of sugar alone, gives employment to 20,000 horses and 10,000 men. The present rate of freight is 2s. per ton per mile for sugar ; and many articles are much higher.

After the completion of the distance between the Recife (Pernambuco) and the Pirangi, the Company have full powers to continue the railway in the same direction, until it reaches the great Rio de São Francisco, above the falls and rapids of Paulo Affonço, São Felix, &c.* This will open up from the coast the traffic of a great part of the interior of the Empire.

The concession confers many valuable privileges and immunities, amongst which are the following :

- 1st. The grant of the railway in perpetuity.
- 2ndly. A minimum guaranteed interest of 7 per cent. for ninety years.
- 3rdly. No competing line, within 20 miles on either side, can be constructed during the said term of ninety years.
- 4thly. The right to all minerals and precious stones discovered on the line of railway within 20 miles on either side.
- 5thly. The right to import into the Brazils all machinery, plant, and other materials, for the construction and maintenance of the railway, free of duty, during its construction, and for ten years after its completion ; and of coal for sixty years.

The amount of capital to be subscribed in Brazil will, to a great extent, cover the cost of native labour, while the capital subscribed here will be devoted to the purchase of the material required for the permanent way of the railway, as plant, machinery, rolling stock, &c., &c. ; thus an objection sometimes made to foreign railway enterprise, as causing a drain of gold, will not apply in this instance, the money received here being principally expended in this country.

The Company, under their deed of settlement, possess powers to borrow money to the extent of the calls that may at the time be unpaid, and should the Directors, instead of calling up the full amount of 20*l.* per share, deem it expedient, they will avail themselves of these powers.

The statistics obtained relating only to present traffic, show that a larger return than that guaranteed by the Brazilian Government may be confidently calculated on within a short time after the opening of the railway, while the progressive development of the resources of the country, consequent upon the establishment of a line of so much importance, will considerably augment, from year to year, the revenue of the Company.

The capital of 1,200,000*l.* covers the estimates sufficiently to admit of the payment to the shareholders of interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum during the construction of the line, and accordingly the shareholders will receive interest at this rate upon the amount of the calls, dating from the day of payment, as well during the construction of the works as afterwards.

No call will exceed 2*l.* per share, with an interval of at least three months between each call, of which one month's previous notice, by advertisement, will be given. But it is contemplated to extend the payment of the calls over as long a period as may be compatible with the interest of the shareholders.

The shareholders have the option of paying up at once 5*l.* per share on the number of shares allotted to them, and on such advances interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be allowed.

The statutes of the Company will at all times be accessible to the shareholders, at the office of the Company.

Applications for shares to be addressed to the Brokers of the Company, Messrs. Laurence, Son, and Pearce, Auction Mart, London ; and Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Sons, 39, Lothbury, London.

For the convenience of subscribers not residing in London, the following Bankers will receive deposits :—

Liverpool.—Messrs. Arthur Heywood, Sons, and Co.

Manchester.—The Bank of Manchester.

Edinburgh, Glasgow.—The Bank of Scotland.

* These Falls exceed in magnitude and extent those of Niagara. The difference of level between the upper and lower navigable sections of the river is 1,000 feet, and the extent of river obstructed by rapids and waterfalls is 300 miles. The São Francisco and its tributaries above the Falls are navigable for large vessels for nearly 1,000 miles.

Each applicant for shares will be required to pay into one of the Bankers of the Company one pound (1*l.*) per share, on the number of shares applied for, in part payment of the deposit of 3*l.*, in exchange for which a voucher will be given. In the event of the Directors allotting less than the whole number applied for, the amount paid in will be appropriated towards the deposit of 3*l.* per share payable on those allotted. Should no allotment be made to the applicant, the money lodged at the Bankers will be forthwith returned, free of charge.

Form of Application for Shares.

To the Directors of the Recife and São Francisco Pernambuco Railway Company :—

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid into the hands of Messrs. the Bankers of the Company £ to your credit, I request that you will allot me shares of 20*l.* each, in the above-named Company, and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit and calls thereon at the appointed times, and to execute the deed of settlement, and all other necessary documents, when required to do so.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Name in full

Profession or Occupation

Residence in full

Place of Business, if any

Applicants desirous of availing themselves of the option referred to in the prospectus, of paying up 5*l.* per share, on allotment, are requested to sign the following :—

I desire to pay five pounds on each share allotted to me.

No. 268.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cowper.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 30, 1856.

I HAVE to inform you that the statements contained in your despatch of the 15th of April, as to the alleged intention of the contractors who have undertaken the construction of the works of the Recife and São Francisco Railway, to employ slave-labour in carrying them out, have been communicated by my direction to the Board of Directors of that line; and I now transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a letter, with its inclosures, which has been received from the Secretary of the Company, in reply.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 268.

Mr. Hammond to Mr. Bellamy.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 28, 1856.

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to request that you will state to the directors of the Recife and São Francisco Pernambuco Railway Company, that it has been represented to his Lordship that the contractors, who have engaged to carry on the works of that railway in Brazil, intend to employ slave-labour in their construction, notwithstanding that such a proceeding would be in

direct contravention of the conditions upon which the Brazilian Government granted permission for the construction of the railway, and would also be contrary to the terms of the prospectus issued by the Company in England, by which they bound themselves not to possess slaves, and not to employ in the work of construction other than free people.

Lord Clarendon has been informed that the contractors contend that if they employ a sub-contractor, being a free man, to construct any portion of the road, and if the sub-contractor employs slave-labour, no breach of engagement can be charged against them; but such a course of argument appears to Lord Clarendon to be an evasion of the engagement entered into by the Company with the Brazilian Government and with the British public; and his Lordship trusts that the directors of the Company will take such steps as they may deem best calculated to prevent their agents from employing slave-labour either directly or indirectly in the works of the railway, as any new and extensive employment of slaves in Brazil must inevitably offer additional encouragement to the African slave-traders.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

Inclosure 2 in No. 268.

Mr. Bellamy to Mr. Hammond.

*Recife and São Francisco Pernambuco Railway Company,
98, Gresham House, Old Broad Street,
London, June 17, 1856.*

Sir,

I HAVE not failed to lay before the Board of this Company the communication dated the 28th of May, which, by Lord Clarendon's directions, you addressed to me.

In reply, I am directed by the Board to transmit to you, for Lord Clarendon's information, a copy of the clause in the Contract by which the directors have bound the contractor to fulfil to the utmost every obligation imposed on the Company by the Imperial Government of Brazil. I have also to request you will bring under Lord Clarendon's notice the passage I have marked in the accompanying report of a speech delivered by the Chairman of the Board, at the first meeting of the shareholders of the Company, on the 22nd of April last.

These two extracts will, the directors are persuaded, satisfy Lord Clarendon of their good faith on the point to which he has called their attention.

At the same time, I am desired by the Board to state, that they had not heard of, nor do they believe the existence of, any such intention on the part of the contractor, who is an Englishman of undoubted character as well as respectability. From the brief period which has elapsed since he left England for Pernambuco, it appears to the Board scarcely possible that any information of a trustworthy character could have reached London at the date of your letter as to his alleged intentions; and equally strange how such a defence as that contained in your letter should have been anticipated.

The Board have not, however, failed to communicate to him what they cannot but regard as a serious charge; they have also directed the attention of their Treasurer, Major the Honourable S. P. Vereker, the authorized agent of the Company in Brazil, to the subject.

The directors would respectfully and earnestly request of Lord Clarendon not to give encouragement or credence to every rumour that may reach the Foreign Office from Pernambuco, where, as in other places, there are doubtless to be found persons who originate, or give currency to, reports without either ascertaining on what grounds they have to rest, or reflecting that their tendency, as in this case, might be to prejudice Her Majesty's Government against an enterprize which, if allowed to be successfully carried out, must greatly promote the objects of the Imperial Government of Brazil, by securing access to the interior of the country, whereby its resources may be developed, inducement

afforded for immigration of colonists, and a field opened for the employment of free labour in lieu of that until recently supplied by the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. BELLAMY, *Secretary*.

Inclosure 3 in No. 268.

Extract from the Agreement of the Contractor with the Recife and São Francisco Railway Company.

THAT in the execution of the works and buildings hereby contracted for, he, the said George Furness, shall and will exactly observe and conform to the provisions and directions of the several decrees and contract hereinbefore respectively recited or referred to, and any present or future consolidation or modification thereof, and the laws and regulations for the time being in force of the said Imperial and Provincial Governments respectively, and the deed of settlement of the company. And that the said George Furness shall and will at all times save and indemnify the said company from and against all penalties, damages, costs, charges, and expenses incurred or sustained by the said company in consequence of any infraction by him or his agent of the said provisions or directions, or any of them.

Inclosure 4 in No. 268.

Extract from the Speech of the Chairman of the Recife and São Francisco Pernambuco Railway, April 2, 1856.

ONE of the great objects of the Brazilian Government in introducing railways is to facilitate immigration and the supply of free labour; a subject in which every Englishman must feel considerable interest. True it is that the calamity of slavery still exists there; but it cannot be denied that the Government of Brazil have behaved most honourably in executing the Treaties they have entered into for the suppression of the Slave Trade. I have ventured to make this incidental allusion to the question of slavery in the Brazils, inasmuch as some of us have been connected with what is known as the anti-slavery party in this country; and I think it rather explains our motives for having become connected with a railway in a country where slavery exists, believing that the introduction of railways is one of the best and most efficient means that can be employed, not only for developing the resources and capabilities of a country, but for promoting civilization and ameliorating and improving the condition of the people. That, at all events, is the view I take of the question.

No. 269.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, July 4, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship an account of the prices of slaves within the province during the half-year ending the 30th June last; likewise those of the Vice-Consulates of Ceará and Maceio.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 269.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Consulate of Pernambuco, during the half-year ending June 30, 1856.

Description.	Currency.		Sterling.		Remarks.
	Reis.	Reis.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
African males	700\$000	800\$000	80 4 2	91 13 4	
Ditto females	650\$000	750\$000	74 9 7	85 18 9	
Creole males	800\$000	900\$000	91 13 4	103 2 6	
Ditto, with trades	1,000\$000	1,500\$000	114 11 8	171 17 6	
Ditto, females	700\$000	800\$000	80 4 2	91 13 4	
Infants, sucking, to 5 years	100\$000	300\$000	11 9 2	34 7 6	
Children, 5 to 12 years	300\$000	500\$000	34 7 6	57 5 10	

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER, *Consul*.
British Consulate, Pernambuco, June 30, 1856.

Inclosure 2 in No. 269.

HALF-YEARLY Return of the Prices of Slaves within the limits of the City of Maceio and Province of Alagoas.

Description.	Foreign Money.	Sterling Money.	Remarks.
	Reis.	£ s. d.	
Domestic Male and Female Slaves, of brown, yellow, and pale white colour	1,200\$000	135 0 0	The exchange for the reduction into English money, taken at 27d. per milreis.
Domestic Males and Females of black colour	900\$000	101 5 6	
Other descriptions of able-bodied slaves	800\$000	90 0 0	
Little children	300\$000 to 500\$000	33l. to 56l.	

(Signed) JAMES BURNET, *Vice-Consul*.
British Vice-Consulate, Maceio, July 1, 1856.

Inclosure 3 in No. 269.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Vice-Consulate of Ceará, during the half-year ending June 30, 1856.

Description.	Currency.		Sterling.	
	Reis	Reis	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
African males	850\$000	950\$000	97 7 11	108 17 1
Ditto females	800\$000	900\$000	91 13 4	103 2 6
Creole males	850\$000	1,000\$000	97 7 11	114 11 8
Ditto, with trades	1,100\$000	1,200\$000	126 0 10	137 10 0
Ditto females	850\$000	1,000\$000	97 7 11	114 11 8
Infants, sucking, to 5 years	200\$000	400\$000	22 18 4	57 5 10
Children, 5 to 12 years	600\$000	850\$000	68 15 0	97 7 11

(Signed) JOHN WILLIAM STUDART, *Vice-Consul*.
British Vice-Consulate, Ceará, June 30, 1856.

No. 270.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, July 5, 1856.

I HAVE much satisfaction in reporting that no further attempt has been made to land Africans upon this coast during the quarter ended upon the 30th June.

I inclose to your Lordship a Return of all vessels which have sailed from this port for the coast of Africa during that period, and of those which have arrived here from thence.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 270.

List of Vessels which have entered the Port of Pernambuco from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending June 30, 1856.

No.	Date of Entry.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Whence.	Days out.
1	1856 June 7	Portuguese	Schooner	Ceres	124	11	João L. Sobral	Oliveira and Sobral	Oil, &c.	Loanda	21

British Consulate, Pernambuco, June 30, 1856.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER, Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 270.

List of Vessels which have sailed from the Port of Pernambuco for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending June 30, 1856.

No.	Date of Sailing.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owner.	Cargo.	Where bound.	Remarks.
1	1856 Feb. 22	American	Barque	Pentucket ..	..	12	— Lewis	..	Ballast ..	St. Thomas ..	Sailed previous quarter.
2	April 30	Portuguese	Ditto .	Progressista ..	..	243	Paulo A. da Rocha	Paulo A. da Rocha ..	Sugar and rum	Loanda ..	..

British Consulate, Pernambuco, June 30, 1856.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER, Consul.

No. 271.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received September 8.*)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, August 8, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a Return of the prices of slaves within the Vice-Consulate of Paraiba during the half-year ended the 30th June last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

Inclosure in No. 271.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Vice-Consulate of Paraiba; during the half-year ending June 30, 1856.

	Currency.		Sterling.		Remarks.
	Reis.	Reis.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
African males	..	..	..	..	No new African slaves have been imported; the older ones regulate the same price as Creoles. A number of slaves of all descriptions have been purchased by agents from Rio de Janeiro, and sent coastways in the Brazilian steamers, paying a provincial tax of Rs. 100,000 a-head.
Ditto females	..	..	..	..	
Creole males	..	..	101 5 0	112 10 0	
Ditto, with trades	..	..	112 10 0	125 0 0	
Ditto, females	..	..	90 0 0	101 5 0	
Infants (sucking to 5 years)	..	..	22 10 0	45 0 0	
Children (5 to 10 years)	..	..	56 5 0	90 0 0	

(Signed) HENRY KRAUSE, *Acting Vice-Consul.*
British Vice-Consulate, Paraiba, June 30, 1856.

No. 272.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received September 8.*)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, August 16, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 30th June, inclosing me the copy of a letter from Mr. Bellamy, Secretary to the Recife and São Francisco Railway Company.

The tenour of this letter greatly surprised me, for, as I had made your Lordship a mere statement of facts, transmitting copies of the Company's prospectus, the 5th Article of the Imperial Concession, and the 12th Article of the Statutes, which appeared to me to be in contradiction to the opinions and practice of their Agents here, I conceived that, unless those facts could be denied, my conclusion was incontrovertible. I will, however, state the case in greater detail than in my despatch of the 15th April.

According to the 5th Article of the Imperial Concession, the Messrs. de Mornay are bound not to employ slaves in the construction of their proposed railway. These gentlemen dispose of their concession to a Company, who so perfectly understand this that they bring the fact prominently forward in the prospectus which they offer to the British public. The Company contract with Mr. George Furniss for the formation of the railway; and, in October last, two gentlemen, Messrs. Gardner and Lowden, arrived here, immediately commencing operations; the first sod having been previously turned, in presence of all the authorities, upon the 7th September.

Upon hearing that slaves were engaged upon the line, I inquired of these two gentlemen by what authority this was done; and they replied, by Mr. Furniss', who had the right of doing so if the slaves were indirectly engaged; and, as your Lordship will perceive by the inclosures, this fact has since been confirmed by Mr. Lowden.

Subsequently to this, Mr. Alfred de Mornay, one of the Goncessionnaires

and a Director of the Company, reached here; Mr. Furniss himself came out; and Mr. Tucker arrived as the representative of the chief engineer. Upon speaking to these gentlemen respecting the employment of slaves, the question assumed a more decided and, I may say, conflicting character, by Mr. de Mornay declaring that the contractor had the right of employing slaves directly or indirectly—in fact, whom he pleased—under the authority of the 12th Article of the Statutes, which he took the trouble to bring for my perusal; and when I observed that I did not think the intention of that Article was to apply to the condition of the labourers, or, indeed, to labourers at all, he replied that, as he had obtained the privilege himself, he of course knew what was intended by it.

This, of course, was unanswerable; but how can it be reconciled with the statement in the prospectus, or the tone of Mr. Bellamy's letter?

I have since spoken with Mr. Vereker, who now represents the Company, and who has convinced himself, by inquiry, of the employment of slaves upon the line, but who expresses an opinion that the Directors, many of whom are leading members of the anti-Slave Trade movement, do not claim, nor do they conceive that they possess, the right of employing slaves. If this be the case, they cannot have conferred a right upon another which they did not possess themselves; and yet Mr. de Mornay, one of the Concessionnaires and a Director, thinks otherwise, and Mr. Furniss, the contractor, agrees with him.

Mr. Bayliss, who now represents Mr. Furniss, declines the expression of an opinion upon his right, but he assures me that no slave is now employed upon the works.

The question, however, is one of principle rather than of fact. Is the railway to be completed under the obligations of the 5th section, and the prospectus, or under the privilege of the 12th Article? Of course it is greatly to be desired that the Company will abide by the pledge they have voluntarily made to the public; but if they have rights under the 12th Article, and find it impossible to complete their great undertaking without the employment of slaves, it were better openly to avow those privileges, and their intention to exercise them, for there exists no law of which I am aware which prohibits British subjects (not officers of the Government) from so doing.

It is very far from my intention to prejudice Her Majesty's Government against the undertaking; on the contrary, it has my best wishes for its success, and, whenever it may require it, shall have my hearty co-operation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 272.

Consul Cowper to Mr. Lowden.

Sir,

Pernambuco, August 1, 1856.

YOU will oblige me by stating if, during the period of your administration of the railway works here, you employed slaves, directly or indirectly, upon them; and, if so, whether you did so upon your own responsibility, or in consequence of orders received from Mr. Furniss.

You will also be good enough to state to me, as far as your recollection will enable you, the tenour of an argument which took place at my house in your presence, betwixt me upon the one part, and Messrs. De Mornay and Tucker upon the other, respecting the legality and propriety of thus employing slaves.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 272.

Mr. Lowden to Consul Cowper.

Dear Sir,

Pernambuco, August 2, 1856.

IN answer to your letter of the 1st instant, it was in consequence of instructions I received from Mr. G. Furniss, that I employed slaves in the construction of the railway. The letters containing such instructions I am

unable to produce, owing to Mr. G. Furniss having surreptitiously obtained possession of them; but in one the words were these, "Tell Lowden to go down with De Mornay, and make arrangements at Villa de Cabo with the slave-owners for the employment of a thousand of their slaves, for De Mornay tells me that there are plenty to be got there." This letter was dated from London, March 8, 1853, signed by G. Furniss, and addressed to R. B. Gardner, his agent here.

On the 4th of April, at your house, in company with Messrs. A. de Mornay and Tucker, an argument took place as to the legality of the Company to employ slaves. You told De Mornay that should slaves be employed upon the line, it was your duty to represent it to your Government, as the prospectus stated that no slave-labour was to be employed, and that the Company, according to their concession, could not employ slave-labour; and being an English Company and British subjects, they could not possess slaves. De Mornay stated that he had been to Rio to get that clause altered, and that the contractor was not bound "not to employ slaves." You considered that the contractor was a servant of the Company, and could not legally employ slaves, having stated in their prospectus that they would not do so.

I am &c.

(Signed) THOS. D. LOWDEN.

No. 273.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 11.)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, October 9, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report with much satisfaction that no further attempt at Slave Trade has been made within the district of this Consulate during the past quarter: indeed, the energetic measures adopted by the Government in consequence of the Serinhaem exposures, have rendered any such attempt utterly hopeless; but I do not entertain the slightest doubt that the vessels reported by the Acting Vice-Consul at Paraiba to have communicated with the shore, and to have received provisions from it, were engaged in that infamous Traffic, and proceeded, in all probability, to Cuba.

The Portuguese schooner "*Ceres*," as your Lordship will perceive by the inclosed Return, was the only vessel which left here during that period for the coast of Africa. There are circumstances of suspicion attached to this vessel, which nothing but the fact of her being consigned to a British mercantile firm can modify. She sailed from here direct for Angola in the month of November last, having left New York in October; the master was most urgent in requesting me to give him a certificate of the legality of his voyage, which I declined doing, and the Admiral, who was here at the time, approved of my determination. I subsequently received confidential information that it had been the intention of the master to have shipped a cargo of slaves, but that, foiled by the proximity of the cruisers, he returned here with one of palm oil, &c. He sailed again for Angola upon the 6th of July last, Messrs. Rostron, Rooker and Co. signing the requisite bond for 18,000 milreis (about 2,000*l.*). Upon this occasion also the master asked me for a certificate, which I again refused; I also declined certifying any document connected with the vessel, as, in addition to her small cargo of sugar and rum, I found that she had 407 empty casks or shooks on board.

I trust your Lordship will approve of these proceedings.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

Inclosure in No. 273.

List of Vessels which have sailed from the Port of Pernambuco for the Coast of Africa, suspected of Slave Trade, during the Quarter ending September 30, 1856.

No.	Date of Sailing.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owners.	Cargo.	Whither bound.
1	1856 July 6	Portuguese.	.. Schooner .	Ceres ..	124 ..	11	João L. Sobral .	Oliveira and Sobral ..	Sugar, &c. ..	Loanda.

British Consulate, Pernambuco, September 30, 1856.

(Signed) **H. AUGUSTUS COWPER, Consul.**

No. 274.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received November 11.*)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, October 17, 1856.

I CANNOT abstain from recurring to the subject of the coasting Slave Trade carried on in this Empire, that your Lordship's good offices may be exerted in defence of that race, which has suffered, is suffering, and I fear has yet to suffer, such unmerited and inhuman treatment.

One of the arguments advanced in favour of the African Slave Trade is, that the slaves are removed from a state of barbarism and paganism, to one of civilization and Christianity, and notwithstanding the practical untruth of this assertion (for no slave ever made a further acquaintance with civilization than enabled him to contrast his own miserable state with that of the dominant race; or with the blessings of Christianity, further than the initiatory act of baptism), I am willing to allow the argument such merit as it deserves.

But it can have neither weight nor place in discussing the coasting Slave Trade, which presents its naked and corrupt body to the view without a healthy or redeeming spot. Children are torn from their parents, parents from their children, the tie of husband and wife, which no man is "to put asunder," is severed like the Gordian knot, the tenderest feelings of our nature, the love of country, with its thousand associations of home, love, or friendship, are all violated and disregarded, and the unfortunate descendant of the African victim finds that, notwithstanding the Christianity and civilization of his new country, the wrongs of his race have been transported across the Atlantic to be perpetuated in him.

A very extensive and increasing trade in slaves, amounting to many thousands annually, is now carried on betwixt Rio de Janeiro and the northern provinces of Brazil; the traders make periodical visits, and return with their unresisting victims, indifferent alike to the tears of the women and the curses of the men. Many of the young females are bought by these rascals for the express purpose of public prostitution in the capital: a case of this description fell under my own personal knowledge, when 2,400 milreis (nearly 300*l.*) were offered for twin sisters of fourteen years of age, which I am happy to be able to add their owner refused. A woman who had born thirteen children, and thus considerably increased the means of her master, is now threatened with eternal separation from them, by being sold for the south by this same master; and a young mulatto man was thus recently sold by his own father, a Portuguese. It is unnecessary to multiply these cases of human suffering, well worthy of the touching humanity of a Beecher Stowe.

I am aware that Her Majesty's Government possesses no right of interference in this essentially internal Traffic, but surely no Government could feel offence at the friendly suggestions of another with which it is at amity, when those suggestions are based upon the purest grounds of humanity and justice. This is not a question of political rights, or even of social rights, but one of human rights. Could not a law be enacted guaranteeing to the slave the right of country? for to him there can exist no real difference betwixt a voyage of 2,000 miles from Pará to Rio de Janeiro, and one of 2,000 miles from the coast of Africa to Brazil. The stringent provincial laws respecting the exportation of slaves, and the duty of 100 milreis, are insufficient to stop the evil, and are oftentimes evaded. Could not the law forbid the separation of man and wife, of parent and child, at least beyond the precincts of the province in which they reside? This would not only be an act of humanity, but of policy; it would dry the tears of thousands, and fill their hearts with contentment, and it would stop that drain upon the labour of the northern provinces which cannot fail to be shortly felt.

It would, indeed, be only a very small instalment of the crowning natural right of liberty, but it would render so many defenceless and oppressed creatures comparatively happy, and is so entirely devoid of all political bearing, that I cannot believe, were your Lordship to suggest such a measure, that the Imperial Government, with its otherwise mild and humane laws, and its enlightened and liberal course of policy, would refuse so just and charitable a proposition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

No. 275.

Consul Couper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 11.)

(Extract.)

Pernambuco, October 20, 1856.

I INCLOSE to your Lordship a translation of the official account of the manner in which the 181 Africans captured at Serinhaem have been disposed of by the Government; 42 are unaccounted for, and may be presumed to have died, or to have been stolen.

Inclosure in No. 275.

TABLE showing the manner in which the Africans lately captured to the southward of this Province, and now living at the Arsenal, have been employed during the month of August, specifying the Number and Trades of those in the service of the Arsenal, as well as of those Hired out.

	Ship Carpenters.	House Carpenters.	Bricklayers.	Stonemasons.	Blacksmiths.	Sail-makers.	Sawyers.	Labourers.	Porters.	Wood-pilers.	Servants.	Employed in In-armary.	Employed on board Dredging-machine.	Hired out.	Employed in the Barracks.	Total.
In the service of the Arsenal:																
Healthy	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	3	1	2	1	5	3	21
Sick	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hired out:																
Healthy	8	4	5	4	6	8	5	34	16	12	2	2	7	..	2	115
Sick	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	8	4	5	4	8	8	10	34	16	17	3	4	8	5	5	139

[Note.—162 were captured by Colonel Drummond in the vessel.
19 were purchased by the Government.

Arsenal, Pernambuco, September 1, 1856.

181
139
42

It may therefore be presumed that 42 have died or are lost, as they are unaccounted for.
(Signed)

H. AUGUSTUS COWPER, Consul.]

No. 276.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cowper.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 21, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 21st ultimo, I have to acquaint you that I approve of your discouraging, by all proper means, the Traffic in Slaves which is carried on coastwise from one part of Brazil to another.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 277.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cowper.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 28, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 9th ultimo, relative to the suspicious character of the Portuguese schooner "*Ceres*," which sailed, on the 6th of July last, from Pernambuco to Angola; and I have to acquaint you that I approve of your having declined to give the master of that vessel a certificate of the legality of his voyage.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 278.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 6.)

(Extract.)

Pernambuco, October 29, 1856.

I HASTEN to inform your Lordship that 3 more of the Africans stolen at Serinhaem have been recovered: they fled from the engenhos at which they were labouring, and surrendered to the police.

The Government can claim no merit from this circumstance; but it affords it an opportunity of proving its sincerity by the arrest of the proprietors of those engenhos.

No. 279.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cowper.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 8, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 16th August, respecting the employment of slaves upon the Pernambuco Railway, I transmit herewith, for your information, and for any observations you may have to make thereupon, the accompanying copies of a correspondence which has passed between this Department and the Pernambuco Railway Company with regard to that affair.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 279.

The Earl of Shelburne to Mr. Bellamy.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 7, 1856.

WITH reference to your letter to the Earl of Clarendon of the 17th of June last, stating that the Directors of the Pernambuco Railway Company did not believe that the contractor for the works of that company intended to employ slaves upon those works, I am directed by Lord Clarendon to acquaint

CLASS B.

2 K

you, for the information of the directors, that his Lordship has instructed Mr. Cowper, Her Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco, to make inquiries as to this matter, and has received a despatch from that gentleman, by which it appears that he required Mr. Gardner and Mr. Lowden, two agents of the company, to state by what authority slaves were engaged to work upon the railway in question; and that Mr. Lowden informed him that this was done in consequence of written instructions from Mr. G. Furness, the contractor for the works, who directed Mr. Lowden to go with M. de Mornay to Villa de Cabo, and to make arrangements with the slave-owners there for the employment of 1,000 of their slaves.

Lord Clarendon desires me to remind you that the company are bound both by their engagements towards the Brazilian Government, and by the terms upon which their undertaking was recommended to the public in this country, "not to possess slaves, and not to employ in the work of construction other than free people;" and his Lordship trusts that the directors will see the necessity of instituting a searching inquiry into the facts of the charge which has been made as to the employment of slaves by their contractor.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SHELBURNE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 279.

Mr. Bellamy to the Earl of Shelburne.

*Recife and São Francisco Pernambuco Railway Company,
155, Gresham House, Old Broad Street,
London, November 12, 1856.*

My Lord,

IN accordance with my letter to your Lordship of the 8th instant, that which your Lordship did me the honour to address to me on the 7th, for the information of the Board, has been laid by me before them:

I am directed by them, in answer to it, to state that Mr. Gardner and Mr. Lowden are not agents of this Company.

That Mr. Furness, the contractor, happening to be at this moment in this country, the Board availed themselves of the opportunity of requesting his attendance before them, in order that they might learn from him what were the facts of the case, with reference to the statement which appears to have been made to your Lordship by Mr. Cowper, upon the authority of Mr. Lowden; viz., that the latter was directed by Mr. Furness "to go with M. de Mornay to Villa de Cabo, and to make arrangements with the slave-owners there for the employment of 1,000 of their slaves."

That, in reply to this, Mr. Furness informs the Board that the statement is not true; he denies ever having given any authority, either in writing or by word of mouth, for the engagement or employment of slaves upon the works. That Mr. Gardner and Mr. Lowden went out to the Brazils in his employ, but left it in May last, having acted for him for three months only.

The Board learn with some surprise, from Mr. Furness, that a heavy Consular tax, per head, is, as he informs them, levied by Mr. Cowper upon the introduction of labourers from this country.

They trust that Lord Clarendon will give direction that this impost shall be abandoned; and will point out to Mr. Cowper the inadvertence into which he has been led in communicating to his Lordship information so erroneous, and so calculated to leave upon his mind impressions unfavourable to this Company.

The Board regret that Lord Clarendon should have felt it necessary again to remind the Directors of "their engagements towards the Brazilian Government," or of "the terms upon which their undertaking was recommended to the people of this country."

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. BELLAMY, *Secretary.*

Inclosure 3 in No. 279.

The Earl of Shelburne to Mr. Bellamy.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 18, 1856.

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 12th instant, in reply to one which, by his Lordship's directions, I addressed to you on the 7th of November, respecting the employment of slaves in the construction of the works of the Recife and São Francisco Railway Company; and with reference to that part of your letter in which you state that Mr. Furness, the contractor for the works, denies having given any authority, either in writing or by word of mouth, for the engagement or employment of slaves upon the works of the railway, I am directed by Lord Clarendon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Directors, the accompanying copies of a correspondence between Mr. Cowper, Her Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco, and Mr. Lowden,* an engineer who was for some time employed on the works of the Company, and from this officer's letter it would appear that the charge against the agents of the Company of having employed slave-labour is not without foundation.

I am to add that Mr. Cowper will be called upon for an explanation with regard to the Consular tax stated to be levied by him upon the introduction of labourers from this country, and as soon as his answer shall have been received, a further communication on this matter will be addressed to you.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SHELBURNE.

Inclosure 4 in No. 279.

Mr. Bellamy to the Earl of Shelburne.

*Recife and São Francisco Pernambuco Railway Company,
155, Gresham House, Old Broad Street,
London, December 2, 1856.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 18th instant, addressed to me by direction of the Earl of Clarendon, and covering a correspondence between Mr. Cowper, Her Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco, and Mr. T. D. Lowden.

The Board of Directors have not failed to give to this communication all the consideration it deserves, and having desired Mr. Furness to be in attendance for the purpose of informing the Board upon the allegations made by Mr. Lowden, I am directed to offer Lord Clarendon the following explanations, which the Board are of opinion will completely dispose of the case which Mr. Cowper has deemed it to be his duty to transmit to the Foreign Office.

I have first of all to refer to an allusion in my former letter, viz., that Mr. Lowden went to the Brazils, and after three months Mr. Furness dispensed with Mr. Lowden's services, and to point out to your Lordship that the tone and spirit of his letter to Mr. Cowper indicate the existence of unfriendly, if not vindictive, feelings towards his late employer. The ill-will which existed at the date of this correspondence on the part of Mr. Lowden to Mr. Furness, the Board understand was notorious at Pernambuco amongst the English residents; and the reliance which Mr. Cowper placed on his testimony under such circumstances, appears to the Board to have been unwarranted.

Mr. Furness affirms, that the quotation affected to be given by Mr. Lowden from a letter of his, is garbled and incorrect; that the allegation of his having obtained possession of any letter "surreptitiously," is an untruth—the fact being, that letters addressed by Mr. Furness in the course of business to Mr. Gardner when in his employ as a surveyor, were, when Mr. Gardner's services were dispensed with by Mr. Furness, as a matter of course required to be given up.

Mr. Furness affirms positively, that since the commencement of the works the labourers employed consist indifferently of mulattoes, blacks, Indians, and

* Inclosures 1 and 2 in No. 272.

Portuguese, and are worked in gangs, as in England, under the direction of skilled labourers as foremen or superintendents :

That they are, and have been from the first, engaged individually, at daily wages, which are paid to them, individually, in money, either weekly, or in the course of the week, as wished by themselves :

That each man finds his own victuals, is subject to no punishment at the hands of any one, is in no way, so far as Mr. Furness knows, under the control or authority of any one while engaged in his service, except that of himself or of his staff, and is employed or discharged, at any time, at pleasure :

That in fact the whole of the men employed upon the works are engaged, paid, treated, worked, and discharged in all respects as they would be in England, there being foremen or superintendents according to the number of men superintended.

For the correctness of the above statement, which was read over to him in draft in the presence of the Board, Mr. Furness distinctly vouches.

Scattered through the Province of Pernambuco, there exists a large body of free labourers of the races already referred to. The ordinary rate of wages paid in the interior for their labour averages from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a-day in English money. Mr. Furness, however, informs the Board that the rate of wages he pays for unskilled labour on his works is 2s. 3d. a-day. This increased rate of payment is, your Lordship will at once see, calculated to draw to his works all the able-bodied free labourers in the district ; and another inducement to obtain employment under him, is the exemption of all native free labourers so engaged from liability to military recruitment and active service in the National Guard, which otherwise press heavily on free labourers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. H. BELLAMY, *Secretary.*

Inclosure 5 in No. 279.-

The Earl of Shelburne to Mr. Bellamy.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 5, 1856.

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 2nd instant, containing further explanations with regard to the statement that slaves have been employed as labourers on the Pernambuco Railway.

And with reference to the assertion of Mr. Furness, that the letter from Mr. Lowden to Mr. Cowper, a copy of which accompanied my letter to you of the 18th ultimo, contains a garbled and incorrect version of the letter from Mr. Furness therein referred to, I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to observe that the production of the letter in question would be the most satisfactory mode of testing the accuracy of Mr. Lowden's statement.

I am, &c.

(Signed) SHELburne.

Inclosure 6 in No. 279.

Mr. Bellamy to the Earl of Shelburne.

*Recife and São Francisco Pernambuco Railway Company,
155, Gresham House, Old Broad Street,
London, December 6, 1856.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of yesterday's date.

I have the authority of the Directors for stating that the Board have, out of respect to the Earl of Clarendon, taken much trouble in order to satisfy his Lordship that slaves were not employed on the works of the railway. The result of their inquiries was communicated to your Lordship in my last letter.

They decline further to pursue that part of the subject to which your Lordship's letter of to-day refers. They have no right to call upon the contractor to produce his private papers ; and, even if they had the right, they do

not consider themselves justified, for the attainment of no practical object, in taking a step which might have the effect of bringing him into collision with a person who is no longer in his service, and who is evidently influenced by no friendly feelings towards him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. H. BELLAMY, *Secretary*.

No. 280.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received December 9.*)

(Extract.)

Pernambuco, November 18, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that M. de Macedo has informed me that the statement contained in my despatch of the 29th ultimo was correct, and that the 3 Africans had escaped from the engenho Sibirô, belonging to Senhor José Francisco Accioli Lins, then a prisoner for the Serinhaem robbery; and I have now to communicate to your Lordship that that tedious and lamentable affair has at length been brought to a conclusion, in as extraordinary and unsatisfactory a manner as it has been conducted from its commencement.

Upon the 7th instant, Colonel Drummond was honourably acquitted, by the Court of Appeal, of the charges so absurdly and vindictively brought against him by the late President; and upon the 15th his son Dr. Drummond, and Manoel Fidelis, the fisherman, were also absolved by the same tribunal; but these acts of dilatory justice were also accompanied by the liberation of Senhor Francisco da Paula Cavalcanti Wanderley, surnamed Chico Caçador, and Senhor José Francisco Accioli Lins, surnamed Cazumba, the owner of the engenho Sibirô, and the robbers of the Africans.

M. de Macedo has, as your Lordship is aware, effectually prevented my addressing him upon this subject until I had received further instructions; but I would respectfully submit for your Lordship's consideration, whether the faith of Treaties is maintained, or the laws of Brazil honestly executed, by the above result. Let me briefly recapitulate the facts of this case:

1st. The Government was informed of an intended landing of slaves at Serinhaem, but when the vessel arrived at the very spot designated three months afterwards, the cruising had been suspended, and every police authority withdrawn from the district.

2ndly. Colonel João Manoel de Barros was declared to be the consignee of the slaver.

3rdly. Chico Caçador and Cazumba boarded the vessel, and stole from her 49 slaves.

4thly. Colonel Drummond, his son, and Manoel Fidelis, captured the slaver, and delivered her, with her remaining 162 Africans, to the Government.

The consequences of these acts to the parties concerned were:

1st. The Government, for their neglect of duty, escape with absolute impunity.

2ndly. Colonel Manoel de Barros is not arrested.

3rdly. Chico Caçador and Cazumba are arrested; the first, six months after the commission of his crime, and the latter, eight months; and they are now both unconditionally liberated.

4thly. Dr. Antonio Drummond and Manoel Fidelis are arrested immediately after their praiseworthy action, are refused bail for a bailable offence, and suffer eleven months' imprisonment; Colonel Drummond is arrested eight months after his, and suffers four months' imprisonment: they are now honourably acquitted, but without a word of compensation for their enormous losses.

5thly. Twenty-six Africans still remain in slavery, a reward to their fortunate robbers.

Is this an encouragement to Slave Trade, or not?

Colonel Drummond intends to lay his wrongs personally before His Imperial Majesty.

For myself, I can only say that I have been actuated in all my acts during

this painful affair by neither personal enmity upon the one hand, nor friendship upon the other ; but by a sense of duty, and a love of liberty and of my fellow-creatures. I have been censured by a Liverpool journal for attacking "one of our best customers," and by the Brazilian, in a manner which I did not expect from its generosity or deserve from my antecedents, for I prize Constitutional Government too much not to show towards it a partiality which I feel, and do justice to its many merits when in my power ; but there still remains to me one thing of which no one can rob me, and that is the heartfelt satisfaction which I shall ever feel at having been instrumental to the liberation of many of my fellow-creatures and their descendants from hereditary slavery, and in having defended, to the best of my ability, an honourable and persecuted family.

No. 281.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 14, 1857.)

(Extract.)

Pernambuco, December 22, 1856.

MR. JERNINGHAM, my Lord, was kind enough to observe in one of his despatches to the Brazilian Government, that "he believed me to be a gentleman of honour, incapable of making a statement which I did not believe," and I now declare to your Lordship, upon my honour, that I have never ventured an accusation in this case, without having been fully convinced of its truth : all have been proved to be true by the decisions of the tribunals but the one great vital point in the affair, namely, the complicity of the ex-President ; and this I have been prevented from proving by obstacles presented by the Provincial Government utterly impossible for me to have overcome ; but to show your Lordship that I scorn to attack any man without giving him the opportunity of defence, I would request your Lordship to propose to the Brazilian Government to sanction the appointment of a Mixed Commission to sit in Pernambuco, to inquire into the conduct of the late President and the truth of my charges in reference to the Serinhaem affair ; and I will abide by the result.

No. 282.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cowper.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 3, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 22nd of December of last year, suggesting that Her Majesty's Government should propose to the Brazilian Government to sanction the appointment of a Mixed Commission to sit in Pernambuco, in order to investigate the conduct of the late President of that province, and the truth of your statements with regard to the Serinhaem affair, and in which you state that you will be ready to abide the result of the proposed inquiry.

I have to inform you that I have instructed Mr. Scarlett to make such a proposal to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in answer to the charges made by the Imperial Government against you, and as a proof that Her Majesty's Government are desirous that your conduct, which they think honourable and praiseworthy, should be investigated.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 283.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, January 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 8th ultimo, together with copies of a correspondence which has taken place, by your Lordship's command, between Lord Shelburne and the Secretary of the Pernambuco Railway Company.

This correspondence is very little creditable either to the Company or to

the contractor. In Mr. Bellamy's letter to Lord Shelburne of the 12th November, he states "that Mr. Furniss declares Mr. Lowden's statement to be untrue; that he denies ever having given any authority, either in writing or by word of mouth, for the engagement or employment of slaves upon the works; and that Mr. Gardner and Mr. Lowden were employed by him for three months only."

Your Lordship having directed a copy of Mr. Lowden's letter to me to be forwarded to the Board, Mr. Bellamy, in his reply of the 2nd December, states that the quotation made by Mr. Lowden from Mr. Furniss' letter "is garbled and incorrect;" and when your Lordship naturally suggested that the production of the original letter would at once decide upon the accuracy of Mr. Lowden's statement, Mr. Bellamy, in his letter of the 6th December, declines doing so. The conclusion is obvious, namely, that Mr. Lowden's statement would have been confirmed, and not refuted, by the production.

It is not a fact that Messrs. Gardner and Lowden were employed for three months only by Mr. Furniss, and then dismissed; they were engaged, I believe, provisionally for three months, but they were actually employed for eight, when they voluntarily resigned.

I must, nevertheless, in justice to the contractor, repeat, that I believe no slaves to have been employed upon the works since May last, when Mr. Bayliss took charge of them; and, moreover, that it is his desire to finish the whole undertaking, if possible, by free labour.

It is, however, my duty to state to your Lordship my fear that the Article No. 12, obtained by Mr. De Mornay subsequent to the original Concession, does give the Company (strictly speaking, the contractor) the right of employing slaves; and that, consequently, it would be no breach of their engagements to the Imperial Government, or any infraction of the laws of England, were they to do so: but that which astonishes me, is that a Company possessing a privilege of this sort should have recommended itself to the notice of the British public by an assertion at variance with this fact.

Perhaps your Lordship would allow me to suggest that the opinion of the Imperial Government itself may be taken respecting this right, either of the Company or the contractor, for it has been argued that although the Company may not, the contractor may, employ slaves. M. Carvalho Moreira, who is *ex officio* a Director of the Company, may perhaps be enabled to answer the question authoritatively.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

No. 284.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, January 11, 1857.

ALTHOUGH I am enabled to report that no actual attempt at African Slave Trade has been made upon the coasts of this Consulate, the Government journal of this day announces that the President had received information of a projected one, and had caused the men of war-steamers "Recife" and "Beberibe" to cruise during the last fortnight, in order to prevent it.

I inclose to your Lordship a Quarterly Return of vessels engaged in African commerce, and suspected of Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

Inclosure in No. 284.

[List of Vessels which have entered the Port of Pernambuco from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending December 31, 1856.

No.	Date of Entry.	Nation.	Class.	Name.	Tons.	Crew.	Master.	Owners.	Cargo.	Where from.	Days out.
1	1856 Dec. 7	Portuguese ..	Schooner ..	Ceres ..	124 ..	11	João L. Sobral ..	Oliveira and Sobral ..	Oil ..	Loanda ..	25

British Consulate, Pernambuco, December 31, 1856.

(Signed)

H. AUGUSTUS COWPER, Consul.

No. 285.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, January 13, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship Returns of the prices of slaves in this province, and that of Alagoas, during the two halves of the past year, and your Lordship cannot fail to observe the great increase which has taken place in those prices.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

P.S.—I add the Return from Paraiba, which I have just received.

H. A. C.

Inclosure 1 in No. 285.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Consulate of Pernambuco, during the Year 1856.

Description.	Half-year ending June 30, 1856.						Half-year ended December 31, 1856.											
	Currency.		Sterling.				Currency.		Sterling.									
	Reis.	Reis.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Reis.	Reis.	£	s.	d.					
African males	700\$	800\$	80	4	2	to 91	13	4	850\$	to 950\$	97	7	11	to 108	17	1		
Ditto females	650\$	750\$	74	9	7		85	18	9	850\$	950\$	97	7	11		108	17	1
Creole males	800\$	900\$	91	13	4		103	2	6	1,000\$	1,200\$	114	11	8		137	10	0
Ditto, with trades ..	1,000\$	1,500\$	114	11	8		171	17	6	1,500\$	1,600\$	171	17	6		183	6	8
Ditto, females . . .	700\$	800\$	80	4	2		91	13	4	1,000\$	1,200\$	114	11	8		137	10	0
Infants, sucking, to 5 years ..	100\$	300\$	11	9	2		34	7	6	150\$	500\$	17	3	9		57	5	10
Children, 5 to 12 years ..	300\$	500\$	34	7	6		57	5	10	500\$	900\$	57	5	10		103	2	6

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER, *Consul.*
British Consulate, Pernambuco, December 31, 1856.

Inclosure 2 in No. 285.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Vice-Consulate of Paraiba, during the half-year ending December 31, 1856.

Description.	Currency.		Sterling.				Remarks.			
	Reis.	Reis.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
African males " " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	None imported during the period. The exportation of slaves coast-wise has diminished greatly since the prices have risen.	
Ditto females " " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Creole males " " " "	..	..	112	10	0	0	125	0		0
Ditto, with trades " " "	..	..	125	0	0	156	5	0		
Ditto, females " " " "	..	..	112	10	0	125	0	0		
Infants, sucking, to 5 years "	..	..	22	10	0	45	0	0		
Children, 5 to 10 years " "	..	..	56	5	0	90	0	0		

(Signed) HENRY KRAUSE, *Acting Vice-Consul.*
British Vice-Consulate, Paraiba, December 31, 1856.

Inclosure 3 in No. 285.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Vice-Consulate of Maceio, at the respective times undermentioned.

Description.	For the half-year ending June 30, 1856.		For the half-year ending December 31, 1856.		Remarks.
	Currency.	Sterling.	Currency.	Sterling.	
	Reis.	£ s. d.	Reis.	£ s. d.	
Domestic males and females, of brown, yellow, and pale white	1,200\$	135 0 0	1,400\$	157 10 0	For reduction into English money, exchange taken at 27d. per mil- reis.
Domestic males and females of black colour ..	900\$	101 5 6	1,200\$	135 0 0	
Other descriptions of able-bodied slaves ..	800\$	90 0 0	1,000\$	112 10 0	
Little children	300\$ to 500\$	33l. to 56l.	300\$ to 600	33l. to 67l.	

(Signed) JAMES BURNETT, Vice-Consul.
British Vice-Consulate, Maceio, January 2, 1857.

No. 286.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord, Pernambuco, January 14, 1857.

I SOUGHT an interview yesterday with M. de Macedo to arrange certain details respecting the treatment of British subjects at the Lazaretto, when his Excellency informed me that he had been ordered to inquire into the particulars of a complaint which I had made to your Lordship respecting the employment of slaves upon the railway.

I recounted the facts of the case to his Excellency, which it is unnecessary for me again to repeat to your Lordship in detail. I told him that slaves had been employed upon the railway when under the direction of Messrs. Gardner and Lowden; that these gentlemen, the Chief Engineer, and Mr. Alfred de Mornay, one of the Concessionnaires, not only did not deny this, but insisted upon their right to do so; that as the Company had recommended itself to the British public, chiefly, for the very reason that slaves were not to be employed, I considered this assumption of the right so extraordinary and so important that I deemed it an imperative duty to report the fact to your Lordship. That upon the arrival of Mr. Furniss and Mr. Bayliss, these gentlemen finding that free labour was obtainable, ceased to employ slaves, and I believed had continued to do so to the present day; but they insist upon the right with the same tenacity as the others, and in this they are supported by M. E. de Mornay, the joint Concessionnaire and Managing Director of the Company, upon the apparently unanswerable ground, that he himself obtained the introduction of the 12th Article of the Statutes to enable the contractor to employ slaves in case of need.

The President appeared to be much surprised at this statement: he assured me that nothing could be further from the intention of the Imperial Government than to permit the employment of slaves even in the most indirect manner; it indeed had no power to do so, for the Concession, which specifically forbids it, was granted upon terms approved by the Legislature, and those terms could not be invaded by any subsequent statutes; he begged me to point out Article 12, which I did, and his Excellency, taking my first view of its meaning, declared that it did not apply to labourers at all; he added that if M. de Mornay could speak authoritatively upon this point as Concessionnaire, so in like manner could he, as the Minister who had negotiated the Concession and the statutes. He gave me an instance of the determination of the Imperial Government, to prevent all evasions or quibbles: the contractors, carrying the argument *ad absurdum*, had urged that the enactments of the Concession were unnecessarily stringent upon the subject of the indirect employment of slaves, and inquired if

they sent a piece of iron to a foundry for repair, and the work was performed by a slave, if they would be liable to the penalty, and the Imperial Government had disapproved of his having answered in the negative.

M. de Macedo promised to write by this mail to the Company in this sense; and he added, "If you become aware, Senhor Consul, of the further employment of slaves upon the railway, you need not complain to your own Government: do so to me, and I will enforce the penalty."

At the same interview his Excellency confirmed the reports of the expected arrival of some Portuguese slavers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

No. 287.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)

(Extract.)

Pernambuco, January 14, 1857.

YOUR Lordship will be good enough to bear in mind that the Drummonds have been honourably and unanimously acquitted by the Judges of the Court of Appeal of all improper conduct in the Serinhaem affair.

I request your Lordship also to recollect that upon the 2nd July last, M. de Macedo in addressing me respecting Colonel Drummond made use of the following expression: "He may perhaps justify himself completely, or perhaps he will find a last resource in the clemency of the Emperor;" and that in my accompanying despatch of the 17th of July, I stated it to be my conviction that the Government had determined upon this as the course to be followed.

I have now heard that the Juiz de Direito of Rio Formoso has declared that Colonel Drummond, at the time of his capture of the palhabote, was the Delegate of the Police; that he did not perform that duty with sufficient alacrity; and that for this omission he condemns him to be deprived of his appointment (which in point of fact he has never held since 1849), to be rendered incapable of being employed for the future, and to be fined one-half of a year's income! This, the loss of 10,000*l.*, and five months' imprisonment, are the rewards of this venerable and honourable gentleman for delivering 181 of his fellow-creatures from captivity.

In a public point of view, I beg your Lordship to observe, that if anything can be more condemnatory of the late President than another, it is the decision that Colonel Drummond was, at the period in question, Delegate of the Police; if so, how can the ex-President satisfactorily account for not having given notice to the chief police authority of the district of the expected arrival of the slaver?

No. 288.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Cowper.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 28, 1857.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch of the 14th ultimo, reporting what passed at a conversation which you had with the Chevalier de Macedo upon the subject of the employment of slave-labour on the works of the Pernambuco and São Francisco Railway; and I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government learn with great satisfaction that his Excellency is of opinion that the contractors have no right to employ slaves on the works of the railway, and that he is determined to prevent the employment of slave-labour on those works.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 289.

The Earl of Shelburne to Consul Cowper.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, March 7, 1857.

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Minister at Rio de Janeiro has been instructed to make a communication to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs upon the subject of the proceedings adopted by the Brazilian Government against Colonel Drummond, as reported in your despatch of the 14th of January last.

No. 290.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 17.)

(Extract.)

Pernambuco, January 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the following report upon Slave Trade and slavery for the year 1856 :—

During that period no attempt at foreign Slave Trade has proved successful, but that an extensive and regular organization amongst the traders for the renewal of the Traffic, embracing in its ramifications this country, the United States, Portugal, and Africa, was formed at the end of 1855, there can now exist no doubt. The drain upon the northern provinces of the Empire by the increase of the coasting Slave Trade to the south; the destructive effects of the cholera morbus upon the labouring population; and the impunity calculated upon, from the supposition that the vigilance of the Government would have relaxed at a part of its coast so long free from these pirates' visits, in all probability gave rise to this combination. Its first overt acts were those of the "*Mary E. Smith*" and the Serinhaem slaver, but the first was captured by a Brazilian cruiser and carried to Bahia, and the latter by a private gentleman of large landed property upon the coast of Serinhaem, Colonel Gaspar de Menezes Vasconcelles de Drummond.

The admission of the captain of the latter slaver, that he had left other vessels loading upon the coast of Africa belonging to the same owners, the appearance of three suspicious vessels upon the shores of the Provinces of Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte, and, still more recently, of another upon that of Alagoas, proves that, had it not been for some opposing and unlooked-for causes, the Traffic would have been resuscitated in all its vigour.

I must beg your Lordship to consider the affair under the following separate heads :—

1. The speculation ;
2. The capture ;
3. The robbery of the Africans ; and
4. The conduct of the authorities.

1. In the speculation, Colonel João Manoel de Barros, a proprietor already prosecuted for a former slave-trade transaction, has confessed himself, in the public journals, to have been her consignee, notwithstanding which, he is still at liberty, nor has he ever been arrested, and, in fact, no inquiry has been made into the affair as a speculation, or who were the parties concerned in it.

2. In the capture, Colonel Drummond, Dr. Antonio Drummond, and Manoel Fidelis were concerned, and they have all suffered a lengthened imprisonment, although now honourably acquitted.

3. In the robbery of the Africans, Chico Caçador and Cazumba were concerned, and these men have received 22,000 milreis (about 2,500*l.*) from the ex-authorities for the delivery of one half of the Africans whom they stole; they retain the remainder in perpetual slavery, and after having been condemned to six years' imprisonment, are set at liberty without having endured a month of that imprisonment.

4. The responsible authorities were the ex-President, the ex-Chief of the Police, and, according to a recent decision, Colonel Drummond: the two first suspected, upon the strongest grounds, of connivance in the speculation, have

never been questioned; on the contrary, the former has been returned a member of the Imperial Legislature, solely through the influence of the Government; and the second has been elevated to the bench; whilst Colonel Drummond, who liberated 181 of his fellow creatures, has been imprisoned, persecuted, and condemned to deprivation of office, incapacitated from holding another, and fined one-half of a year's income, for having failed in his duty.

In a general point of view the African Slave Trade may be said to have ceased to exist in Brazil, and I most willingly attest the honest desire of the Government to suppress foreign Slave Trade, and to supply the wants of labour by other means and from other sources.

But there exists another species of Slave Trade, not less cruel in its details than the African, which is more difficult to deal with, inasmuch as it is permitted by law, is supported by the influence of the proprietors, the interests of the vagabonds engaged in it, and is beyond the legitimate sphere of foreign interference; I mean the coasting Slave Trade, to which I have already called your Lordship's attention. The coasting traders have their establishments at the ports, and purchase their slaves from men of the lowest order, generally horse-dealers, who bring them down from the interior; this is the real source whence the coasting traffic is derived.

Your Lordship may imagine the state of demoralization into which this trade, if encouraged or even permitted, will eventually plunge the rural population; man-stealing, the sale of children by their parents, and all the horrors of which we read as occurring in Africa, will be re-enacted here, and I am sure that Brazil has a greater interest in the suppression of this native trade than even that with the coast of Africa, whether she regards her progress in civilization, or feels a proper desire for the happiness and welfare of her people: otherwise, a native barbarism will be engendered more fatal to her prosperity than any she could import from abroad.

To the honour of her legislators, however, a measure has already been proposed to render the export of slaves from one province to another illegal: I regret to add without success; but as reforms are usually tardy under Constitutional Governments, I do not despair of its final triumph. The Provincial Government, dreading the effects of the loss of labour which results from this continual drain upon their population, have enacted stringent laws to check it; in this province the export duty upon a slave has been raised to 200 milreis (about 22*l.*), and the number allowed to accompany their masters as domestic servants is strictly limited: the law is nevertheless evaded to a very great extent, so much so that duty was paid upon only 37 slaves during the whole of last year, and yet passports were granted to 606, who actually left the province during the same period; and it is notorious that as many as 70 have left by one vessel. I consider the real number of slaves annually exported from this Consular district to amount to 1,500. The Vice-Consul at Alagoas informs me that 500 at least are exported from that province, and the Vice-Consul at Paraiba, although satisfied of its incorrectness, can obtain no higher return there than 30. I have not yet received returns from Ceará or Rio Grande do Norte.

I inclose a table based upon the official returns, which will be sufficient to show that upwards of 1,100 of the youngest slaves of these provinces are annually torn from their country, relations and friends, and the physical capital of the land reduced by the removal of that portion of its labour.

No laws have been enacted during the past year relating to slavery; and the state of the slave in Brazil, excepting those ills which the increase of the coasting trade has brought upon him, has neither ameliorated nor deteriorated. Acts of gross barbarity are rarely practised, but that disregard of his humanity, the inevitable consequence of slavery, still exists, and will exist until the hydra itself be finally destroyed.

Inclosure 1 in No. 290.

Acting Vice-Consul Krause to Consul Cowper.

(Extract.)

Paraiba, December 31, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to state that, during the year ended this day, there have been no new African blacks imported into this province, although it is my firm belief that attempts have been made to do so.

The epidemy of cholera morbus which prevailed here during the months of February, March, and April, caused great mortality amongst the slave population; and the want of field labourers is greatly felt by the sugar planters, the greater number of them not being able to grind all the canes which are in their fields ready to be cut for the present crop.

Free labourers are very scarce, and the wages paid are enormous, averaging from 800 reis to 1 milreis per diem, and even at those rates it is almost impossible to get them to work more than three or four days during the week.

Inclosure 2 in No. 290.

Vice-Consul Burnett to Consul Cowper.

Sir,

Maceio, January 1, 1857.

WITH reference to the Slave Traffic, I have the honour to inform you that during the last quarter two Brazilian war steamers and a brig of war, arrived in this port, and after remaining a few days, departed on a cruize to the north and south of the city.

The President and Chief of Police are extremely watchful and vigorous in their doings on the coast of this Province; detachments of soldiers are stationed in some places, and military delegates are still in power at the small ports.

During the true year no vessel of any description cleared out for the coast of Africa, or arrived from thence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES BURNETT.

Inclosure 3 in No. 290.

Acting Vice-Consul Krause to Consul Cowper.

(Extract.)

Paraiba, November 8, 1856.

IN compliance with your circular of the 17th October last past, I beg leave to inclose herewith a table, showing the number of slaves that have been dispatched through the public offices of this Province for exportation since the 1st January this year.

I must at the same time remark, that I consider this far below the number that really have been exported, because, in order to avoid paying the export tax, many slave-owners either take one or two slaves with them when they embark, as their servants on the passage, or manage to send them in the same capacity by one or other of their acquaintance who may be travelling alone.

The business was at first very lucrative, but since the cholera the prices of slaves of all descriptions have risen so much that it would be hardly worth the while to purchase them here, pay the export-tax, passage, &c., to Rio.

Inclosure 4 in No. 290.

TABLE showing the Number of Slaves that have been Exported from the City of Paraiba from
 " January 1 to October 31, 1856, their Names, Place of Destination, and the Export Tax paid
 into the Provincial Treasury.

Dates.	Names of Slaves.	No.	Destination.	Amounts paid.
1856				Reis.
May 17	Izidro	1	Rio de Janeiro	100\$000
" 17	Paulo	1	Ditto	100\$000
June 7	Manoel Coitinho	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 12	Rita	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 14	José	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 17	Justinho	1	Ditto	100\$000
July 18	José	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 24	Angelica	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 28	Luiza	1	Ditto	100\$000
August 22	Catharina	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 22	Bernarda	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 23	João	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 23	Benedito	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 27	Francisco	1	Ditto	100\$000
September 3	Joaquim	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 5	Francisco	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 6	Catherina	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 9	Alexandre	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 9	Antonio	1	Ditto	100\$000
October 1	Monica	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 1	Benedito	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 17	Thereza	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 17	Vicente	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 17	Bernardo	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 18	Laurinda	1	Ditto	100\$000
" 28	Franco. and Mel. Pinto	2	Ditto	200\$000
	Total	27		2,700\$000

(Signed) HENRY KRAUSE, Acting Consul.
 British Vice-Consulate, Paraiba, November 6, 1856.

Inclosure 5 in No. 290.

Vice-Consul Burnett to Consul Cowper.

Sir,

Maceio, November 12, 1856.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th of October, requesting me to acquaint you of the number of slaves who have been exported from this Province, for sale, during the last twelve months, stating at the same time whether this species of Traffic has latterly been upon the increase, or otherwise.

In reply I have to state, that during the last twelve months the number of slaves exported from Maceio, San Miguel, and Perredo, to Rio de Janeiro, has not been less than 500 of the choicest description of slaves ; that this inhuman Traffic has latterly been on the increase, caused by the high prices current for them in the Rio market.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JAMES BURNETT.

Inclosure 6 in No. 290.

LIST of the Numbers, Sex, and Age of Slaves Exported coastwise from the Consular district of Pernambuco in 1856.

Province.	Males.	Females.	Age.				Total.	Remarks.
			5 to 10.	10 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.		
Pernambuco ..	410	196	86	345	130	45	606	I have received no information upon this subject yet from Ceará or Rio Grande.
Paraiba ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	
Alagoas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	
							1,136	

(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER, Consul.

British Consulate, Pernambuco, January 1, 1857.

No. 291.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 17.)

My Lord,

Pernambuco, January 31, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the printed correspondence between Great Britain and Brazil relative to the Serinhaem Slave Trade affair.

As the course which your Lordship has adopted has no doubt been based upon my reports of the facts of this case, it is my duty to your Lordship to repeat that I maintain the truth of every statement which I have made as a fact ; that many of the assertions of M. Carvalho Moreira have been already, and others can be, disproved. Under the first category falls his accusal of Dr. Drummond, who has since been twice honourably and unanimously acquitted ; under the second, his assertion that the police authorities were not removed from Serinhaem at the time of the slaver's arrival, for, if your Lordship deem it necessary, I will forward you translations of the official despatches which removed them ; thirdly, I deny that Colonel Drummond ever confessed to me that he had permitted the slave-captain to escape ; and lastly, every possible importance has been attached by him to my having transmitted to Colonel Drummond the thanks of Her Majesty's Government, whilst no mention is made of the important fact that

he had previously received those of his own Government for the very same services.

I inclose a small pamphlet by Colonel Drummond, which contains in the appendix the official document alluded to. I crave your Lordship's pardon for not translating them upon this occasion, as the number of British deaths from yellow fever, and the heavy duties resulting from them, occupy my whole time.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

No. 292.

Consul Cowper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 24.)

My Lord, Pernambuco, March 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Lordship a Return of the prices of slaves in the Province of Ceará for the last half-year of 1856.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

Inclosure in No. 292.

RETURN of the Prices of Slaves within the District of the Vice-Consulate of Ceará, during the half-year ending December 31, 1856.

Description.	Currency.		Sterling.		Remarks.
	Reis.	Reis.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
African males	850\$000	to 1,000\$000	97 7 11	to 114 11 8	
Ditto females	850\$000	950\$000	97 7 11	106 17 1	
Creole males	1,000\$000	1,200\$000	114 11 8	137 10 0	
Ditto, with trades	1,200\$000	1,300\$000	137 10 0	143 19 2	
Ditto females	1,000\$000	1,200\$000	114 11 8	137 10 0	
Infants, sucking, to 5 years .	500\$000	700\$000	57 5 10	80 4 2	
Children, 5 to 12 years ..	800\$000	1,100\$000	91 13 4	126 0 10	

(Signed) J. W. STUDART, *Vice-Consul.*
British Vice-Consulate, Ceará, December 31, 1856.

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*Rio Grande do Sul.*

No. 293.

Acting Consul Gardener to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 9.)

My Lord,

Rio Grande do Sul, April 19, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's circular despatch of 19th January last, citing a case of a purchase of slaves by one of Her Majesty's Consuls in Brazil, and observe that this is contrary to the statute 6 & 7 Vict., cap. 98, even when the ultimate advantage may be in favour of the slaves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN GARDENER.

No. 294.

Consul Vereker to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 4, 1857.)

My Lord,

Rio Grande do Sul, November 1, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a Return showing the average prices of slaves in this province, for the six-monthly period ended 31st December last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. P. VEREKER.

Inclosure in No. 294.

RETURN showing the Average Prices of Slaves in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, during the six months ending December 31, 1855, compared with the Prices in the preceding half-year.

Classes of Slaves.	Average Prices in six monthly periods to				Difference in Price in last six months.		Remarks.
	June 30, 1855.		December 31, 1855.		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Currency.	Sterling.	Currency.	Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.	
<i>Agricultural.</i>	Reis.	£ s. d.	Reis.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Males . . .	720\$000	78 0 0	800\$000	86 13 4	8 13 4		
Females . . .	650\$000	70 8 4	725\$000	78 10 10	8 2 6		
<i>Domestic.</i>							
Males . . .	810\$000	87 15 0	860\$000	93 3 4	5 8 4		
Females . . .	750\$000	81 5 0	800\$000	86 13 4	5 8 4		
<i>Mining</i> . . .	None.						
<i>Newly Imported</i> . .	None.						

(Signed) H. P. VEREKER, *Consul.*
British Consulate, Rio Grande do Sul, November 1, 1856.

No. 295.

Consul Vereker to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 4, 1857.)

My Lord,

Rio Grande do Sul, November 1, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a Return showing the average prices of slaves in this province, for the six-monthly period ended 30th June last.

At the present moment there is a considerable demand for slaves for Rio de Janeiro, and prices are consequently rising.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. P. VEREKER.

Inclosure in No. 295.

RETURN showing the Average Prices of Slaves in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, during the six months ending June 30, 1856, compared with the Prices in the preceding half-year.

Classes of Slaves.	Average Prices in six monthly periods to				Difference in Price, in last six months.		Remarks.
	December 31, 1855.		June 30, 1856.		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Currency.	Sterling.	Currency.	Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.	
<i>Agricultural.</i>	Reis.	£ s. d.	Reis.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Males . . .	800\$000	86 13 4	880\$000	95 6 8	8 13 4		
Females . . .	725\$000	78 10 10	800\$000	86 13 4	8 2 6		
<i>Domestic.</i>							
Males . . .	860\$000	93 3 4	950\$000	102 18 4	9 15 0		
Females . . .	800\$000	86 13 4	920\$000	99 13 4	13 0 0		
<i>Mining . . .</i>	None.						
<i>Newly Imported . .</i>	None.						

(Signed)

H. P. VEREKER, *Consul.**British Consulate, Rio Grande do Sul, November 1, 1856.*

No. 296.

Consul Vereker to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14, 1857.)

My Lord,

Rio Grande do Sul, December 31, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a Return showing the average prices of slaves in this province, during the six months ending this day.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. P. VEREKER.

Inclosure in No. 296.

RETURN showing the Average Prices of Slaves in the Province of Rio Grande do Sul, during the six months ending December 31, 1856, compared with the Prices in the preceding half-year.

Classes of Slaves.	Average Prices in six monthly periods to				Difference in Price in last six months.		Remarks.
	June 30, 1856.		December 31, 1856.		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Currency.	Sterling.	Currency.	Sterling.	Sterling.	Sterling.	
<i>Agricultural.</i>	Reis.	£ s. d.	Reis.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Males . . .	880\$000	95 6 8	1,000\$000	108 6 8	13 0 0		
Females . . .	800\$000	86 13 4	940\$000	101 16 8	15 3 4		
<i>Domestic.</i>							
Males . . .	950\$000	102 18 4	1,120\$000	121 6 8	18 8 4		
Females . . .	920\$000	99 13 4	1,050\$000	113 15 0	14 1 8		
<i>Mining</i> . . .	None.						
<i>Newly Imported</i> .	None.						

(Signed) H. P. VEREKER, Consul.

British Consulate, Rio Grande do Sul, December 31, 1856.

BRAZIL. (Consular)—Rio de Janeiro.

No. 297.

Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 12.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, March 10, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 19th January last, having reference to a case which occurred, in which one of Her Majesty's Consuls undertook to purchase, and to assume the guardianship of, 3 young slaves; and I beg respectfully to thank your Lordship for the information therein contained.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.

No. 298.

Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, July 4, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a Return showing the prices of slaves in this province during the six months ending on the 30th ultimo.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.

Inclosure in No. 298.

PAPER showing the Prices of Slaves in the Province of Rio de Janeiro, during the half-year ending June 30, 1856, as far as can be ascertained by Her Majesty's Consul at Rio de Janeiro.

Class of Slaves.	Price of Slaves.						Price of Slaves as per last Return, in Sterling.				Remarks.						
	In currency.		In sterling.														
	Reis.	Reis.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.		d.	£	s.	d.		
<i>Agricultural.</i>													The average price of slaves during the past six months has been about the same as for the six months ending 31st December last. There have been individual sales of Domestic slaves at higher rates, but the average value remains the same.				
Males	1,000\$	1,400\$	112	10	0	to	157	10	0	112	10	0		to	157	10	0
Females	800\$	1,100\$	90	0	0	123	15	0	90	0	0	123		15	0		
<i>Mining.</i>																	
Males	} About the same as Agricultural.																
Females																	
<i>Domestic.</i>																	
Males	1,000\$	1,600\$	112	10	0	180	0	0	112	10	0	180		0	0		
Females	1,000\$	1,400\$	112	10	0	157	10	0	112	10	0	157		10	0		
<i>Newly Imported.</i>																	
Males	} None landed within the district of this Consulate during the past six months.																
Females																	

(Signed)

JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, *Consul.*

Rio de Janeiro, July 4, 1856.

No. 299.

Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received September 8.*)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, July 22, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report for your Lordship's information, that no vessels are reported as having arrived at this port from the coast of Africa during the quarter ending on the 30th ultimo; and I transmit herewith a list of the departures for Africa during the same period.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.

Inclosure in No. 299.

DEPARTURES from Rio de Janeiro for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending June 30, 1856.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where bound.	Reported Nature of Cargo.
1856								
May 7	Brigantine ..	Paquete de Loanda ..	J. de S. Velho ..	Portuguese ..	132 ..	10	Benguella and Loanda ..	Sundries.
June 11	Brig ..	Robim ..	J. de A. Baptista ..	Ditto ..	209 ..	18	Angola and Benguella ..	Ballast.
" 15	Barque ..	Rio ..	B. Bouet ..	French ..	345 ..	12	Gabas (Coast of Africa) ..	Ditto.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Consul.

No. 300.

Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, October 2, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a Return of the vessels which are reported to have arrived at this port from the coast of Africa during the quarter ending on the 30th ultimo ; and also a list of the sailings for Africa during the same period.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 300.

ARRIVALS at Rio de Janeiro from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending September 30, 1856.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where from.	Passage.	Reported nature of cargo.
1856 September 7	Brigantine	Paquete de Loanda	J. de S. Velho	Portuguese	118	9	Loanda	Days. 26	Sundries.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 300.

DEPARTURES from Rio de Janeiro for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending September 30, 1856.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where bound.	Reported nature of cargo.
1856 July 7	Brig	Oceano	F. J. de Mendonça	Portuguese	179	10	Angola	Sundries.
" 13	Ditto	Amelia	F. O. Chambica	Ditto	262	10	Benguella and Loanda	Ditto.
August 11	Brigantine	Manteco	J. B. Reis	Ditto	149	8	Loanda	Ditto.
September 11	Ship	Viajante	J. de J. Silva	Ditto	514	23	Mozambique	Ditto.
" 26	Schooner-brig	Atrevido	J. F. da Costa	Ditto	128	12	Benguella and Angola	Ditto.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Consul.

No. 301.

Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, January 5, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith for your Lordship's information a Return of the vessels that are reported to have arrived at this port from the coast of Africa during the quarter ending on the 31st ultimo ; and also a list of the sailings for Africa during the same period.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 301.

ARRIVALS at Rio de Janeiro from the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending December 31, 1856.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where from.	Passage.	Reported nature of Cargo.
1856 December 3	Brig ..	Julia ..	G. J. da Silva ..	Portuguese ..	149 ..	11	Loanda ..	Days. 28	Sundries

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 301.

DEPARTURES from Rio de Janeiro for the Coast of Africa, during the Quarter ending December 31, 1856.

Date.	Description.	Name.	Master.	Nation.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Where bound.	Reported nature of cargo.
1856 November 5	Brig ..	Progreso ..	A. J. Rodriguez .	Portuguese. .	243 ..	11	Benguella and Loanda ..	Sundries.
" 24	Brigantine ..	Paquete de Loanda ..	J. de S. Velho .	Ditto ..	132 ..	11	Benguella, Mossamedes and Loanda	Ditto.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Consul.

No. 302.

Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 24.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, January 22, 1857.

IT gives me great satisfaction to be enabled to report to your Lordship that during the past year no slaves were landed in this province from the coast of Africa; and that the authorities continue to employ the most stringent measures to prevent any reappearance of the Traffic.

I transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, a Return showing the quantity and value of the staple productions (the result of slave labour) exported during the year 1856.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.

Inclosure in No. 302.

STATEMENT of the Amount and Value of Exports of Staple Productions from Rio de Janeiro, the result of Slave Labour, during the year 1856.

Description of Produce.	Quantity.	Sterling value, including Shipping Charges and Duties.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coffee	2,098,312 bags	6,710,565 13 11	
Sugar	5,756 cases	150,177 10 0	
Rosewood,	23,687 planks	78,364 2 3	6,939,107 6 2
The value of other articles of produce, such as Hides, Horns, Ipecacuanha, Rice, Rum, Tapioca, Tobacco, &c., exported during the year 1856, may be estimated at			400,000 0 0
			£7,339,107 6 2

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, *Consul.**Rio de Janeiro, January 22, 1857.*

No. 303.

Consul Westwood to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 24.)

My Lord,

Rio de Janeiro, January 22, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, a Return showing the price of slaves in this province during the six months ending on the 31st ultimo.

During the last year the value of slaves increased so much in this province that large numbers were purchased in Bahia, Pernambuco, and other ports, by unfeeling speculators, and brought to this city for sale. Many of these unfortunate beings were brought from estates where they were born, and torn away from relations and old associations in the most inhuman and cruel manner possible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD.

Inclosure in No. 303.

PAPER showing the Price of Slaves in the Province of Rio de Janeiro, during the half-year ending December 31, 1856, as far as can be ascertained by Her Majesty's Consul at Rio de Janeiro.

Class of Slaves.	Price of Slaves.						Price of Slaves as per last Return, in Sterling.				Remarks.	
	In Currency.		In Sterling.									
	Reis.	Reis.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
<i>Agricultural.</i>												
Males	1,200\$	to 1,800\$	137	10	0	to 206	5	0	112	10	0	to 157 10 0
Females	800\$	1,400\$	91	13	4	160	8	4	90	0	0	123 15 0
<i>Mining.</i>												
Males	} About the same as Agricultural.											
Females												
<i>Domestic.</i>												
Males	1,000\$	2,000\$	114	11	8	229	3	4	112	10	0	180 0 0
Females	1,000\$	1,600\$	114	11	8	183	6	8	112	10	0	157 10 0
<i>Newly Imported.</i>												
Males	} None landed within the district of this Consulate during the past six months.											
Females												

During the past six months the price of slaves has been gradually increasing, and individual sales of domestic slaves have been effected at higher rates, but the average value is as quoted.

(Signed) JNO. J. C. WESTWOOD, Consul.
Rio de Janeiro, January 22, 1857.

BRAZIL. (*Consular*)—*St. Catherine's.*

No. 304. •

Acting Consul Heaton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 9.)

My Lord,

St. Catherine's, April 23, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the reception of a circular relating to a case of the purchase of 3 slaves by one of Her Majesty's Consuls, and shall take due notice of the same.

The circular bears date of January 19, 1856.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. M. HEATON.

No. 305.

Acting Consul Heaton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 24, 1857.)

My Lord,

St. Catherine's, December 31, 1856.

I HAVE the satisfaction to report that, to the best of my knowledge, on slaves have been imported direct from Africa into this province, and no vessel has been fitted out for the Slave Trade, during the past year.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. M. HEATON.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 306.

Consul Parish to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14, 1857.)

My Lord,

Buenos Ayres, December 31, 1856.

FOR some time past I have been made aware of suspicions being entertained by Her Majesty's Minister at Rio, that the facilities offered in the River Plate for fitting out vessels for slaving voyages were likely to lead to attempts being made by some suspected parties; and by last packet I was provided with a recommendation from the Mission at Rio to a Portuguese, Don José Alvarez da Cunha, who, I was informed, had been useful in procuring information there, and who could acquaint me with the intentions of several slave-traders as to fitting out vessels in these waters. This person had already communicated with Mr. Thornton, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Montevideo, and had given him notice of a Spanish barque called the "*Sultana*," then lying in port, being fitted out for a slave voyage. He further stated that this vessel had landed, about four months previously, on account of the captain and a partner, a Dr. Sevilla, a cargo of 800 slaves near Matanzas in Cuba, who were sold at 32 ounces a-head. These suspicions were communicated, as I understand, to the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Montevideo, and the captain, from fear of being searched, threw overboard the boilers and feeding utensils he was provided with. This statement was made known to me by Mr. Thornton. The vessel subsequently obtained a charter, and proceeded up the River Uruguay to load a cargo of jerked beef, on account of Messrs. Sybils, Bujares, & Co. a Spanish house of business of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres. I have made since then, endeavours to obtain some corroboration of the suspicions of my informant, but as yet without any success; but as I have been continually assured since of the intentions of the captain of the "*Sultana*" to prosecute a voyage for slaves, and hearing at length that the vessel was seen lying off the port of Gualeguaychu near the mouth of the Uruguay, I thought it prudent to report all the circumstances to Commander Derriman, of Her Majesty's ship "*Harrier*." On my doing so, he agreed to dispatch Her Majesty's surveying schooner "*Indian*" with a proper officer and crew to obtain information respecting the whereabouts of this vessel, and if it were possible and advisable on the information obtained to search her, to do so. The result of this inquiry I will report to your Lordship. In the meantime I think that some watch should be kept on this vessel, which, if she is on a slaving voyage, might, if not prevented, reach the coast of Africa in about forty days from this date, from whence my informant states she would proceed direct to a part of the coast of Cuba, near Matanzas, where Dr. Sevilla holds, as he says, some three leagues of land on the coast, where he landed his last cargo. I shall be glad to have any special instructions which may be applicable to the searching of vessels in the River Plate to provide for any cases that may occur.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK PARISH.

No. 307.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Parish.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 6, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 31st of December last, and with reference to the concluding paragraph of that despatch in which you state that you will be glad to receive any special instructions which may be applicable to the searching of vessels in the River Plate, I have to acquaint you, in reply, that I cannot perceive what the circumstances may be which call for special instructions in the case referred to in your despatch.

You acted rightly in communicating the circumstances relative to the "*Sultana*" to Commander Derriman of Her Majesty's ship "*Harrier*," who seems to have had no doubt as to his right to detain that vessel if it should appear that she was equipped for the Slave Trade; and I am not aware why any such doubt should be entertained, as the Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade, concluded between Great Britain and the Argentine Confederation, and between Great Britain and the oriental Republic of the Uruguay, authorize the Commanders of British cruizers to detain slave-vessels under the flags of those Republics without limitation as to the places where such vessels may be found whether in the River Plate or elsewhere. And with regard to slavers under the Spanish flag, the only limitation in the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain is, that "the reciprocal right of search and detention shall not be exercised within the Mediterranean Sea, or within the seas in Europe, lying without the Straits of Gibraltar, and which lie to the northward of the 37th parellel of north latitude, and also within and to the eastward of the meridian of longitude 20° west of Greenwich."

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

FRANCE.

No. 308.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Cowley.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, October 1, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Minister at Rio de Janeiro,* reporting that in July last a French vessel arrived at Bahia with 4 free African blacks on board, whom the master had shipped as part of the crew on the coast of Africa, and that, in compliance with Brazilian law, the authorities of Bahia had refused to allow the negroes in question to land.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

* No. 169.

PORTUGAL.

No. 309.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 2.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 28, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 28th of February last,* I have the honour of inclosing a translation of a note, dated the 24th instant, which I have received from Viscount d'Athoguia, informing me that no report had been received by the Marine Department from the Governor-General of Angola, with respect to the embarkation of a settler with 10 slaves on board the American vessel "Seamew," bound for St. Thomas, which formed the subject of my note of the 25th of February, but that orders have been dispatched to that functionary to send every information concerning it. Considering that, as it is evident that the Governor-General takes an erroneous view of the stipulations of Article V of the Slave Trade Suppression Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, further infractions of them might take place during the interval which must elapse before Viscount d'Athoguia can receive Senhor Amaral's report, I addressed to his Excellency this day, the note of which the annexed is a copy, requesting him not to delay transmitting instructions to the Governor-General not to allow settlers, removing from the territories under his administration, to take with them other slaves, in the specified numbers, than such as are their *bonâ fide* household servants.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 309.

Viscount d'Athoguia to Mr. Howard.

(Translation.)

Palace, March 24, 1856.

WITH reference to the note which you transmitted to me on the 25th February last, I have the honour to acquaint you that a communication was made to me from the Marine Department on the 13th instant, to the effect that no information could be given with respect to the embarkation of a colonist with 10 slaves on board the American vessel "Seamew," bound for St. Thomé, which formed the subject of the documents which you sent to me, because no report had been received from the Governor-General of Angola of that transaction, though possibly it might have come by the brig "Oriente," which was unfortunately shipwrecked on entering the port of Lisbon. Nevertheless, in order to meet the wishes of Her Britannic Majesty's Government expressed by you, the necessary orders were dispatched at that date to the said Governor-General to send every information, which will be transmitted to you as soon as it comes to the knowledge of His Majesty's Government.

I take, &c.

(Signed) VISCOUNT D'ATHOGUIA.

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 253.

Inclosure 2 in No. 309.

Mr. Howard to Viscount d'Athoguia.

Lisbon, March 28, 1856.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him, under date of the 24th instant, by his Excellency Viscount d'Athoguia, and acquainting him that no report had been received by the Marine Department from the Governor-General of Angola, relative to the embarkation of a settler with 10 slaves on board the American vessel "Seamew," bound for St. Thomas, which formed the subject of the note of the Undersigned of the 25th of February last, but that orders had been dispatched to that functionary to send every information respecting it.

The Undersigned, in thanking Viscount d'Athoguia for this communication, begs to submit that his Excellency has already had the means of judging, from the Governor-General's letter of the 7th September last to Sir George Jackson, of which a copy was inclosed in the above-mentioned note of the Undersigned, that Senhor Amaral takes an erroneous view of Article V of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, inasmuch as he does not consider himself called upon, as has been shown in the case of the "Seamew," to prevent the shipment of slaves, to be employed as field labourers, to the enumerated Portuguese islands; whereas that Article expressly provides that the 10 slaves by which a settler removing definitively from his residence in a Portuguese possession on the coast of Africa shall be permitted to be accompanied, shall be *bonâ fide* his household servants.

The Undersigned therefore begs to express the hope that Viscount d'Athoguia will not await the reply of the Governor-General before acting up to the wishes which the Undersigned has had the honour of conveying to him on the part of Her Majesty's Government, but that in order to obviate any infraction, in the meantime, of the stipulations of Article V of the Treaty, he will at once transmit orders to Senhor Amaral not to allow settlers, removing from the territories under his administration, to take with them other slaves, in the specified numbers, than such as are their *bonâ fide* household servants, according to the literal acceptation in which the term of "*bonâ fide* household servants" is used in the Treaty.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 310.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 2.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 28, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 14th instant,* I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I learn from the Brazilian Minister, Senhor Monteiro, that, according to his last accounts from Oporto, the purchase of the liberty of the fugitive slave José Maria, on the part of the Portuguese Government, was on the point of being completed, and that the affair may be considered as terminated.

Viscount d'Athoguia told me that orders had already been transmitted by the Minister of the Interior for the payment of the money.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 260.

No. 311.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 8, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th ultimo;* and I have to acquaint you that I approve the note which you addressed to the Viscount d'Athoguia, requesting him at once to transmit orders to the Governor-General of Angola not to allow settlers removing from the territories under his administration to take with them other slaves than such as are their *bonâ fide* "household servants," according to the literal acceptation in which that term is used in the Slave Trade Suppression Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 312.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 12.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 3, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's two despatches of the 19th ultimo, and one of the 26th of the same month.†

I, this day, read to Viscount d'Athoguia the two despatches of the 19th March, the first approving of my representations relative to the fugitive slave José Maria, and directing me to state to his Excellency the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government had learnt his concurrence with the Bill introduced into the Chamber of Peers for the repeal of the law under which the surrender of that negro was claimed; and the second, approving of my communications to his Excellency on the subject of the attempts which have been made to renew the Slave Trade in Brazil.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 313.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 14, 1856.

IN answer to a question addressed to Viscount d'Athoguia in the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of the 29th ultimo, his Excellency confirmed the fact of the disappearance, about two months ago, from the port of St. Martinho, in this Province, of a Portuguese vessel, the "*Roberto*," under suspicions, arising from the large quantity of articles of food she had taken on board, and from her having left her papers behind her, that she was destined for the Slave Trade.

His Excellency stated that immediately on learning the fact, he had ordered a strict inquiry into the case, and the suspension, pending it, of the Captain of the Port and Harbour Master, and that he had likewise given directions, through the Departments of Marine and of Foreign Affairs for the capture of the vessel in whatever part of the Portuguese dominions she might make her appearance.

Under these circumstances, I addressed to Viscount d'Athoguia, on the 1st instant, the note of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, stating my wish to co-operate with His Most Faithful Majesty's Government on this, as well as on all other occasions which may present themselves, towards the objects of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, and requesting his Excellency, with that view, to be so good as to furnish me with a description of the "*Roberto*," in order that I might transmit it to Her Majesty's

* No. 309.

† Class B, presented 1856, Nos. 257, 258, and 261.

Government and to Her Majesty's Representative at Rio de Janeiro, for the use of Her Majesty's cruisers on the coasts of Africa and of Brazil respectively.

I have now received from his Excellency the paper of which I have the honour of inclosing a translation, but which does not contain all the particulars I should have wished respecting the vessel.

I have forwarded a copy of it to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERNY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 313.

Mr. Howard to Viscount d'Athoquia.

Sir,

Lisbon, April 1, 1856.

HAVING observed from the explanations given by your Excellency in the Chamber of Deputies on the 29th ultimo, that about two months ago a patacho, called "*Roberto*," had disappeared from the port of San Martinho, under suspicions, arising from the large quantity of articles of food she had taken on board, and from the circumstance of her having left her papers behind her, that she was destined for the Slave Trade; and being desirous of cooperating with His Most Faithful Majesty's Government on this occasion, as well as on all others which may present themselves, towards the objects of the Slave Trade Suppression Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, I shall feel obliged if your Excellency will be so good as to furnish me with a description of this vessel, as well as with the particulars in your possession relative to her nationality, her master and crew, her tonnage and fittings, and her presumed destination, in order that I may transmit such desirable information to Her Majesty's Government and to Her Majesty's Representative at Rio de Janeiro, for the use of Her Majesty's cruisers on the coast of Africa and of Brazil respectively.

In addressing this request to your Excellency, I need not, I feel persuaded, remark upon the valuable assistance which might be rendered by the Commanders of Her Majesty's cruisers towards attaining the object which your Excellency stated you had in view, of effecting the capture of the vessel in question, in case of the suspicions attached to her being realized.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 313.

Description of the brig-schooner "Roberto."

(Translation.)

BURTHEN, 101 tons.

Length, 102·4 spans (the span is 8 inches).

Beam, 26·1 spans.

Depth, 12 spans.

With head, square stern, bulwarks, and a raised quarter-deck.

Her register of ownership is made at the Inspector's office here, under date of 22nd November, 1855.

The owner is Alexandre Magno Fernandes, residing at Bemfica, but he is the partner of A. O. Guimaraens; office at the Caes do Sodre.

(Signed) FRANCO. ANTO. GONCALVES CARDOZA,
Inspector.

No. 314.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 25.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 18, 1856.

THINKING it desirable that the proceedings of the Portuguese slave-trader Antonio Severino d'Avellar, who, on his expulsion from Brazil, has lately arrived in this capital, should be watched; I addressed on the 5th instant to Viscount d'Athoguia the note of which I have the honour of inclosing a copy, suggesting the expediency of measures being taken towards that object, and I have since received from his Excellency the note dated the 9th instant, of which I likewise annex a translation, acquainting me with his having written officially to the Home and Marine Departments, with a view to the adoption of such measures.

Inclosure 1 in No. 314.

Mr. Howard to Viscount d'Athoguia.

Sir,

Lisbon, April 5, 1856.

THE Portuguese subject, Antonio Severino d'Avellar, a notorious slave-trader, who has lately been expelled from Brazil under strong suspicions of having been connected with a landing of slaves which took place last autumn on the coast of that Empire, having, as I have been informed, arrived in this capital, and there being reason to fear, from the experience of the past, that he may engage in some new slave-trading speculations, I take the liberty of suggesting to your Excellency the expediency of causing his proceedings to be watched, and in case he should proceed to any other part of the Portuguese dominions, of transmitting orders to the authorities of such places to exercise similar vigilance.

I beg to remark that Avellar was formerly a resident at the Island of Terceira, whence, according to the information given to Her Majesty's Government, he was in the habit of directing slave-trading undertakings.

Although I am fully aware of your Excellency's anxiety to take every measure calculated to suppress the Slave Trade, yet, thinking it possible that your attention might not have been directed to the nature of this individual's antecedents, I have deemed it advisable to make to you the suggestion contained in this letter.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 314.

Viscount d'Athoguia to Mr. Howard.

(Translation.)

Palace, April 9, 1856.

I HAVE received the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 5th instant, requesting that the Portuguese subject Antonio Severino d'Avellar, who has lately arrived in Lisbon, should be watched, inasmuch as having been expelled from Brazil, upon suspicion of being engaged in the Slave Trade, it is to be feared that he will attempt fresh speculations of this nature.

Having examined the subject of the above-mentioned note, I have the honour to inform you that, under this date, I have addressed official letters to the Home and Marine Departments, in order that such measures as may be found expedient should be taken.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) VISCOUNT D'ATHOGUIA.

No. 315.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 18, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of inclosing a copy of the note which, in fulfilment of the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 29th ultimo,* I addressed to Viscount Athoguia on the 15th instant, bringing under his notice the inhuman conduct, as reported by Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos, of the masters of two Portuguese vessels named the "General Rego" and the "Emilia," towards several self-emancipated Africans whom they had engaged to convey from Bahia to that port.

On my referring to the subject of this note at an interview which I had with Viscount d'Athoguia yesterday, he expressed much horror at the conduct of the masters of the Portuguese vessels in question, and said that he would give the question his best consideration; but that he feared it would be difficult to bring the offenders to punishment, inasmuch as the only means which the Government would have of proceeding against them would be to prosecute them before the tribunals, for which purpose they would require witnesses, who could not be procured unless some of the sailors belonging to the vessels could be discovered, and induced to bear testimony against the masters; the best means, he thought, of preventing the recurrence of such misconduct would be to represent the matter, as I had stated in my note your Lordship had done, to the Brazilian Government, in order that security should be exacted from the masters of vessels conveying liberated Africans to the coast of Africa. On his part, he added, he would write to the Portuguese Consuls in Brazil, directing them to afford to those negroes every assistance in their power.

I explained to his Excellency that what Mr. Consul Campbell had recommended was precisely that such masters of vessels should be required in Brazil to give security for the performance of the engagements they entered into with the class of Africans referred to.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

 Inclosure in No. 315.
Mr. Howard to Viscount d'Athoguia.

Sir,

Lisbon, April 15, 1856.

IN compliance with the instructions which I have received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour of bringing under your Excellency's notice two cases, as reported by Mr. Campbell, Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos, in a despatch of the 21st of January last, of the grossest injustice and breach of faith on the part of the masters of the Portuguese vessels "General Rego" and "Emilia," towards several self-emancipated Africans whom they had engaged to convey from Bahia to that port.

The "General Rego," commanded by Domingo José da Costa Lage, with Angelo Ribeiro Debarco as supercargo, transported some 40 of these Africans as passengers, under contract to land them with their property at Lagos. Instead of this, these unfortunate people were forced on shore at Whydah, where they were first plundered of their property, and, on account of their being Egbas, were subsequently sent up to the King of Dahomey, who put to death all the adults, retaining the children as slaves.

The schooner "Emilia," Captain Jacinto, supercargo Christoph Custode, also transported about 15 of the same class of Africans as passengers, but instead of landing them at Lagos as was agreed upon, put them on shore against their will at Aglwey, from which place they were only able to get away through the instrumentality of a Sierra Leone trader, named Harry Johnson, who, passing through Aglwey, gave them a passage in his vessel, but the property of these poor people was retained on board the "Emilia."

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 262.

With regard to these cases, the Earl of Clarendon remarks, in his despatch containing the above-mentioned instructions, that it is to be presumed that the men whose deplorable fate is narrated by Mr. Campbell, must have toiled through several years of hard slavery in Brazil before they earned their liberation and obtained sufficient means to purchase an outfit, and to pay their passage back to Africa; and that it is a peculiarly heartrending circumstance that on reaching the coast of their native country, after so many hardships, 40 of them were forced on shore within the power of a merciless tyrant, who put them to death, and that 15 others were plundered by the master of the vessel, and exposed to the imminent risk of being again sold as slaves.

The Earl of Clarendon, who has directed Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro to make a representation to the Brazilian Government upon this affair, with a view to procure the adoption of some precautionary measures against similar violations of the engagements entered into by the masters of vessels conveying Africans from the ports of Brazil to the coast of Africa, is not aware how far the two Portuguese shipmasters who have been guilty of the acts of inhumanity in question, can be made amenable to the laws of Portugal; but he has instructed me, in making this communication to your Excellency, to state that he feels confident that His Most Faithful Majesty's Government will readily take any steps in this matter which may serve to stigmatize such heartless conduct with the reprobation which it deserves.

I beg to add the observation that this question appears the more worthy of the serious attention of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government, inasmuch as, according to Mr. Consul Campbell's report, it is principally in Portuguese vessels that the self-liberated Africans take passage from the Brazils to the coast of Africa.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 316.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 18, 1856.

CONFORMABLY with instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 31st ultimo,* I have expressed to Senhor Monteiro, the Brazilian Minister, the acknowledgments of Her Majesty's Government for the communications he made to me on Slave Trade affairs, as reported in my despatch of the 14th of that month.†

Senhor Monteiro was much gratified by the message I had thus conveyed to him from your Lordship, and repeated the assurances of his anxiety to co-operate with me on these questions.

He then communicated to me two despatches which he had recently received from the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senhor Paranhos. The first, dated February 19, relates to two matters which I had already brought under the notice of the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, in consequence of a letter from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, viz., the report that an individual of the name of Pompeio Pompilio del Carpe, well known as a former slave-trader, is the consignee of a Portuguese vessel fitting out at Angola for the importation of 300 slaves into Brazil, and that two schooners are preparing for the same service at Ambriz under the directions of Guilherme da Silva Correa. The second is a circular despatch, dated the 22nd of the same month. In this despatch Senhor Paranhos states, that the Brazilian Government are induced to believe, by the late captures which have been made, that the slave-traders intend renewing their criminal speculations in Brazil; and that the war in which the British navy are engaged (it will be remembered that the peace had not been concluded when Senhor Paranhos wrote), and the Brazilian expedition to Paraguay, were the causes of this bold resolution. The slave-traders, Senhor Paranhos proceeds to say, have established the principal basis of their operations in the United States and on the coast of Africa. Vessels for the Slave Trade are built in the United States, and proceed from thence, directly,

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 263.

† Ibid., No. 259.

or by Portugal, Brazil, and the River Plate, to the coast of Africa, the latter route being preferred.

The captain of the American vessel "*Mary E. Smith*," captured last December by the Brazilian war-steamer "*Olinda*," off St. Matthew's, in Brazil, with a cargo of slaves on board, revealed that two more American vessels—a lugger and a schooner, the "*Vilcot*," of New York—had entered one of the ports of the west coast of Africa, between Cape Lopez and Loango, in order to take in a cargo of Africans for Brazil. The mulatto, José de Parias, who expedited the schooner seized in October last, near Pernambuco, resided at Angola, where he built her. The two vessels in question were to be expedited by Joaquim Ignacio Riverosa, brother of Francisco Riverosa, the notorious slave-trader, of whom it is unknown whether he is in Brazil, or not.

Senhor Paranhos, in view of these circumstances, directs Senhor Monteiro to require reports from the Brazilian Consuls in Portugal of any information they may be able to procure, and to invite the co-operation of the Portuguese Government towards carrying out the views of the Brazilian Government for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

He concludes his despatch by saying, that the British Government not being the less interested in that suppression, if its Diplomatic and Consular Agents would come to an understanding, and act in unison with those of His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, it is the will and determination of that august Sovereign that his Agents should accept and cordially lend themselves to that co-operation.

Having, on my first arrival in Brazil in 1853, proposed to the Brazilian Government, and succeeded in establishing with them, a co-operation on Slave Trade matters, I cannot but consider as very satisfactory the wish now evinced by that Government to extend the sphere of the common action.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 317.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 18, 1856.

AGREEABLY to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 31st ultimo,* I have expressed to Viscount d'Athoguia the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the decision of the Portuguese Government to purchase the freedom of José Maria, the fugitive slave from the Brazilian schooner "*Iris*" at Oporto.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 318.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 25.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 18, 1856.

IN order to strengthen the effect of the note which I addressed to Viscount d'Athoguia on the 28th ultimo, requesting him at once to transmit orders to the Governor-General of Angola not to allow settlers removing from the territories under his administration to take with them other slaves than such as are their *bond fide* "household servants" according to the literal acceptation in which that term is used in the Slave Trade Suppression Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, I notified to his Excellency, on the 14th instant, the approval of that note which your Lordship has been so good as to convey to me in your despatch of the 8th instant.

The question has been referred by Viscount d'Athoguia to the Ultra-Marine Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 264.

No. 319.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 25.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, April 18, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of inclosing herewith to your Lordship the translation of a Project of Law presented to the Chamber of Deputies by Viscount d'Athoguia on the 7th instant, providing for the abolition of slavery, in the district of Ambriz, six months after the publication of the Law in the official Gazette of Angola; and in the territories of Cabinda and Molembo, six months after what is termed the re-establishment, by the Government, of administrative and military authorities in each of them.

Your Lordship will perceive that the limits assigned by this Bill to the district of Ambriz are, the Rivers Lifune to the south, and Zaire, or Congo, to the north.

Inclosure in No. 319.

Project of Law.

(Translation.)

Gentlemen,

THE territory of Ambriz, in the Province of Angola, was recently organized as a district of that province, principally with a view to the suppression of the Slave Trade, which has, notwithstanding all the measures taken for preventing it, been constantly carried on there. In order, then, to put a stop to this inhuman Traffic in that district, and in the territories of Cabinda and Molembo, I have the honour to submit for your consideration, after having consulted the Ultramarine Council, the following project of law :—

Article 1. The state of slavery is hereby abolished in the following territories of the Province of Angola :—

1. In the district of Ambriz from the River Lifune to the River Zaire.
2. In the territories of Cabinda and of Molembo.

Art. 2. This law shall come into force in the district of Ambriz six months after its publication in the "Boletim Oficial" of Angola, and in the other territories mentioned in the preceding Article, six months subsequent to the re-establishment by the Government of administrative and military authorities in each of them.

Art. 2. All legislative enactments to the contrary are hereby revoked.

(Signed) VISCOUNT D'ATHOGUIA.

*Secretary of State's Office for Marine and
Colonial Affairs, April 7, 1856.*

No. 320.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 26, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia,* inclosing translations of two documents containing information relative to the Slave Trade carried on from the Portuguese possessions on the west coast of Africa, which were found in the possession of a Portuguese named João José Vianna, who was a passenger on board the American vessel "*Mary E. Smith*," captured with a cargo of slaves on board off the coast of Brazil by a Brazilian cruizer in February last; and I have to instruct you to communicate to the Portuguese Government the inclosures in the above despatch from Mr. Morgan.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 321.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 30, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 14th of April, and I have to acquaint you that I approve of your having applied to the Viscount d'Athoguia to furnish you with a description of the patacho "*Roberto*," which is supposed to have sailed from San Martinho on a slave-trading expedition. I also approve of your having sent to Mr. Jerningham a copy of Viscount d'Athoguia's answer to your application.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 322.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 30, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 18th of April, I have to acquaint you that I approve of your having addressed a letter to the Viscount d'Athoguia, requesting that the Portuguese Government would watch the proceedings of the slave-trader Antonio Severino d'Avellar, who has been expelled from Brazil, and has lately arrived at Lisbon.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 323.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 1, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda,* respecting the increase of the Slave Trade on the coast to the south of Benguella.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 324.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 1, 1846.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, copies of two despatches which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda,† containing their report respecting the state of the Slave Trade in 1855, and inclosing a copy of a Portaria therein referred to, imposing restrictions on the establishment of factories on the coast of Angola.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 325.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 26, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 14th instant, inclosing a description, furnished to me by Viscount d'Athoguia, of the Portuguese schooner "*Roberto*," suspected of being destined for the Slave Trade, I have the honour

* Class A, No. 57.

† Ibid., Nos. 58 and 61.

of transmitting herewith translations of a note of the 18th instant, which I have received from his Excellency in reply to mine of the 1st, and of the despatch which accompanied it from himself as Minister of Marine, containing particulars relative to that vessel, and to the circumstances under which it disappeared from the port of San Martinho in this province.

In thanking Viscount d'Athoguia yesterday for this communication, I pointed out to his Excellency the necessity of sifting this affair to the bottom, with a view to ascertaining the complicity of persons in this country as well as at Angola.

His Excellency assured me that he had already taken measures with this view, and that the Government would do everything that is in their power to frustrate the designs of the slave-traders.

The Brazilian Minister, Senhor Maciel Monteiro, has been pressing upon Viscount d'Athoguia and the Duke of Saldanha, as President of the Council of Ministers, the urgency of keeping the strictest watch, both in the mother country and in the Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, over the proceedings of all persons who have been engaged in the Slave Trade, and he is to have a further conference with the Duke of Saldanha on the subject.

I have told both Viscount d'Athoguia and the Duke that my Brazilian colleague and I are acting in concert in this matter, and I have begged them to consider the requests he may make to them respecting it as if they came from myself, saying that if our three Governments cordially co-operate, at this juncture, towards the prevention of the Slave Trade, our efforts cannot but be successful. Both of these Portuguese Ministers have assured me of their anxiety to afford their best co-operation in this respect, but the Government in this country do not appear to possess any well organized or efficient means of carrying out the necessary supervision.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 325.

Viscount d'Athoguia to Mr. Howard.

(Translation.)

Palace, April 18, 1856.

IN answer to the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 1st instant, and in addition to my communication of the 11th, I have the honour to place in your hands the inclosed copy of a despatch which was addressed to me by the Marine Department on the 12th of this month, containing all the information which that Department has been able to obtain respecting the brig-schooner "*Roberto*," which sailed unexpectedly from San Martinho on the 9th March last.

In thus complying with the wishes which you have expressed, I avail, &c.

(Signed) VISCOUNT D'ATHOGUIA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 325.

The Minister of Marine and Colonial Affairs to Viscount d'Athoguia.

(Translation.)

Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

IN answer to the despatch which your Excellency was pleased to address to me on the 9th instant, together with a translation of a note from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at this Court, in which he requests some information respecting the brig-schooner "*Roberto*," which vessel sailed unexpectedly on the 9th of March last from the port of San Martinho, where she was detained by the custom-house of that place; I have to state to your Excellency, for the information of the said Minister, that the vessel in question having come under the suspicion of being destined for the Slave Trade, in consequence of the nature of her cargo, the custom-house and the captain of the port refused to give up her papers until such time as it should be ascertained whether these suspicions were

well founded, in the event of which her departure would be prevented ; however, in the meantime, the mate absconded with the vessel, leaving behind him the ship's papers ; from these papers it appears that the vessel is called the "*Roberto*," is Portuguese, and rigged as a brig-schooner, of the burthen of 101 tons, length 102·4 spans, beam 26·1 spans, depth 12 spans ; the owner is Alexandre Magno Ferreira of this city, and who being called upon to give some information respecting this occurrence, stated that at the time of the ship's disappearance, he was not her owner ; for three days previous he had sold her to José Antunes da Costa, a Loanda merchant : this statement he confirmed with the deed of sale, which he presented.

By the official reports received here it also appears that the captain of the vessel remained on shore, and that she was carried away by the mate, whose name, according to the muster-roll, is Vidal José Preira Miranda, the rest of the crew consisting of four seamen and five boys.

God preserve, &c.

Secretary of State's Office for Marine and Colonial Affairs.

No. 326.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 5.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, April 26, 1856.

WITH reference to my previous correspondence relative to the fugitive slave, José Maria, from the Brazilian vessel "*Iris*" at Oporto, I have the honour to report that Viscount d'Athoguia has informed me that the purchase of his freedom has been completed ; Senhor Rodrigo da Fonseca Magelhaes, the Portuguese Minister of the Interior, having paid the price of it, upwards of 155*l.*, out of his own pocket.

The slave is, I understand, still in prison, but Viscount d'Athoguia tells me that he is so only temporarily on account of his violent assault upon the police at the time he made his escape, and that there is a question of employing him in the Portuguese navy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 327.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 8, 1856.

IN execution of the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 26th ultimo,* I addressed to Viscount d'Athoguia, on the 5th instant, the note of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, covering the extract of a Memorandum relative to the Slave Trade proceedings, at Angola and Ambriz, of Arsenio Pompeio Pompilio del Carpe and Guilherme da Silva Correa, furnished by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, as well as translated copies, as transmitted to your Lordship by Mr. Consul Morgan, at Bahia, in his despatch of the 8th of March last, of two documents found in the possession of João José Vianna, a passenger on board the American vessel "*Mary E. Smith*," which was captured off the coast of Brazil in December last, with a cargo of slaves ; viz. : 1st, a letter addressed from Loanda by G. da Silva Correa to Vianna ; and, 2ndly, the manifest of the Spanish vessel "*Dolores*," supposed to have been engaged in the Havana Slave Trade.

I beg to observe that I had already, two months ago, in consequence of a letter from Mr. Jerminham, brought the information contained in his Memorandum relative to Del Carpe and Correa, under the notice of Viscount d'Athoguia ; and that Senhor Monteiro, the Brazilian Minister, had likewise done so, and received from his Excellency the assurance that orders had been sent to the Portuguese authorities on the west coast of Africa to keep a strict watch over those individuals.

On the receipt of your Lordship's two above-mentioned despatches, I communicated their inclosures to Senhor Monteiro, who, at my request, has been so kind as to say that he will write to the authorities at Bahia for legalized copies of the two documents transmitted, in translation, by Mr. Morgan, as well as of any other papers that may compromise persons residing in the Portuguese dominions, with a view to communicate them to the Portuguese Government, and to enable the latter to proceed judicially against such slave-traders.

At an interview which I had with Viscount Athoguia yesterday, I observed to him that the letter which I had sent him, as written by Correa, contained clear proof against him, and that the Spanish manifest of the Spanish vessel "*Dolores*" was extremely important, as giving the names of the shippers of her cargo of slaves, and that these shippers appeared to be residents of Loanda and Ambriz.

I then mentioned that Senhor Monteiro intended writing for legalized copies of those documents for communication to him, and that I trusted that, in the meantime, the Portuguese authorities on the coast of Africa would exercise the greatest vigilance over the proceedings of the slave-traders in question.

His Excellency replied, that not only was he most anxious to root out and punish those individuals, but the authorities at Angola were so likewise; that it was, however, very difficult to obtain legal proofs against them, and the Government had not the power of expelling Portuguese subjects; he should therefore receive, with great satisfaction, any papers which might authorize judicial proceedings against the culprits likely to lead to their conviction.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 327.

Mr. Howard to Viscount d'Athoguia.

Sir,

Lisbon, May 5, 1856.

IT will be in your Excellency's recollection that, some time ago, I had the honour of placing in your hands a Memorandum containing the information which had been transmitted to me by Mr. Jerningham, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, relative to the Slave Trade proceedings of two individuals, by the names of Arsenio Pompeo Pompilio del Carpe and Guilherme da Silva Correa, at Angola and Ambriz, and requesting that orders might be transmitted to the Portuguese authorities on the coast of Africa, to keep a strict watch over them.

I have now the honour of inclosing to your Excellency, by the Earl of Clarendon's directions, the extract of a Memorandum furnished by Mr. Jerningham to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, containing similar information.

I further annex, likewise by the Earl of Clarendon's orders, translated copies, transmitted to his Lordship by Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia, of two documents which were found in the possession of João José Vianna, who was a passenger on board the American vessel "*Mary E. Smith*," which was captured off St. Matthew's, on the coast of Brazil, by a Brazilian cruizer, in December last, with a cargo of slaves on board, and who is now in prison at Bahia; viz.: 1st, a letter addressed from Loanda, on the 21st of April, 1855, by the above-mentioned Guilherme da Silva Correa, to the said Vianna, containing various plans and instructions for the active prosecution of the Slave Trade. 2ndly, the manifest of the Spanish barque "*Dolores*," destined, as it would appear, for the Havana Slave Trade, with the names of the shippers.

These papers show in what a determined manner the Slave Trade is still carried on in the Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, under the very eyes of the authorities, and will, I feel persuaded, convince your Excellency of the urgency of enjoining upon those authorities the exercise of redoubled vigilance, in order to defeat the projects of the slave-traders, and to bring the offenders to punishment.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 328.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 14, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 26th ultimo,* together with its inclosures, containing further information respecting the Portuguese vessel "Roberto," which disappeared from the port of San Martinho under circumstances which lead to the belief that she is about to engage in the Slave Trade, and I have to acquaint you that I approve the language held by you in this matter to the Portuguese Ministers, as reported in your above-mentioned despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 329.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 14, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 26th ultimo,† stating that the Portuguese Minister of the Interior has, at his own private expense, redeemed the slave who, in August last, escaped from the Brazilian vessel "Iris" at Oporto; and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have learnt with great satisfaction this highly creditable act of Senhor Rodrigo de Magelhaes.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 330.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 16, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 8th instant, I have to acquaint you that I approve the note which, in execution of the instructions conveyed to you in my despatches of the 26th ultimo, you addressed to the Portuguese Government relative to the proceedings of certain slave-dealers in the Portuguese possessions on the west coast of Africa.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 331.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 8, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 18th ultimo,‡ transmitting a copy of the note of the 15th of last month, in which I brought under Viscount d'Athoguia's notice the inhuman conduct of the masters of the two Portuguese vessels, the "General Rego" and "Emilia," towards certain self-emancipated Africans whom they had engaged to convey from Bahia to Lagos, I have the honour of inclosing herewith translation of his reply of the 2nd instant, received on the 5th; copies of two further notes from myself to his Excellency of the 30th ultimo and 6th instant; and translation of a second note from him of the 6th instant.

From Viscount d'Athoguia's first note, your Lordship will perceive that on the 24th ultimo orders were given to the Crown lawyer to prosecute Domingos José da Costa Lage, the captain of the "General Rego," which has changed

* No. 325.

† No. 326.

‡ No. 315.

her name to that of "Africano;" that with regard to the "Emilia" his Excellency had written to the Consul at Bahia to make inquiries; and that he expresses to me the wish that I should furnish him with any further information which might come to my knowledge concerning the transactions in which these vessels have been engaged, which information he conceives Her Majesty's Government might obtain through Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos.

In the second note Viscount d'Athoguia informs me that legal proceedings had been instituted, and that the captain, mate, master, and a passenger of the "Africano" had been arrested, but that the judicial tribunals not having discovered any traces of crime against them, they had been acquitted, and the vessel had taken her departure for Bahia.

The facts of the case are these: the vessel was embargoed on the 26th instant, just as she was about to put to sea, and the captain was arrested and taken to prison on an accusation of complicity with the homicide of the negroes whom he had deposited at Whydah. A few hours afterwards the other three individuals, having been the only persons on board the vessel who had performed the voyage in question, from Bahia to the coast of Africa, were also arrested. Captain Lage defended himself by saying that the engagement he had taken was not to land the negroes at Lagos, but at the last port where he should take in cargo, and this turned out to be Whydah, where, he stated, there was an English as well as a Portuguese fort, and that he could not be held responsible for the misfortunes which afterwards befell them. His companions confirmed this story, and, as Viscount d'Athoguia informs me, there was no means of obtaining evidence against him.

The vessel proceeded from the coast of Africa with a cargo of palm oil and other produce to London, whence she took her departure for Lisbon, in December last. Her papers are stated to be in order.

It appears that Lage is a well-known Slave Trade captain, and he boasts of some daring feat against a British cruiser.

Viscount d'Athoguia considers that there are reasons to suspect that the "Africano" is destined for the Slave Trade, and he therefore writes to the Portuguese Consul at Bahia to have her watched on her arrival there, and I have undertaken to do the same to Mr. Morgan.

When the "Africano" was stopped, staves were found on board her, but not in sufficient quantity to authorise proceedings against her, the motive alleged for their existence being the circumstance of their being required for the palm-oil trade, in which the vessel is engaged. The fact of the same passenger performing several journeys with Captain Lage, is likewise calculated to excite suspicion.

Although, as I understand, a dinner was given to Captain Lage on his release, I feel convinced that the circumstance of his imprisonment for four days, and of the detention of the vessel, will inspire some fear into the slave-traders.

On the arrestation of the captain and principal officers, the owners abandoned the charge of the vessel to the Government officers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 331.

Viscount d'Athoguia to Mr. Howard.

(Translation.)

Palace, May 2, 1856.

IN answer to the note which you addressed to me on the 15th of April last, respecting the conduct of the captains of the Portuguese vessels "Emilia" and "General Rego" (which last has lately changed her name to "Africano"), towards some liberated negroes whom they had conveyed on board from Bahia to Lagos, on the coast of Mina, I have the honour to inform you that a communication from the Marine Department, dated 24th ultimo, states that on the same date orders had been issued to the Crown lawyer to bring, without delay, an action against Domingos José da Costa Lage, captain of the "Africano," now anchored in the Tagus.

With regard to the "Emilia" I have to state to you that, according to the above-mentioned communication, some suspicion has fallen upon the schooner

"Emilia," belonging to the port of Bahia, which was formerly called the "Eliza Maria," and, in consequence, I am about to write officially to the Portuguese Consul at that port, that he may state whether the said schooner had been on a voyage from thence to the coast of Africa, and whether, on her muster-rolls, the name of Jacinto or Christovao Custodio occurred.

His Majesty's Government wishing, however, to obtain all possible information, in order to enable our Courts of Justice to act with certain knowledge of the case, I have to request that you will be so kind as to transmit to me any fresh information which may come to your knowledge upon this subject.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) VISCOUNT D'ATHOGUIA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 331.

Mr. Howard to Viscount d'Athoquia.

Sir,

Lisbon, April 30, 1856.

WITH reference to the note which I had the honour of addressing to your Excellency on the 15th instant, and of which you were so good as to acknowledge the receipt in yours of the 17th instant, relative to the inhuman conduct of the masters of the two Portuguese vessels "General Rego" and "Emilia," towards certain self-emancipated negroes whom they had engaged to transport from Bahia to Lagos, on the west coast of Africa, I now beg leave to inclose two certified extracts from the despatch to which I therein referred, of Mr. B. Campbell, Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos, of the 21st of January last, to the Earl of Clarendon, containing his statements relative to the cases of those vessels.

I do myself the honour of transmitting these extracts to your Excellency, in the event of their being of use to His Most Faithful Majesty's Government in the prosecution of this affair.

Your Excellency will perceive that, according to the account given by Mr. Consul Campbell, it was to Lagos that the masters of the two above-named vessels had engaged to transport the negroes they had taken on board at Bahia.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 3 in No. 331.

Mr. Howard to Viscount d'Athoquia.

Sir,

Lisbon, May 6, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, yesterday, of your Excellency's note of the 2nd instant, in which you are so good as to acquaint me with the steps taken by the Marine Department, in consequence of my note of the 15th ultimo, bringing under your notice the inhuman conduct of the masters of two Portuguese vessels, the "General Rego" (now "Africano") and the "Emilia," towards certain self-emancipated negroes, whom they had contracted to convey to Lagos on the coast of Africa. In thanking your Excellency for the adoption of the measures thus announced to me, which Her Majesty's Government, to whom I propose sending a copy of your Excellency's note, will, I am persuaded, learn with much satisfaction, I beg to state that I will not fail, in compliance with your request, to furnish you with any further information which I may receive on the subject in question.

Awaiting the obliging communication by your Excellency of the result of the legal proceedings instituted against Domingos José da Costa Lage, Captain of the "Africano," I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 4 in No. 331.

Viscount d'Athoquia to Mr. Howard.

(Translation.)

Palace, May 6, 1856.

I HAVE before me the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 30th April last, and, in thanking you for the transmission of the documents which accompanied it relating to the Portuguese vessels "General Rego" and

CLASS B.

2 Q

"Emilia," I am about to make the proper use of them. It is my duty, however, to acquaint you, in addition to my communication dated the 2nd instant, that I am informed, through the Marine Department, that a criminal action had been instituted against the captain, mate, master, and a passenger of the ship "Africano," and their arrest effected; and I am further informed that the Courts of Justice, having failed in discovering any vestige of criminality, these individuals were discharged, and the vessel has already sailed from this port for Bahia.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) VISCOUNT D'ATHOGUIA.

No. 332.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 16.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 10, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th instant, reporting the measures taken by the Portuguese Government in respect to the vessel "General Rego," now called the "Africano," which last year conveyed certain liberated negroes from Bahia to the coast of Africa, I have the honour of subjoining a statement which I have obtained of the substance of the deposition made by her captain, Domingos José da Costa Lage, on his being interrogated by the tribunal before which he was summoned.

It appears from this deposition that the "Africano" belongs to a Portuguese merchant settled at Bahia, Estevão José Brochado, and that she left the port of Bahia on the 17th March, 1855, bound for the coast of Mina with a cargo of rum and tobacco on the owners' account; that there was a supercargo on board, under whose orders the captain, Domingos da Costa Lage, acted; that the cargo was sold on the coast, from whence the vessel proceeded to London; that the captain had taken on board, at Bahia, some 40 liberated negroes, to be landed at such ports on the coast of Mina as these negroes might choose, that is to say, at the ports situated between San Jorge da Mina and Lagos, if the vessel should put into this latter port, otherwise, in the last port where the vessel might complete her cargo: 3 of these negroes landed, of their own accord, at Aghwey, the others went with the vessel to Ajuda, where the supercargo, Angelo da Costa Ribeiro, told the captain that, as the vessel had completed her cargo, there was no occasion to touch at Lagos, and he consequently put the negroes on shore. Some of them, having previously intended to remain in that neighbourhood, landed of their own consent; others, however, expressed their disappointment at not proceeding to Lagos. The captain did all that was in his power to satisfy the latter. An English vessel happening to be at anchor at Ajuda, he thought of putting these negroes on board in case it should be the intention of the master of this vessel to go to Lagos, which, unfortunately, he had not. The "Africano" remained in the port some time after the landing of the negroes, during which they were not ill-used. Nothing had since been heard of the ill-usage of which these negroes had been represented as the victims, nor is credit given to such representations, since the King of Dahomey is a man of a humane and mild disposition, and, besides, much in the habit of living on a good understanding with Europeans. The negroes, after their landing, kept on the best terms with the captain, and even applied to him for assistance when some of them were attacked by fever.

The magistrate, not having any substantial proof, has been obliged to dismiss the charge.

The supercargo above mentioned did not accompany the vessel to Europe.

The other individuals who were arrested here on the same occasion, as reported in my above-mentioned despatch, deposed to a similar effect.

From Captain Lage's account of the humane character of the King of Dahomey, your Lordship will be able to judge of the degree of veracity to be attributed to his deposition.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 333.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 20, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 8th instant, and I have to acquaint you that I approve the notes, of which copies are therein inclosed, which you addressed to the Portuguese Government respecting the inhuman conduct of the masters of the two Portuguese vessels "General Rego" and "Emilia," towards certain self-emancipated Africans whom they had engaged to convey from Bahia to Lagos.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 334.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 24.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 17, 1856.

I HAVE communicated to Viscount d'Athoguia the despatch of the 22nd of January last, from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda to your Lordship, a copy of which was inclosed to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 1st instant,* reporting the shipment on the 31st of the preceding month of a cargo of upwards of 500 slaves on board of an American vessel bound for the Havana, from a spot situated between the River San Francisco and Cape Mary, as well as the proceedings of the slave-dealer Lucas, in connection with that embarkation, and of other slave-traders, as exemplifying the fears there are of a revival of the Slave Trade in the Province of Angola.

His Excellency was already in possession of the information contained in that despatch relative to the reported shipment, and said that every measure in his power should be taken to prevent the renewal of the Trade; that he was about to send out another cruizer, a corvette, now in port here, to Angola, but that he much regretted that the Portuguese Government had no steamers to employ on the service in question, and could not afford to purchase any for the purpose.

Viscount d'Athoguia stated that he was sorry to say that Captain Rodovalho, the commander of the Portuguese naval station on the west coast of Africa station, was coming home on account of his health, but that he should send out a good man to replace him.

I stated that I knew that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio Janeiro had recommended an increase to the steam force of Her Majesty's squadron on the Brazilian station; that in consequence of my own experience I fully concurred in his recommendation, and that I did not doubt but that Her Majesty's Government would now have it in their power to augment their steam power on the west coast of Africa.

Viscount d'Athoguia informed me that Viscount Sá had brought into the Chamber of Peers a Bill authorising the expulsion from the Portuguese possessions of notorious slave-traders, which, if passed, would apply to cases like that of Lucas.

I have likewise stated to Viscount d'Athoguia the approval conveyed in the despatch of Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda, dated the 29th of January last, of which I received a copy in your Lordship's despatch of the 1st instant,† of the Portaria issued by the Governor-General of Angola on the 28th January, with regard to the control to be exercised over the establishment of factories in that province, and the employment of slaves in them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

* No. 323.

† No. 324.

No. 335.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 24.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 17, 1856.

IN order to conclude the history of José Maria, the fugitive slave from the Brazilian vessel "Iris" at Oporto, which has formed the subject of much correspondence between Her Majesty's Legation and your Lordship, I beg to report that he arrived here a few days ago, and proceeded at once to return his thanks to the Minister of the Interior, Senhor Rodrigo da Fonseca Magalhaes, who had paid the price of his freedom out of his own purse, falling upon his knees and calling Senhor Magalhaes his master.

Senhor Magalhaes explained to José Maria that he was now his own master, and was perfectly free, but hitherto the negro has been unwilling to quit the house of his benefactor, where he remains until he finds a situation.

Viscount d'Athoguia informs me that José Maria states himself to be a native of Angola, and to have been kidnapped on that coast whilst fishing, and sold into slavery; and that he has refused a free passage, which has been offered to him, back to his own country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 336.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 3.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 26, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th instant, transmitting the copy of a note which I addressed the 5th to Viscount d'Athoguia, calling his attention to the Slave Trade proceedings, at Angola and Ambriz, of Arsenio Pompilio Pompeio de Carpo and Guilherme da Silva Correa, and inclosing translations of a letter from the latter, and of the manifest of a Spanish slaver, the "Dolores," found in the possession of Vianna, a passenger on board the American slaver "Mary E. Smith," captured off the coast of Brazil in December last, I have the honour of forwarding herewith a translation of a note of the 21st instant, which I have received from his Excellency, and in which, after alluding to his preliminary answer of the 8th, he informs me that instructions had already been sent on the 7th April last to the Governor-General of Angola to cause a watch to be kept over the movements of the above-mentioned individuals, and that on the 17th of this month my note of the 5th and its inclosures had been transmitted to that functionary, in order that he might take such measures as might seem the most appropriate in regard to those individuals.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 336.

Viscount d'Athoguia to Mr. Howard.

('Translation.)

Palace, May 21, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, in addition to my note of the 8th of this month, that the Marine Department has informed me that, by a Portaria dated 7th April last, the proper instructions were transmitted to the Governor-General of the Province of Angola to cause a watch to be kept upon the movements of Arsenio Pompilio Pompeio de Carpo, and Guilherme da Silva Correa, who are stated to be the principal agents in that province for the odious Traffic in Slaves; and that, on the 17th instant, the said Governor-General was made acquainted with your note of the 5th, and with the other documents which it inclosed, in order that he may take such measures as may seem most appropriate with regard to those individuals.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) VISCOUNT D'ATHOGUIA.

No. 337.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 3.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, May 27, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's two despatches of the 14th instant.

Having met the Minister of the Interior, Senhor Rodrigo da Fonseca Magalhaes, at the Palace a few days ago, I took an opportunity of stating to him that I had received a despatch from your Lordship expressing the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government had learnt his highly creditable act in redeeming, at his own private expense, the slave, José Maria, who escaped, in August last, from the Brazilian vessel "Iris" at Oporto.

His Excellency assured me that, even if the purchase of the slave's freedom could not have been completed in this country, he had concerted means with the Brazilian Minister here, Senhor Maciel Monteiro, for effecting it in Brazil by taking advantage of a Brazilian law which prescribes certain cases in which a master is obliged to sell his slave.

His Excellency said that he should not fail to press through the Cortes, during the present session, the Project of Law introduced into the Chamber of Peers by Viscount Sá, repealing the Decree under which José Maria had been claimed.

At an interview which I had this day with Viscount d'Athoguia, I read to him your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch, and took upon myself to place a copy of it in his hands for communication to Senhor Magalhaes.

No. 338.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 3.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, May 28, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th instant, I have the honour of inclosing, herewith, a translation of a further note of the 26th instant, which I have received from Viscount d'Athoguia recapitulating the reasons for which the captain of the Portuguese vessel "Africano," late "General Rego," and the other individuals belonging to that ship, who had been arrested on a charge connected with the inhuman treatment experienced by certain liberated negroes landed on the west coast of Africa, had been set at liberty by order of the judicial authorities, and informing me that as, according to the declarations of the Attorney-General of the Crown, it had appeared from the process which had taken place that the principal criminal was in the Province of St. Thomas, the necessary documents were being collected, and every judicial measure was being taken in order to the institution of the proper legal proceedings in that province.

I propose writing to Viscount d'Athoguia to thank him for his obliging communication on this subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 338.

Viscount d'Athoguia to Mr. Howard.

(Translation.)

Palace, May 26, 1856.

IN addition to my notes of the 2nd and 6th instant, and in answer to that which you addressed to me on the latter date, I have the honour to inform you that the Marine Department has communicated to me on the 21st instant that, according to a despatch of the Attorney-General, no proof having been elicited of the crime of which Domingos José da Costa Lage, captain of the "Africano," and the other persons belonging to that ship were accused, they were discharged by the Judge.

I further state to you that the Marine Department also informs me that, according to the statement of the same Attorney-General, it appears from the process that the principal criminal being, most likely, in the province of St. Thomas, he would proceed to collect all the necessary documents, and to take all judicial measures for instituting the proper action in that transmarine province.

I renew, &c.
(Signed) VISCOUNT D'ATHOGUIA.

No. 339.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 4, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro,* inclosing a copy of an article taken from the "Jornal do Commercio" of that capital, in reply to one which was published in the "Jornal do Commercio" of Lisbon, on the subject of the arrest and expulsion from Brazil of the Portuguese slave-trader Antonio Severino d'Avellar.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 340.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 6, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 27th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that I approve of your having placed in Viscount d'Athoguia's hands, for communication to Senhor Magalhaes, a copy of my despatch of the 14th ultimo, expressing the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government at his conduct in redeeming the slave José Maria, who escaped from the Brazilian vessel "Iris" at Oporto.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 341.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 26.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, June 14, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches of the 4th and 6th instant.

Thinking it expedient to draw the attention of the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Marquis de Loulé, to the various Slave Trade matters which I have treated with his predecessor, and some of which are still pending, I read to his Excellency, on the 12th instant, and delivered to him, the Memorandum of which I have the honour to inclose herewith a copy.

The Marquis de Loulé stated that he was not yet conversant with the questions which formed the subject of my Memorandum, but that he would give his best attention to them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 341.

Memorandum.

MR. HOWARD croit devoir appeler l'attention de son Excellence le Marquis de Loulé sur les preuves fournies par les documents annexés à la note en date du 5 Mai, qu'il a eu l'honneur d'adresser au Vicomte d'Athoguia, de la persévérance avec laquelle des négriers bien connus, et entre autres Arsenio Pompeio Pompilio del Carpe et Guilherme da Silva Correa, attirés par la perspective des grands profits qu'offrent les prix élevés des esclaves, continuent à faire la Traite, avec le Brésil et la Havane, dans les possessions Portugaises du Portugal sur la côte occidentale de l'Afrique, sous les yeux, on pourrait presque dire, des autorités Portugaises, et malgré les efforts que font, comme Mr. Howard est prêt à le reconnaître, le Gouverneur-Général actuel d'Angola et le Commandant de la station navale Portugaise, le Capitaine Rodovalho, pour la supprimer.

Mr. Howard a reçu avec un bien vif plaisir de M. le Vicomte d'Athoguia les assurances les plus formelles que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Très Fidèle avait déjà donné les ordres nécessaires pour faire surveiller, et punir s'il était possible, les négriers en question, et qu'il prendrait toutes les mesures en son pouvoir pour frustrer leurs desseins iniques. Mr. Howard ne doute pas un moment que le Ministère actuel ne renouvelle ces ordres et ne mette en exécution les intentions annoncées par celui qui l'a précédé. Les sentiments élevés de son Excellence le Vicomte de Sá da Bandeira pour la suppression de la Traite et l'abolition de l'esclavage lui en sont le gage le plus sûr. D'après une note que Mr. Howard a adressée à M. le Vicomte d'Athoguia en date du 5 Avril dernier, le Marquis de Loulé verra qu'il juge nécessaire que le négrier Antonio Severino de Avellar, sujet Portugais, dernièrement arrivé en cette capitale après avoir été expulsé du Brésil, soit surveillé par les autorités Portugaises. Mr. Howard croit qu'il serait également convenable d'exercer une stricte vigilance sur les entreprises des autres négriers résident tant ici qu'à Oporto.

Mr. Howard croit aussi devoir appeler l'attention de son Excellence le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères sur la question du traitement barbare que n'éprouvent que trop souvent les Africains libérés de la part des capitaines des vaisseaux Portugais sur lesquels ils s'embarquent généralement pour retourner du Brésil en Afrique, qui fait l'objet des notes que Mr. Howard a adressées à M. le Vicomte d'Athoguia en date du 15 et 30 Avril, et du 6 et 31 Mai. Le Vicomte d'Athoguia a déjà pris, dans les cas spécialement indiqués par Mr. Howard, toutes les mesures que les circonstances réclamaient, mais il serait à désirer que son Excellence le Marquis de Loulé ne perde pas cette question de vue et continue à recommander, comme le Vicomte d'Athoguia avait promis de le faire, aux Consuls Portugais au Brésil, ainsi qu'aux autorités Portugaises sur la côte d'Afrique, de s'intéresser dans le sort de ces Africains.

Il reste encore à Mr. Howard de se référer aux notes qu'il a adressées au Vicomte d'Athoguia le 25 Février, le 28 Mars, et le 14 Avril, mais auxquelles il n'a pas encore reçu de réponse définitive, relativement au transport qui s'est fait de Loanda pour l'Ile de St. Thomas sur le bâtiment Américain "Seamew," de certaines esclaves en contravention du Traité du 3 Juillet, 1842, entre la Grande Bretagne et le Portugal, pour la suppression de la Traite, et d'engager son Excellence le Marquis de Loulé de vouloir bien, en conformité au désir exprimé dans la note de Mr. Howard en date du 28 Mars, transmettre des ordres, si cela n'a pas été déjà fait, au Gouverneur-Général d'Angola, qui paraît avoir mal-interprété le sens de l'Article 5 du susdit Traité, de ne pas permettre aux colons qui quittent le territoire sous son administration, de prendre avec eux, dans le nombre déterminé, des esclaves autres que ceux qui sont *bonâ fide* leurs serviteurs domestiques ("*bonâ fide* household servants"), d'après l'acceptation littérale dans laquelle le terme de "*bonâ fide* household servants" est employé dans le Traité.

Légation de Sa Majesté Britannique,

Lisbonne, le 12 Juin, 1856.

No. 342.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 26, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 14th of March last, I inclose, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro,* stating that the expulsion of the Portuguese slave-trader Avellar from Brazil was the spontaneous act of the Brazilian Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 343.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 30, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 14th instant, I have to acquaint you that I approve the Memorandum which you delivered to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, calling his attention to the various questions connected with the Slave Trade on which you had been in correspondence with his predecessor, and which were pending at the time of the dissolution of the late Portuguese Ministry; and I have to state to you that if, after a reasonable delay, you should receive no answer to your representation, you should again call the attention of the Marquis de Loulé to the matters treated of in your Memorandum.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 344.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 4.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, June 27, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a despatch of the 20th instant, which I received on the 23rd from Mr. Consul Johnston at Oporto, covering the copy of a letter from him of the first-mentioned date to the Intendant of Marine at that port, communicating the information which had reached him that a schooner, the "*Locomotora*," then in the Douro, was destined to be employed in the Slave Trade.

Immediately on the receipt of this despatch, I addressed to the Marquis de Loulé the note of which the inclosed is a copy, requesting the earliest possible transmission of orders to the Portuguese authorities at Oporto, to detain the "*Locomotora*," and to cause a strict inquiry to be instituted into the suspicious circumstances connected with her.

On the following morning I received a message from the Portuguese Foreign Department, stating the transmission by the Marquis, at 6 o'clock, of the necessary orders on the subject, to the Civil Governor of Oporto, and yesterday, the very satisfactory note of the 25th instant, of which I have the honour to annex a translation, was delivered to me, detailing the various measures taken by his Excellency, in consequence of the information conveyed by me to him concerning the "*Locomotora*."

Besides returning my acknowledgments personally to the Marquis de Loulé at an interview which I had with him yesterday, I addressed to his Excellency this day a note, of which the accompanying is a copy, expressing my thanks for the full and prompt manner in which he has acted up to my wishes in this matter.

I have acquainted Mr. Consul Johnston with the measures thus taken by the Marquis de Loulé in regard to the "*Locomotora*," and I have instructed him to continue to watch this case, and to report to me its progress.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 344.

Consul Johnston to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Oporto, June 20, 1856.

I BEG to inclose a copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Intendant of Marine in Oporto, respecting a vessel called the "*Locomotora*," now in the Douro, which I believe to be designed for the Slave Trade.

Her consignee here is Senhor Bernardo José Machado, who was consignee of the "*Guerra*," mentioned in my letters to Sir Richard Pakenham of the 21st of January and 2nd of February, 1854.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWIN J. JOHNSTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 344.

Consul Johnston to the Intendant of Marine.

Excellent Sir,

Oporto, June 20, 1856.

I BEG leave to inform your Excellency that it has been stated to me that the schooner "*Locomotora*" (said to have sailed from New York under the flag of the United States of America, as the "*Locomotive*"), which now lies in the Douro, and is likely to sail very soon, in ballast, is intended to be employed in the Slave Trade; that her present crew is not Portuguese, but is composed of men of different countries; and that it is with the same crew that she is intended really to be manned when at sea, although means will be used to give her the appearance of sailing, in all respects, as the laws of Portugal require.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWIN J. JOHNSTON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 344.

Mr. Howard to the Marquis de Loulé.

Sir,

Lisbon, June 23, 1856.

I HASTEN to transmit to your Excellency a copy of a letter which was addressed on the 20th instant by Mr. Johnston, Her Majesty's Consul at Oporto, to the Intendant of Marine at that port, communicating the information which he had received relative to a vessel called the "*Locomotora*," now in the Douro, which Mr. Johnston believes to be destined for the Slave Trade; and I have at the same time the honour to request your Excellency to be so good as to cause the earliest possible instructions to be forwarded to the authorities at Oporto, in order that this vessel may not be permitted to leave the Douro until a strict inquiry shall have taken place into the suspicious circumstances connected with her, and that, if sufficient ground should be found for so doing, legal proceedings may be set on foot against her master, crew, and owners, or other persons having an interest in her; moreover, that all such other measures may be taken as are calculated to frustrate the nefarious purposes for which it appears she is intended to be employed.

I beg to add that the suspicions attached to the "*Locomotora*" are increased by the fact which is reported to me by Mr. Consul Johnston, viz., that her consignee at Oporto is Senhor Bernardo José Machado, who was consignee of the "*Guerra*," a well known slaver, which upwards of two years ago succeeded in evading the vigilance of His Most Faithful Majesty's authorities in that city.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 4 in No. 344.

The Marquis de Loulé to Mr. Howard.

(Translation.)

Palace, June 25, 1856.

I RECEIVED the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 23rd instant, bringing to my knowledge the communication which the British Consul at Oporto made to the Marine authorities at that city, respecting the ship "*Locomotora*," suspected by him to be destined to the Traffic in Slaves. Having taken into due consideration the remarks contained in your above-mentioned note, I have the honour to inform you that yesterday, at 6 o'clock A.M., a telegraphic order was sent to the Civil Governor of Oporto to proceed in accordance with the law and the Treaties, should the information respecting this vessel prove to be correct; and I have to add that the Portuguese Consul-General in the United States having made known to this office the purchase and change of flag of the said vessel, by the Portuguese subject Antonio Rodrigues Vieira, I acquainted the Minister of Marine with the same on the 16th instant, and on this day I write officially to the same Minister, as well as to the Minister of the Interior, upon the subject of your note, in order that those Departments may take such steps as the case requires.

I reserve myself then to make known to you the result of the inquiries about to be instituted, and I avail, &c.

(Signed)

MARQUIS DE LOULE.

Inclosure 5 in No. 344.

Mr. Howard to the Marquis de Loulé.

Sir,

Lisbon, June 27, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, yesterday, of your Excellency's note of the 25th instant, communicating to me, in reply to mine of the 23rd instant, the various measures which you have been so good as to take in respect to the schooner "*Locomotora*," at Oporto, suspected of being destined for the Slave Trade, and I hasten to return your Excellency my best thanks for the full and prompt manner in which you have acted up to the wishes expressed in my above-mentioned note.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 345.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 4.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, June 28, 1856.

THE Project of Law, the presentation of which to the Chamber of Deputies by Viscount d'Athoguia I had the honour to report in my despatch of the 18th of April, providing for the eventual abolition of slavery in the district of Ambriz, and in the territories of Cabinda and Molembo, on the west coast of Africa, having passed in that Chamber on the 14th instant, was yesterday adopted by the Chamber of Peers.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 346.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 4.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, June 28, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that a Project of Law, which originated in the Chamber of Peers, enacting the liberation of the children of female slaves born in the transmarine provinces of Portugal subsequently to

its publication, passed, in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 14th instant, with an amendment, proposed by the Deputy Senhor Moraes Carvalho, to the effect that such children shall be obliged to serve the masters of their mothers, gratuitously, until the age of 20 years, these masters being obliged, in their turn, to provide for their board and education, and that such service may cease upon the payment of an equivalent for the expense of board and education. It is further stipulated by this Bill that children, up to 7 years old, shall always accompany their mothers in the event of the latter being sold or exchanged; that female slaves obtaining their liberty be allowed to take with them their children up to the age of 4 years; that the children of the women having a right to maintenance are likewise entitled to be maintained by the masters as long as the gratuitous services of the mothers last; and that the Government are likewise authorised to take the necessary means for carrying out these provisions.

This Project of Law will now revert to the Chamber of Peers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 347.

The Earl of Clarendon to Count Lavradio.

M. le Comte,

Foreign Office, July 7, 1856.

WITH reference to the letter which I had the honour to address to you on the 12th of March last,* acquainting you that no information had been received at this office with regard to certain orders which the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty was under the impression that Commodore Adams, the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's naval forces on the west coast of Africa, had given for the detention of all Portuguese vessels employed in carrying slaves the property of any Portuguese colonist who may be proceeding from one port to another of the Portuguese possessions on the coast of Africa, I now beg leave to acquaint you that I have received a communication from the Board of Admiralty, stating that Commodore Adams denies having given any such orders as those imputed to him, and disclaims any intention to act otherwise than in strict accordance with the stipulations of Article V of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, between this country and Portugal, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 348.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 8, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, the accompanying copies of a correspondence with Count Lavradio respecting an impression entertained by the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty that Commodore Adams, the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's naval forces on the west coast of Africa, had given orders for the detention of all Portuguese vessels employed in carrying slaves, the property of any Portuguese colonist who may be proceeding from one port to another of the Portuguese Possessions on the coast of Africa

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 348.

Count Lavradio to the Earl of Clarendon, February 11, 1856.

[See Class B, presented 1856, No. 246.]

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 254.

Inclosure 2 in No. 348.

The Earl of Clarendon to Count Lavradio, July 7, 1856.

[See No. 347.]

No. 349.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 8, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 27th ultimo, inclosing copies of your correspondence with the Marquis de Loulé respecting a vessel called the "*Locomotora*," fitting out in the Douro, which Mr. Consul Johnston reported was suspected of being destined for the Slave Trade, and I have to acquaint you that I approve your proceedings in this matter; and I have to instruct you to express to the Marquis de Loulé the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the prompt measures that have been taken by the Portuguese authorities with regard to this vessel.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 350.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, July 3, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation of a further note of the 30th ultimo, which I have received from the Marquis de Loulé, containing the information which had been forwarded to him by the Civil Governor of Oporto, relative to the suspected slaver, the schooner "*Locomotora*," now in the Douro.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 350.

The Marquis de Loulé to Mr. Howard.

(Translation.)

Palace, June 30, 1856.

IN addition to my note of the 25th of this month respecting the schooner "*Locomotora*," I have the honour to communicate to you that the Civil Governor of the Oporto district informs me, in a despatch of the above date, that the said schooner entered the Douro on the 29th of May last, from New York, in twenty-five days, with a crew of nine men, including the Master João da Cunha Ferreira; that she brought a cargo of log-wood, consigned to Bernardo José Machado, according to the statement of the Master.

The Civil Governor adds, that the change of flag consequent upon her becoming Portuguese property was provisionally authorised by the Portuguese Consul-General at New York, and as she could not leave the Douro without legalising this change of flag, it appears that application had been made to the Oporto custom-house for her measurement, in order to obtain the Royal passport from the Marine Department, thus legalising her Portuguese nationality.

He further adds, that on the same day he held a conference with the Intendant of Marine, who was already placed on his guard, as well as the Director of the custom-house, and the police authorities, to take such measures, in concert, as the case might require.

That magistrate concludes by stating that it is said the above-mentioned schooner is about to return to the United States with a cargo of wine; that in the meantime the Intendant of Marine had remarked that the proportions of

the schooner more resembled those of a cruizer than of a merchant-vessel, having as yet no cargo on board.

In transmitting to you this information, and reserving to myself to make known to you any which I may subsequently receive, I avail, &c.

(Signed) MARQUIS DE LOULE.

No. 351.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, July 3, 1856.

IN the despatch of the 12th of May last, from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, of which a copy has been transmitted to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 26th ultimo, Mr. Jerningham, with reference to my despatch of the 13th of March, remarks upon there being a little inaccuracy in the statement of the Brazilian Minister here, Senhor Maciel Monteiro, to me, relative to the measures taken by the Brazilian Government for the arrest and eventual expulsion of the notorious slave-trader Avellar from Brazil, having been adopted at his requisition, for although he had urged the arrest in order to judicial proceedings, yet the expulsion was the act of the Imperial Government alone.

In reply, I beg to observe, as will be seen by a reference to my above-named despatch, that it was not a statement of Senhor Monteiro, but a despatch from Senhor Paranhos to that Minister which I was quoting, and in which mention was made of Mr. Jerningham having urged the adoption of proceedings against Avellar, and that the mistake has been neither that of Senhor Monteiro, nor of Senhor Paranhos, but my own, for having erroneously inferred that the expulsion as well as the arrest of Avellar had taken place at Mr. Jerningham's requisition, in the same manner as similar expulsions had been previously urged by Her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro. I am glad, however, to learn that the merit of so wholesome a measure as that of the expulsion in question belongs to the initiative of the Brazilian Government, as it is a new proof of their anxiety, when the absence of sufficient legal evidence precludes the conviction of a slave-trader, as was the case with Avellar, to inflict such punishment upon him, when his moral guilt is made clear to them, and so far to frustrate his designs as may be in their power.

I beg to add, that Senhor Monteiro continues to communicate and co-operate in the most cordial manner with me, as I do with him, on all Slave Trade matters, and that we have held to the Marquis de Soulé, on his assumption of office, and subsequently, identic language on various pending questions connected with those matters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 352.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, July 7, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 27th ultimo and of the 3rd instant, relative to the schooner "*Locomotora*," now in the Douro, suspected of being destined for the Slave Trade, I have the honour of transmitting herewith a translation of a supplementary note of the 4th instant, which I have received from the Marquis de Loulé, covering the copy of a despatch from the Intendant of Marine at Oporto, reporting the measures taken by him in concert with the different authorities in that city, in order to prevent any slave-trading attempt by the above-mentioned vessel, and inclosing a description of her.

The Marquis de Loulé adds, that the Minister of Marine has transmitted orders that the "*Locomotora*" should be rigorously searched shortly before she sails, and that an embargo should be laid upon her if any of the articles mentioned in the Decree of December 1836, should be found in her; the

Governors-General of the Transmarine Provinces having been made acquainted with the suspicions attaching to her, and a description of her having been forwarded to them.

I have this day addressed a note to the Marquis de Loulé, thanking him for his present communication, as well as for his previous one of the 30th ultimo, of which a copy was inclosed in my before-named despatch of the 3rd instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 352.

The Marquis de Loulé to Mr. Howard.

(Translation.)

Palace, July 4, 1856.

IN addition to my note of the 30th June last, relating to the suspicions which were entertained that the schooner "*Locomotora*," now anchored in the Douro, was intended for the Traffic in Slaves, I have the honour to place in your hands, for your information, the inclosed copy of the despatch which the Counsellor-Intendant of Marine at Oporto addressed on the 27th of said month to the Major-General of the Navy, upon the subject of the measures which he had adopted in concert with the different authorities of that city, for opposing any attempt of that nature.

On this occasion it becomes my duty to state to you, that the Minister of Marine informs me that he has issued orders to the above-mentioned Counsellor, to cause a strict search to be made on board that vessel a short time previous to her departure; and should any of the articles mentioned in the Decree of 10th December, 1836, be found, to place her under embargo; the Governors-General of the Transmarine Provinces having been also informed of the suspicions attached to that schooner, and her description, as contained in the annexed document, having also been forwarded to them in order that she may be duly watched.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) MARQUIS DE LOULE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 352.

The Intendant of Marine to the Major-General of the Navy.

(Translation.)

Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

*Intendant of Marine's Office, Oporto,
June 27, 1856.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excelency that in this port is anchored a schooner of American build, called the "*Locomotora*," which arrived from New York laden with logwood, bearing the Portuguese flag, by authority of our Consul, and with a crew of different nations. Some days ago I received a notice from the English Consul with respect to this schooner, as well as to another one which he mentions, but which has not yet arrived, that they were both intended for the Slave Trade. As soon as I received the said notice, I went on board, and I could perceive that she was more fitted for a cruizer than for burthen, having very little flooring, and being very sharp both fore and aft, which gives her very fine lines. I also found out on this occasion that she was a fast sailer and a good sea-boat; that she was about to hoist the Portuguese flag, in order to proceed to the port from whence she came, with a cargo of wine; having still a crew consisting of a mate, who states himself to be a Brazilian, but is a Frenchman, three sailors of the latter nation, and one Italian. I immediately wrote to the Director of the Custom-house, informing him of the informations respecting this vessel, and requesting him to aid me in watching her. He, in reply, said that, previously to the receipt of my despatch, he had informed the Government of the suspicions which I mentioned, and that, on his part, he would take every measure in his power, and would expect me to do the same.

I had also, with the Civil Governor, a conference relating to the vessel in question; and in consequence of an instruction which he received from the Home Department, we both agreed to keep a close watch upon this vessel, and to search her strictly upon her departure.

Having made known to your Excellency the measures which I have taken, and assuring you that I will do all in my power in compliance with my duty, but I admit that, after leaving this port, the vessel may go to another port, to take in what is necessary for her supposed destination, or even transship her cargo to another vessel, or meet at a given port, and exchange it for the necessary articles for her speculation, and therefore I considered it my duty to transmit to your Excellency the accompanying description, by which the schooner "*Locomotora*" may be known on the African cruising-ground, as well as at our islands.

I am informed, also, that application has been made at the Custom-house for her measurement, for enabling her to obtain her register, and subsequently the Royal passport; that they wish to take the same crew that she has on her muster-roll, and if this is not allowed, she will take them as passengers, alleging that they were engaged under condition of being taken back by the vessel, which arrangement I cannot prevent, inasmuch as, by law, one-third of the crew may be foreigners, and passengers may be conveyed.

Having thus acquainted you with what has passed respecting the schooner "*Locomotora*," I await your Excellency's further instructions.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOAO PAULINO VIEIRA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 352.

Description of the Schooner "Locomotora."

(Translation.)

HULL without any sheer; square, low stern; long bow, painted black; dipping bowsprit; high and slender masts, leaning very much aft; fore-topmast, top-gallantmast in one and gaff-topmast; a raised companion on deck from the main-shrouds; and coppered.

(Signed) JOAO PAULINO VIEIRA, *Intendant*.

No. 353.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, July 8, 1856.

IN my despatch of the 16th of February last,* I reported that the Chamber of Deputies, in sanctioning the Royal Decree of the 14th of December, 1854, for the registration and partial emancipation of slaves in the Portuguese Colonial possessions (a translation of which was inclosed in Sir Richard Pakenham's despatch of the 8th of January, 1855), had passed a resolution extending to the slaves belonging to the Municipal Chambers, and Charitable Institutions called "*Misericordias*," the freedom stipulated by the single paragraph in Article 6 of that Decree for all slaves belonging to the State.

The Chamber of Peers having approved of this resolution, it has been converted into the law of which I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation, signed by His Most Faithful Majesty, under date of the 30th ultimo, and published in the official Gazette yesterday.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 249.

Inclosure in No. 353.

Law liberating Slaves belonging to the State and to certain Corporations.

(Translation.)

DOM PETER, by the grace of God, King of Portugal and the Algarves, &c.

We hereby make known to all our subjects that the General Cortes have decreed, and we confirm, the following law :—

Article 1. The Decree of 14th December, 1854, containing measures for effecting the liberation of slaves in the transmarine provinces, and for affording protection to these and to the liberated negroes, is hereby confirmed with the alterations set down in the following Articles.

Art. 2. Besides the slaves belonging to the State, to whom liberty was granted by virtue of the section of Article 6 of the said Decree, those belonging to the Municipal Chambers and to charitable institutions (“ misericordias ”), are also free from the date of the official publication of this law in the respective provinces.

Art. 3. Such slaves as may obtain their liberty by virtue of the provisions of the preceding Article, and of the section of Article 6 of the above-mentioned Decree, are bound to serve the State or the corporation to which they lately belonged, in the manner and for the period stipulated by the Regulations of 25th October, 1853.

Art. 4. The stipulations contained in the sections of Articles 6 and 29 of the said Decree of the 14th December, 1854, are by the present law specified and extended, and all legislative enactments to the contrary are by the same revoked.

We therefore order all the authorities whom the knowledge and execution of the said Law may concern, to carry it out and cause it to be carried out and observed fully as therein expressed. The Minister and Secretary of State for Marine and Colonial Affairs shall cause it to be printed, published and made public

Given at the Palace of the Necessidades, 30th of June, 1856.

(Signed) KING.

(Countersigned) VISCOUNT SA DA BANDEIRA.

(Signed with the Great Seal.)

No. 354.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 15, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 3rd instant, containing explanations with regard to some remarks in Mr. Jerningham's despatch of the 12th of May last, to the effect that the expulsion of the slave-trader Avellar from Brazil was the act of the Imperial Government alone; and with reference to the last paragraph of your despatch, I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government learn with much satisfaction that the Brazilian Minister at Lisbon co-operates cordially with you in all matters relating to the prevention of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 355.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 24.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, July 16, 1856.

IN execution of the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 7th instant, I yesterday notified to the Marquis de Loulé the satisfaction

with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the prompt measures that have been taken by the Portuguese authorities, with regard to the schooner "*Locomotora*" now in the Douro, suspected of being destined for the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 356.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 24.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, July 18, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour of transmitting herewith a translation of the law as promulgated by the King in an Ordinance dated the 5th instant, and published in the official Gazette of the 15th instant, for the eventual abolition of slavery in the District of Ambriz, and in the territories of Cabinda and Molembo, on the west coast of Africa.

Your Lordship will perceive from this Law, that Viscount d'Athoguia's Bill, of which I had the honour of inclosing a translation in my despatch of the 18th of April last, has passed without alteration.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 356.

Law abolishing Slavery in certain Territories of the Province of Angola.

(Translation.)

DOM PETER, by the grace of God King of Portugal and the Algarves, &c.

We hereby make known to all our subjects that the General Cortes have decreed, and we confirm the following Law:—

Article 1. The condition of slavery is hereby abolished in the following territories of the Province of Angola—

1. In the district of Ambriz, from the River Lifune to the River Zaire.
2. In the territories of Cabinda and Molembo.

Art. 2. This law shall come into execution, in the district of Ambriz, at the expiration of six months from the date of its publication in the "*Boletim Official*" of Angola; and in the other territories mentioned in the preceding Article, six months from the establishment in each, by the Government, of administrative and military authorities.

Art. 3. All legislative enactments to the contrary are hereby revoked.

We therefore command all the authorities to whom the knowledge and execution of the above Law appertains, to carry it out, and cause it to be carried out and observed fully, as therein contained. The Minister and Secretary of State for Marine and Colonial Affairs shall cause it to be printed, published, and circulated.

Given at the Palace of Necessidades, on 5th July, 1856.

(Signed) KING.
(Countersigned) VISCOUNT SA DA BANDEIRA.

(Sealed with the Royal Arms.)

No. 357.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 24.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, July 18, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th of March last,* I have the honour of inclosing the translation of a Bill which was introduced into the Chamber of Peers by Viscount de Sá da Bandeira in order to guard against cases similar to that of the fugitive slave José Maria from the Brazilian brig "Iris," at Oporto, and which, after having been passed by that Chamber, was yesterday adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

This Bill provides, by Article 1, for the freedom of slaves entering any port or anchorage of the Kingdom of Portugal, or of the Archipelagoes of Madeira and the Azores; and by Article 2, for that of all slaves belonging to foreigners on their landing in any of the above-mentioned territories, the stipulations, however, of existing Treaties with foreign Powers being observed in respect to such liberated slaves, who will have to be given up to the Commanders of the vessels to which they may belong.

Article 4 secures the freedom of slaves entering the Kingdom of Portugal by the frontier.

Article 5 extends the provisions of Articles 1 and 2, with a distinction as to the period of their coming into execution, to the territories of the States of India, and to the city of Macao and its dependencies.

Article 6 repeals the Alvará of the 10th of March, 1800, and other legislative enactments to the contrary under which the slave José Maria was claimed.

I reserve to myself to transmit a copy of this Law when officially promulgated.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 357.

Law liberating Slaves upon entering the Kingdom of Portugal.

(Translation.)

Article 1. ALL slaves embarked on board of Portuguese vessels become free on entering any port or anchorage of the Kingdom of Portugal, or of the Archipelagoes of Madeira and the Azores.

Art. 2. All slaves belonging to foreigners shall become equally free on landing in any of the Portuguese territories above mentioned.

§. With regard to such slaves as, although they have become free by virtue of the provisions of the preceding Articles, will have to be given up to the Commanders of the vessels to which they belong, the provisions of Treaties entered into with foreign nations shall be observed.

Art. 3. The provisions of the preceding Articles are applicable to slaves entering the Kingdom of Portugal by the frontier.

Art. 4. The stipulations contained in the two first Articles shall come into execution six months from the date of the publication of this Law in the "Diario do Governo."

Art. 5. The stipulations of Articles 1 and 2 of this Law shall be observed in the territories forming the States of India, and in the city of Macao and its dependencies. The period treated of in Article 4 shall be extended to one year for these territories.

Art. 6. The Alvará of the 10th March, 1800, and all other legislative enactments to the contrary, are hereby revoked.

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 255.

No. 358.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 3.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, July 23, 1856.

HAVING referred, in conversation with the Marquis de Loulé on the 21st instant, to the correspondence between your Lordship and Count Lavradio (of which copies were transmitted to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 8th instant), relative to an impression entertained by the Portuguese Government that Commodore Adams, the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the West Coast of Africa, had given orders for the detention of all Portuguese vessels employed in carrying slaves, the property of any Portuguese colonist who may be proceeding from one port to another of the Portuguese Possessions on the coast of Africa, I found his Excellency unacquainted with that correspondence, and I therefore showed him your Lordship's note of the 7th of this month to Count Lavradio, communicating to him Commodore Adams' denial of having given any such orders as those imputed to him.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 359.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 3.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, July 27, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a translation of a State Paper signed on the 25th instant, by the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, as Minister of the Marine and Colonies, and published in yesterday's official "Gazette," directing the Governor of Macao, by order of the King of Portugal, to report whether and on what terms slavery, which is stated to be happily extinct *de facto* in that city, can be proclaimed to be likewise extinct *de jure*.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 359.

Instruction to the Governor of Macao respecting the Extinction of Slavery.

HIS Majesty the King having been made acquainted with the despatch from the Governor of the Province of Macao, Timor, and Solor, dated 7th May last, which inclosed a copy of the despatch addressed to him by the Board of Guardians of Slaves and Liberated Negroes, representing the impossibility, or rather the uselessness, of applying to them the provisions of the Decree of 14th December, 1854; and His Majesty observing, from what is set forth by the said Board, and confirmed by the Governor in his despatch, that slavery may be considered extinct at Macao, and that the few individuals still registered as slaves and liberated negroes, can hardly be termed such, inasmuch as they remain voluntarily with their masters as household servants, owing to their ignorance of a mechanical trade, and to their being almost all of an advanced age; from which circumstance the inference may be drawn that, without inconvenience or loss to the masters of those so-called slaves, but rather with their goodwill, and with much credit to their sentiments of humanity, slavery might be declared extinct in the city of Macao *de jure*, as happily it is already *de facto*, thus obtaining the honour of being the first of the Portuguese Colonies where this great principle of civilization was proclaimed: His August Majesty commands, through the Marine and Colonial Department, that the said Governor, in presenting these views to the Colonial Government in Council, shall give information through the same Department as to whether they can be carried out, and as to the best method for so doing.

Palace, July 25, 1856.

(Signed)

VISCOUNT DE SA DA BANDEIRA.

No. 360.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 8, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 23rd ultimo, I have to acquaint you that I approve of your having shown to the Marquis de Loulé the note which I addressed on the 7th of July to Count Lavradio, communicating to him Commodore Adam's denial of having given any such orders as those imputed to him with regard to the detention of Portuguese vessels employed in carrying slaves the property of any Portuguese colonist who may be proceeding from one port to another of the Portuguese Possessions on the coast of Africa.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 361.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, August 2, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 28th of June last, I have the honour of transmitting herewith a translation of the Law therein referred to, dated the 24th ultimo, and published in the official Gazette of the 30th of the latter month, providing for the freedom of the children of female slaves born in the Transmarine Provinces of Portugal, subsequently to its publication.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 361.

Law providing for Freedom of Children of Female Slaves in the Transmarine Provinces of Portugal.

(Translation.)

DOM PETER, by the grace of God, King of Portugal and the Algarves, &c.

We hereby make known to all our subjects that the General Cortes have decreed, and we confirm the following Law:—

Article 1. The children of female slaves born in the Transmarine Provinces, subsequently to the publication of this law, shall be considered free.

Art. 2. The children of female slaves mentioned in the preceding Article are bound to serve their mothers' masters gratuitously up to the age of twenty years.

Art. 3. The owners of female slaves are bound to provide for the board and education of such children as are born of them subsequently to the publication of this Law, during the whole period of their gratuitous service.

Art. 4. The service of the children of females, as specified in Article 2, shall cease whenever the person having a right to such service shall be compensated, either for the value of the remaining period of service according to the said Article, or for the expenses incurred for board and education as provided by the preceding Article.

§. The Government, in concert with the Colonial Board, shall take such measures and frame such regulations as may be found necessary for determining the mode of compensation in such cases as may demand it, and with reference to the local circumstances, and to the different manners and customs.

Art. 5. In sales or transfer of female slaves either made by contract during lifetime, by testamentary dispositions, or by right of succession, the children of

such slaves declared free by virtue of this Law, and not exceeding seven years of age, shall always accompany their mothers.

Art. 6. The children of female slaves not exceeding the age of four years shall be delivered up to their mothers when the latter obtain their liberty, provided they wish to take them, and in that case the engagements contained in Articles 2 and 3 of this Law shall cease.

Art. 7. The owners of female slaves are also bound to maintain the children of the daughters of such slaves, provided that the mothers respectively are entitled to their maintenance, as specified in Article 3 of this Law. This engagement, however, on the part of the owners, shall cease as soon as their right to the gratuitous service of the mothers of such children ceases.

Art. 8. The Boards of Guardians for slaves shall see that the provisions of this Law are faithfully carried out.

Art. 9. The Government are hereby authorized to create any establishments or associations, and to make the necessary outlay, in order to afford due protection to the children of female slaves mentioned in Article 1, as well as to the effect that this Law may be fully and promptly executed.

Art. 10. All Legislative enactments to the contrary are hereby revoked.

We therefore command all the authorities to whom the knowledge and execution of the said Law may apply, to carry it out, and cause it to be carried out and observed as fully as contained therein.

The Secretary of State for Marine and Colonial Affairs shall cause it to be printed, published, and circulated.

Given at the Palace of Cintra, on the 24th July, 1856.

(Signed)

KING.

(Countersigned)

VISCOUNT SA DA BANDEIRA.

(Royal Seal.)

No. 362.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, August 2, 1856.

IN my despatch of the 8th ultimo, I had the honour of transmitting translation of a Law of the 30th of June last, extending to the slaves belonging to the Municipal Chambers, and charitable institutions called "Misericordias," in the Portuguese Colonial Possessions, the freedom stipulated by Article 6 of the Royal Decree of the 14th of December, 1854, for all slaves belonging to the State.

I have now the honour of inclosing a copy and translation of a further Law passed by the Cortes during the last days of the session, dated the 25th ultimo, and published in the official Gazette of the 30th of that month, likewise extending the same freedom to the slaves belonging to churches.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 362.

Law providing for Freedom of Slaves belonging to Churches in the Dominions of Portugal.

(Translation.)

DOM PETER, by the grace of God, &c.

We hereby make known to all our subjects that the General Cortes have decreed, and we confirm the following Law:—

Article 1. The provision contained in the single § to Article 6, cap. 2, of the Decree of 14th December, 1854, is made extensive to the slaves belonging to churches.

Art. 2. The provisions contained in Article 29 and its §, of the said Decree of 14th December, 1854, are applicable to the slaves mentioned in the preceding Article.

Art. 3. All Legislative enactments to the contrary are hereby revoked.

We therefore command all the authorities to whom the knowledge and execution of the said Law may apply, to carry it out, and cause it to be carried out and observed as fully as therein specified. The Secretary of State for Marine and Colonial Affairs shall cause it to be printed, published, and circulated.

Given at the Palace at Cintra on 25th July, 1856.

(Countersigned) VISCOUNT SA DA BANDEIRA. (Signed) KING.
(Royal Seal.)

No. 363.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 3.)

My Lord.

Lisbon, August 26, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 18th ultimo, I have the honour of inclosing a translation of the Law signed by the King of Portugal on the 18th instant, and published in the "Diario do Governo" of yesterday's date, providing for the freedom of all slaves entering, in Portuguese or foreign vessels, the ports or anchorages of the continent of Portugal and of the adjacent islands, as well as the Portuguese possessions in India and the city of Macao, or arriving in the continent of Portugal by the land frontier.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 363.

Law providing for Liberation of Slaves on entering the Kingdom of Portugal.

(Translation.)

DOM PETER, by the grace of God, &c.

We make known to all our subjects that the General Cortes have decreed, and we confirm, the following Law:

Article 1. All slaves shipped on board of Portuguese vessels, on entering any port or anchorage of the Kingdom of Portugal, or of the archipelagoes of Madeira and of the Azores, shall be considered as free.

Art. 2. All slaves belonging to foreigners, and landing in the above-mentioned Portuguese territories, shall also be considered free.

Single §. With regard to claims made for the delivery of individuals comprehended in the two preceding Articles, to the commanders of their respective ships, the stipulations of existing Treaties shall be observed.

Art. 3. The provisions contained in the preceding Articles are applicable to slaves entering the Kingdom of Portugal by the frontier.

Art. 4. The provisions contained in the two first Articles shall come into execution six months from the publication of this Law in the "Diario do Governo."

Art. 5. The provisions of Articles 1 and 2 of this Law shall be observed in the territories forming the Indian State, and in the city of Macao and its dependencies. The term mentioned in Article 4, shall be extended to one year for these territories.

Art. 6. The Alvará of 10th March, 1800, and all Legislative enactments to the contrary, are hereby revoked.

We therefore command all the authorities, &c.

Given at the Palace of Cintra, August 18, 1856.

(Countersigned) MARQUIS DE LOULE. (Signed) KING.
JULIO GOMES DA SILVA SANCHEZ.
VISCONDE DE SA DA BANDEIRA.

No. 364.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 3.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, August 27, 1856.

WITH reference to my previous correspondence on the subject of the vessel called the "*Locomotora*," now in the Douro, and suspected of being destined for the Slave Trade, I beg to report that I recently received a despatch from Mr. Consul Johnston at Oporto, observing that the fact of the Portuguese Consul-General at New York having notified to his Government her sale to a Portuguese subject, did not affect his belief as to the design of her owner or owners, and stating that he had mentioned his opinion on the subject to the United States' Consul at Oporto, who, as Mr. Johnston believed, not feeling assured that the law concerning the sale of vessels in America had been complied with in the case of the "*Locomotora*," had reported the matter to the proper authorities there.

I took an opportunity of communicating the contents of Mr. Johnston's despatch, confidentially, to the Viscount de Sá de Bandeira, the Minister of Marine and Colonies, who stated that if I would address the Government on the subject of it, it would afford him a further pretext for delaying the delivery of the ship's papers to the "*Locomotora*;" as the circumstance of the sale of the vessel being regular according to Portuguese law, and of the other formalities required by the latter having been observed, would otherwise render it difficult for him to stop her departure any longer. Accordingly, on the 18th instant, I wrote a note to the Marquis de Loulé, in which I stated the fact of Mr. Johnston having been in communication with the United States' Consul relative to the sale of the "*Locomotora*," as reported by the Portuguese Consul-General at New York, and the doubts entertained by the American Consul as to the American law having been complied with in her case; and I have since received a note from his Excellency, dated the 23rd instant, stating that on that day new orders had been transmitted by the Viscount de Sá to the Intendant of Marine at Oporto, to watch her and prevent her sailing.

I may add, that I have communicated my proceedings in this matter to the United States' Minister here, Mr. O'Sullivan.

No. 365.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 8, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you, herewith, copies of a despatch, and its inclosure, from Mr. Surtees, the Acting British Commissioner at Cape Town,* containing intelligence of the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Livingston, the African traveller, at Tete, in the Portuguese possessions of the Mozambique, having safely accomplished his journey across the African continent from Loanda.

You will perceive that Mr. Livingston mentions in grateful terms the kindness he has experienced at the hands of the Portuguese authorities, and I have to instruct you to convey to the Portuguese Government, in suitable terms, the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the attention shown by the Portuguese authorities to this enterprising traveller.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 366.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 13.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, September 6, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 27th. July last, relative to the contemplated abolition of slavery at Macao, I have the honour of transmitting

* Class A, No. 45.

herewith a translation of a further Portaria issued, on the 25th ultimo, by Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, the Portuguese Minister of the Marine and Colonies, and published in the official "Gazette" of the 1st instant, notifying His Most Faithful Majesty's commands that the Governor-General of the Portuguese possessions in India shall be instructed to lay before the Local Council the expediency of declaring slavery to be extinct *de jure* in those possessions, as it is stated to be happily extinct *de facto*, and to report upon the feasibility of such a measure, and upon the best means of carrying it out. I had some conversation, a few days ago, on this subject with Viscount de Sá, and he then told me that he likewise hoped to be able to take measures for the abolition of slavery in some of the Cape de Verd Islands, by adopting the same plan as had been followed in the case of Ambriz, viz., that of allowing an interval of a few months between the publication of the Decree of Abolition and the period fixed for its execution, by which means the proprietors of slaves were enabled, if they thought proper, to dispose of them previously, and the Government were relieved from the necessity of giving to such slave-holders a compensation which they could not afford.

The Viscount's praiseworthy object is, by narrowing the circle of slavery as much as possible, to pave the way for its complete extinction in the Portuguese Colonial possessions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 366.

Portaria.

(Translation.)

HIS Majesty the King having seen the despatch of the Governor-General of the Indian States, dated the 2nd July last, in which he transmits a list of the slaves existing in those States, and registered in accordance with Article 3 of the Decree of the 14th December, 1854, declaring that these slaves, although by right they may be considered as such, yet, in point of fact, they are not slaves, inasmuch as their masters do not prevent them from going wheresoever they please; it appearing from this declaration that, without loss or inconvenience to the masters of these so-named slaves, slavery might be declared extinct *de jure*, as happily it is already extinct *de facto*, in the Portuguese possessions in India; His Majesty commands that the Marine and Colonial Department shall give instructions to the said Governor-General to lay before the Local Council this suggestion, and to report as to whether it can be carried out, and also the best method for so doing.

Palace, August 25, 1856.

(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

No. 367.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 13.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, September 8, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith a translation of a note of the 4th instant, together with its inclosure, which I have received from the Marquis de Loulé in reply to the notes addressed to his predecessor, the Viscount d'Athoguia, by Sir Richard Pakenham on the 19th of January, 1855, and by myself on the 25th of February, 28th of March, and 14th of April of this year, as reported by Sir Richard Pakenham in his despatch of the 19th January, 1855, and by myself in my despatches of the 28th of February, of the 28th of March, and of the 18th of April last, to your Lordship, urging upon the Portuguese Government the observance of the stipulations of Article V of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, and the transmission of orders to the Governor-General of Angola not in future to allow settlers removing from the territories under his administration to the Portuguese possessions off the coast of Africa to take with them other slaves within the specified number than

such as are their *bond fide* household servants according to the terms of that Article.

In this note the Marquis de Loulé incloses a copy of the Report of the Colonial Board upon the subject of the above-mentioned notes of Her Majesty's Legation, and states that instructions were forwarded by the last mail to Count Lavradio to come to an understanding with Her Majesty's Government on each of the seven points of the Report with a view to the definitive settlement of the matter in question, and to the transmission of the proper orders to the Portuguese authorities in the transmarine provinces.

From the first point your Lordship will perceive that the Colonial Board propose the adoption of the interpretation by Her Majesty's Government of Article V of the Treaty of July 1842.

The second point relates to the precautions to be observed in respect to the shipment of liberated negroes from Angola for the Islands of St. Thomas and Prince.

The third point contains the opinion of the Board that the conveyance of slaves by sea, from one part of the continent to another, within the same Colony, should not be admitted as constituting an infraction of the Treaty, but that certain specified precautions should be taken to prevent abuses.

The fourth and fifth points relate to the conveyance of liberated negroes from one place in a transmarine province to another, which is to be prohibited in foreign vessels.

By the sixth point it is recommended that the shipment of liberated negroes to any foreign country should be prohibited.

And by the seventh, that the authorities who may transgress these stipulations shall be made strictly responsible.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 367.

The Marquis de Loulé to Mr. Howard.

(Translation.)

Palace, September 4, 1856.

THE Marine Department having been made acquainted with the subject of the note which Sir Richard Pakenham addressed to my predecessor on the 19th January of last year, as also with those which you addressed to him on the 25th February, 28th March, and 14th April last, relating to the interpretation of Article V of the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, between Portugal and Great Britain, for the abolition of the Slave Trade, and in which you referred to the shipment of 10 slaves on board the American vessel "Seamew," at Loanda, for the Island of St. Thomas; that Department has communicated to me the Report of the Colonial Board upon this subject dated the 12th August last.

In transmitting to you a copy of the above-mentioned Report, it becomes my duty to state to you that by the last packet the Count de Lavradio, His Majesty's Minister in London, received the necessary instructions to come to an understanding with Her Britannic Majesty's Government upon each of the points of the said Report, in order to settle definitively the matter in question, and to issue the proper orders to the Portuguese authorities in the transmarine provinces.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) MARQUIS DE LOULE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 367.

Report.

(Translation.)

THE Board are of opinion—

1. That your Majesty's Government, in order to show their solicitude for putting a stop to the Traffic in Slaves, may agree to declare Article V of the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, to be as interpreted by the British Government.

CLASS B.

2 T

2. That it should be enacted that such liberated negroes as leave Angola for the Islands of St. Thomas and Prince, may embark only at the city of Loanda, and at no other place, and that they must be furnished with certificates of registration, the embarkation to be effected under the supervision of the administrative authority and of the Board of Guardians of Slaves and Liberated Negroes, and that such liberated negroes may only be conveyed from Loanda direct to the city of St. Thomas, where they shall be landed and placed under the supervision of the local Board of Guardians.

3. That the prohibition to convey slaves by sea from one part of the continent to another within the same colony, should not be admitted, as it goes beyond the stipulations of the Treaty, but that in order to prevent abuses, the greatest supervision should be exercised, that the slaves should be furnished with an authentic document from the proper authority, that they should only go in national merchant-vessels, and not more than five slaves to be conveyed on each voyage, a greater number to be permitted only in open boats going direct from one district to another, or within the same district, but always accompanied by authentic documents containing the names of all and each of the slaves.

4. That the conveyance of liberated slaves from one place in a transmarine province to any other place should not be allowed in foreign vessels of any description, the captains or masters transgressing this rule to incur the penalty set down in the police regulations.

5. That it should be enacted that no vessel should convey, on each voyage, more than ten liberated negroes, unless by a special order from your Majesty's Government.

6. That the shipment of liberated negroes to any foreign country, even alleging that they are engaged as free men for certain temporary service, should be prohibited throughout the entire Portuguese territory in Africa; and that the stipulations of this Article should be made extensive to the aborigines of the Islands of Timor and Solor.

7. That the authorities who may transgress these stipulations shall be made strictly responsible.

Your Majesty will above all determine what is best.

Lisbon, Council Chamber, August 12, 1856.

(Signed)

J. F. PESTANA, *Vice-President.*

J. J. DA SILVA GUARDADO.

D. C. ARONCA.

A. J. D'O. LIMA.

J. M. MARQUES.

L. J. MONIZ.

JOAO DE ROBOREDO.

Secretary of State's Office for Marine and Colonial

Affairs, August 18, 1856.

(Signed)

ANTO. PEDRO DE CARVALHO.

No. 368.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 20, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 6th instant, stating that the Portuguese Government have recommended the Governor-General of the Portuguese Possessions in India to complete the extinction of slavery in those Possessions, and that the Viscount de Sá de Bandeira, the Minister of Marine and Colonies, contemplates the adoption of measures for the abolition of slavery in some of the Cape Verde Islands; and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have learnt with satisfaction that Viscount de Sá da Bandeira is so well disposed to accomplish the complete extinction of slavery in the Portuguese Colonial Possessions.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 369.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 22, 1856.

WITH reference to former correspondence respecting the liberated Africans returning from Brazil, who were landed against their will at Whydah and Aghwey, I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Campbell, Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos,* stating that there is no longer any doubt as to the slaughter of the passengers landed from the "General Rego," and calling attention to the fact that the supercargoes of Portuguese vessels dispose of their passenger-fittings at places where they can be used in slave-vessels.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 370.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 24.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, September 18, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the Portuguese corvette "Goa," Captain Pinho, sailed on the 12th instant for Loanda, to relieve, on the Angola station, the brig of war "Serra do Pilar," Captain Rodovalho, whose term of service has expired, and that Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, the Minister of Marine and Colonies, has assured me that Captain Pinho is a good officer and will follow in the traces of his predecessor as regards the suppression of the Slave Trade, having formerly been employed in cruising on the eastern coast of Africa.

I am happy to say that the price at which the slaver "General Pinkney" or "General Pierce" has been valued and taken by the Portuguese Government, has been apportioned as prize-money amongst Captain Rodovalho and the officers and crew of his vessel. The "Goa" has taken out as passengers to Loanda, the newly appointed Brazilian Consul there, Senhor Noguera da Gama, to whom the Brazilian Minister at this Court, Senhor Maciel Monteiro, informs me that he has given the most stringent instructions in respect to the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Senhor Monteiro being desirous that Senhor Noguera da Gama should co-operate towards that end with Her Majesty's Vice-Consul and Commissioners at Loanda and take counsel from them, and having accordingly requested me to recommend him to them, I furnished him with a letter of introduction to Sir George Jackson, as I believed Mr. Vice-Consul Brand to be at present on leave of absence, but I made it equally applicable to the latter and to Mr. Gabriel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 371.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 24.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, September 18, 1856.

IN execution of the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 8th instant, I conveyed to the Marquis de Loulé, in a note of the 15th instant, the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the attention shown by the Portuguese authorities on the coast of Africa to the Rev. Mr. Livingston, the enterprising African traveller.

I have this day received a note of yesterday's date from the Marquis, stating that he was bringing the contents of my note to the knowledge of the Minister of Marine, and that it was extremely agreeable to His Most Faithful Majesty's Government that the conduct of the authorities in question towards that traveller should have been justly appreciated by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 372.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 26, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, and for communication to the Portuguese Government, the accompanying extract of a deposition* made by Vicente Cranotich, the master of the slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," which was captured on the 20th of January last off St. Matthew's, by the Imperial Brazilian cruiser "*Olinda*," from which deposition it will be seen that the Portuguese Consul at Baltimore is implicated in slave-trading ventures to Brazil.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 373.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 7, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 18th September, reporting that Senhor Nogueira da Gama, the newly-appointed Brazilian Consul at Loanda, had sailed for that place from Lisbon, I have to inform you that I approve of your having furnished Senhor da Gama with a letter of introduction to Sir G. Jackson or to Mr. Gabriel.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 374.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 11.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 5, 1856.

I HAVE communicated to Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, the Minister of Marine and Colonies, the contents of your Lordship's despatch of the 20th ultimo, stating the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government had learnt that his Excellency is so well disposed to accomplish the complete extinction of slavery in the Portuguese Colonial possessions, and he expressed himself much gratified by this communication.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 375.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 11.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 5, 1856.

VISCOUNT D'ATHOGUIA, in his note to me of the 2nd of May last (a translation of which was transmitted in my despatch of the 8th of that month), expressed the wish that I should furnish him with any further information which might reach me on the subject of the inhuman conduct of the masters of the Portuguese vessels "*Emilia*," and "*General Rego*," now "*Africanó*," towards certain self-emancipated Africans whom they had contracted to convey to Lagos.

I therefore, on the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd ultimo, brought to the knowledge of the Marquis de Loulé, in the note of the 3rd instant, of which I have the honour of inclosing a copy, the contents of Mr. Consul Campbell's despatch of the 16th of July last, to your Lordship, confirming his former statement concerning the horrible fate of the passengers forcibly landed at Whydah from the "*General Rego*," and calling attention to the fact that the supercargoes of Portuguese vessels dispose of their passenger fittings at places where they can be used in slave-vessels.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

* Inclosure in No. 239.

Inclosure in No. 375.

Mr. Howard to the Marquis de Loulé.

Sir,

Lisbon, October 3, 1856.

YOUR Excellency's predecessor, the Viscount d'Athoguia, having, in his note of the 2nd of May last, requested me to furnish him with any further information which might reach me on the subject of the inhuman conduct of the masters of the two Portuguese vessels "General Rego," now "Africano," and "Emilia," towards certain self-emancipated negroes, whom they had contracted to convey to Lagos, on the coast of Africa, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the Earl of Clarendon has received a despatch from Mr. Campbell, Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos, dated the 16th of July last, confirming his former statements relative to the forcible debarkation at Whydah, by the master and supercargo of the "General Rego," Domingos da Costa Lage, and Angelo Custodio Ribeiro Debarco, of some 40 of those Africans, whom they had brought from Bahia, and to their having, in consequence, fallen into the hands of the King of Dahomey, who put all the adults to death, and retained their children as slaves. Mr. Campbell, in his despatch, observes that all doubt as to the fate of these poor people has long ceased to exist.

Information of the occurrence came to Lagos from Whydah; and the Abbeokuta traders meeting those of Abomey periodically at the market of Ketu, a large town about equidistant from the two towns, are too well informed of what passes at Abomey affecting their interest or security.

Mr. Campbell further observes, that the masters and supercargoes of Portuguese vessels bringing African passengers from Bahia, are loth to land them at Lagos, because he always urges upon them the necessity of their landing or destroying all the extra equipments put on board for the use of the passengers, and informs them that they will compromise the safety of their vessels by not doing so.

In the case of a three-masted vessel, called the "Linda Flor," which brought across from Bahia the large number of 230 African passengers, Mr. Campbell was very urgent that her extra equipment should be landed; and it transpired that the supercargo (under whose orders and directions the vessels mostly navigate), had landed the large copper cooking utensils, belonging to the passengers, at Whydah. His object in doing so could not be mistaken. The supercargo, however, had to pay their value to the Africans.

A small Portuguese schooner, the "Agua," lately landed at Lagos, fourteen Africans from Bahia. The master, before leaving for that place, was solicitous to know from Mr. Campbell whether his passengers had made any complaint. In this case the Africans had met with no difficulty, and they were landed with every particle of their baggage.

In bringing these particulars to the knowledge of your Excellency, I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 376.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.--(Received October 11.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 5, 1856.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 26th ultimo, I communicated to the Marquis de Loulé, in the note of the 3rd instant, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, the extract, a copy of which was transmitted to me by your Lordship, of a deposition made by the master of the slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," which was captured on the 20th of January last, off St. Matthew's, by the Imperial Brazilian cruiser "*Olinda*," incriminating the Portuguese Consul at Baltimore as being implicated in slave-trading ventures to Brazil.

I beg to observe that in this deposition the name of the Portuguese Consul at Baltimore is stated to be Almeida, whereas the real name of the Portuguese Consular officer in that city who holds the rank of a Vice-Consul, is Baptista.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 376.

Mr. Howard to the Marquis de Loulé.

Sir,

Lisbon, October 3, 1856.

IN compliance with the instructions which I have received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour of communicating herewith to your Excellency the accompanying extract of a deposition made by Vicente Cranotich, the master of the slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," which was captured on the 20th of January last, off St. Matthew's in Brazil, by the Brazilian cruizer "*Olinda*," from which deposition your Excellency will perceive the implication of the Portuguese Consul at Baltimore, in Slave Trade ventures to Brazil.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 377.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 11.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 5, 1856.

THE Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, the Minister of Marine and Colonies, informed me yesterday that he had just received, with much satisfaction, from the Governor-General of Angola, the intelligence of the capture to the north of Ambriz, by Her Majesty's ship "*Teazer*," of a vessel without papers corresponding to the description of the "*Roberto*," the disappearance of which from the port of San Martinho, in this province, forms the subject of my despatches of the 14th and 26th of April last.

Viscount de Sá observed that the Governor-General had expressed his regret that the circumstance of the Commander having landed, on some part of the coast, the crew, who had stated themselves to be Montevideans, would render it more difficult to investigate the matter; but that, having in the meantime received the communications forwarded to him by Viscount d'Athoguia, relative to the suspicions attaching to the "*Roberto*" of being destined for the Slave Trade, he should cause search to be made after those individuals.

The Viscount added, that he thought he was able to trace the authorship of the contemplated venture to some Spaniards who came from Barcelona to a watering-place called Caldas, and one of whom paid a visit to San Martinho the day before the "*Roberto*" disappeared.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 378.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 13.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 8, 1856.

HER Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda, in their despatch of the 29th January last, a copy of which was inclosed to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 1st of May, transmitted the copy of a Portaria issued by the Governor-General of Angola on the 28th of the first-named month, imposing restrictions on the establishment of factories on the coast of that Province.

By a Royal Decree of the 27th ultimo, published in the "*Diario do Governo*" of this day, this Portaria, of which Her Majesty's Commissioners speak so favourably in their report, has been approved of with only a slight amendment in Article IV, according to which it is the retaining and not the placing of slaves in irons which is rendered penal, and the provisions of the Article are not to apply to slaves who, not being so detained, are undergoing, by orders of their masters, punishments permitted by the police regulations.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 379.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 13.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 8, 1856.

YOUR Lordship will no doubt have already learnt from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda, that John E. Silva, the master, and Manoel José Dias, the mate, of the slaver "*General Pinkney*" or "*General Pierce*," which was captured in February last in the waters of Benguella by the Commander of the Portuguese naval station on the west coast of Africa, have been condemned, by a judicial sentence of the 9th of June, to the galleys for three years and to a fine of 500 milreis, and that the sailors who composed the crew, and the notorious slave-trader Benito Derizanz, who figured as a passenger, have been sentenced to serve three years without pay in vessels belonging to the State, and to pay the costs.

The Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, the Minister of Marine and Colonies, in communicating this intelligence to me, showed me a despatch from the Governor-General, Senhor Amaral, expressing the great annoyance he had felt at the intelligence, which he first learnt from Sir George Jackson, that the Substitute of the Judge and the Delegate of the Attorney-General had in the first instance given Dom Benito Derizanz permission to embark on board the Portuguese vessel "*Perpetua*" for Lisbon, there to await the result of his appeal from his sentence to the Superior Court in this capital.

Against this permission Senhor Amaral immediately protested, declaring that he should render the Delegate responsible for the consequences if Derizanz escaped, and the consequence appears to have been its withdrawal, but on the arrival of the "*Perpetua*" here on the 4th instant, Viscount de Sá nevertheless caused strict inquiry to be made whether that individual had come on board of her, the result of which was that he had not.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 380.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 24.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 14, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 14th and 26th of April last, and of the 5th instant, I have the honour of transmitting herewith a translation of a note of the 11th instant, which I have received from the Marquis de Loulé, requesting me to obtain from my Government information concerning the result of the trial by the Prize Court at Sierra Leone of a vessel fitted out for the Slave Trade, which his Excellency states to have been captured on the west coast of Africa, by Her Majesty's cruiser "*Teazer*," and to appear, by all accounts, to be the "*Roberto*," which sailed from the port of San Martinho, in this province, clandestinely, some months ago.

In my reply, of this day's date, I have stated to the Marquis de Loulé that I would not fail to communicate his request to your Lordship, and to acquaint him with the answer which I might receive.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 380.

The Marquis de Loulé to Mr. Howard.

(Translation.)

Palace, October 11, 1856.

HIS Majesty's Government having learnt, from a communication of the Governor-General of the Province of Angola, of the capture in those waters by Her Majesty's steamer "*Teazer*," of a vessel found fitted out for the Slave

Trade, and which, by all accounts, appears to be the brigantine "*Roberto*," which sailed clandestinely from the port of San Martinho, and to which the note addressed by you to my predecessor on the 1st of April last, referred; and His Majesty's Government desiring to know the result of the trial of the said vessel by the Prize Court at Sierra Leone, as well as any information upon this question, I beg that you will have the goodness to obtain the same from your Government, in order that it may be made known in the proper quarter.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) MARQUIS DE LOULE.

No. 381.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 24.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 18, 1856.

IN a despatch of the 3rd instant Mr. Johnston, Her Majesty's Consul at Oporto, inclosed to me the copy of a letter which he had addressed to the Civil Governor of that district, calling his attention to the information which he had received, that several negro children who had been brought from Brazil to Portugal had, at different times, been sent back to that country, and that means not having been taken, at the time of the delivery of passports for them at Oporto, to make known to the proper authorities in Brazil that those children were free, they had been liable, upon being landed, to be reduced to slavery, and, in some cases at least, had actually been sold as slaves.

In the same letter to the Civil Governor, Mr. Johnston stated, that he had also heard that a boy, named Julio, who was to be embarked in a few days on board a vessel called the "*Nova Subtil*," bound for Rio de Janeiro, was likely to be exposed to that risk.

Upon the receipt of Mr. Johnston's despatch, on the 7th instant, I brought its contents under the notice of the Marquis de Loulé, and submitted, at the same time, the expediency of his Excellency directing the Governor of Oporto, without loss of time, to take such measures as might serve not only to guarantee the boy Julio, but likewise all other negro children in similar circumstances, against the risk of being considered as slaves on their return to Brazil, and of instructing the Portuguese Consuls in the Brazilian ports of arrival, to claim the protection of the Brazilian authorities in favour of such children.

To this note of mine the Marquis de Loulé replied by one of the 11th instant, acquainting me that on its receipt a telegraphic message had been sent to Oporto, instructing the Civil Governor not to fail to mention in the passport of the negro named Julio, that he was free, and that by the trans-Atlantic steamer which was shortly to leave Lisbon for Rio de Janeiro, his Excellency would write officially to the Portuguese Consul-General there, recommending him to use the utmost vigilance in order to prevent a repetition of the abuses which I had pointed out, in respect to negroes who are taken back to the Brazilian Empire.

Mr. Johnston having, in the meantime, in a despatch of the 6th instant, reported to me that the Civil Governor of Oporto had informed him that there was no reason to apprehend that the boy Julio would return to a state of slavery, both the Brazilian and Portuguese authorities who had granted him passports having recognised him as free; I mentioned this statement to the Marquis de Loulé, in the note which I addressed to him on the 14th instant, thanking him for the readiness with which he had been so good as to comply with the wishes which I had expressed upon this matter.

I have the honour of inclosing, herewith, copies of Mr. Johnston's despatches and of my notes to the Marquis de Loulé, and translation of his Excellency's note to me, above referred to.

Having likewise brought the intelligence communicated to me by Mr. Johnston to the knowledge of the Brazilian Minister here, Senhor Maciel Monteiro, he at once, with the alacrity which he always evinces in acting up to any wish which I may express on Slave Trade matters, wrote to the Brazilian Consul at Oporto, directing him to take especial care to mark on the passports which he delivers to negro children, the fact of their being free; and by the trans-Atlantic steamer which left Lisbon on the 13th instant for Rio de Janeiro, he transmitted to his Government a copy of the letter which I had addressed to him on the

subject, and requested that measures might be taken, on the landing of such negroes in Brazil, to guarantee their freedom.

Of the various steps which I have thus taken in this matter, I have not failed to inform Mr. Consul Johnston.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 381.

Consul Johnston to Mr. Howard.

(Extract.)

Oporto, October 3, 1856.

I BEG leave to inclose a copy of a letter which I addressed to the Civil Governor of Oporto, this evening, in consequence of my having been informed that several negroes brought from Brazil to this country, who had resided here for some time, but were still so young and ignorant as to be altogether at the mercy of those whom they looked upon as their masters, had been sent back to Brazil, and there treated as slaves.

I understand that the children in question were not furnished with "cartas d'alforia," or any other documents, to show in Brazil that they were free. However, had they had such certificates, they would probably have been unable to use, or even keep them. They were, of course, helpless.

The "Nova Subtil," in which it is said the boy Julio is to embark, is likely to sail for Rio de Janeiro a few days hence.

Inclosure 2 in No. 381.

Consul Johnston to the Civil Governor of Oporto.

(Extract.)

Oporto, October 3, 1856.

IT has been stated to me that several negro children who have been brought from Brazil to Portugal have, at different times, been sent back to that country, and that, means not having been taken, at the time of the granting of passports for them here, to make known to the proper authorities in Brazil that those children were free, they have been liable, upon being landed, to be reduced to slavery, and, in some instances at least, have actually been sold as slaves.

I have also heard that a boy named Julio, or Julius, who is to be embarked in the "Nova Subtil" on the 5th instant, is likely to be exposed to the risk above mentioned.

These statements I deem it my duty to lay before your Excellency, being confident that, upon the matter coming under your Excellency's notice, whatever it may be proper for your Department to do will be done, in order that such children, incapable as they must be of asserting their rights, or defending themselves against fraud or violence, may not be robbed of their liberty.

Inclosure 3 in No. 381.

Mr. Howard to the Marquis de Loulé.

Sir,

Lisbon, October 7, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Excellency the copy of a despatch of the 3rd instant addressed to his Excellency the Governor of Oporto by Mr. Johnston, Her Majesty's Consul in that city, stating that it has come to his knowledge that several negro children who have been brought from Brazil to Portugal have at different times been sent back to that country, and that means not having been taken, at the time of the granting of passports for them at Oporto, to make known to the proper authorities in Brazil that those children were free, they have been liable, upon being landed, to be reduced to slavery, and, in some cases at least, have been actually sold as slaves.

Mr. Johnston further states in this despatch that he has heard that a boy

CLASS B.

2 U

named Julio, or Julius, who was to be embarked in a few days in the vessel called "Nova Subtil" for Rio de Janeiro, as he informs me, is likely to be exposed to the above mentioned risk.

In calling your Excellency's attention to these facts, I beg to submit the expediency of your Excellency directing, without loss of time, the Governor of Oporto to take such measures as may serve, not only to guarantee the boy Julio, but likewise all other negro children in similar circumstances, against the risk of being considered as slaves on their return to Brazil, and of instructing the Portuguese Consuls in the Brazilian ports of arrival to claim the protection of the Brazilian authorities for such children.

Your Excellency will, no doubt, likewise see the propriety of causing strict vigilance to be exercised in respect to the vessels conveying such children, and may further, perhaps, deem it advisable to come to an understanding with the Brazilian Government, in order to prevent the evasion which, supposing Mr. Johnston's information to be correct, appears to be thus practised of the Portuguese law, providing for the liberty of slaves arriving in this country, and to put an end to this new and refined form of Slave Trade.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 4 in No. 381.

The Marquis de Loulé to Mr. Howard.

(Translation.)

Palace, October 11, 1856.

I HAD the honour to receive the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 7th instant, bringing to my knowledge a communication from the British Consul at the city of Oporto, relating to the re-shipment of some negro boys for ports in the Brazils.

In view of what you state upon this subject, I have the honour to acquaint you that, as soon as I received your above-mentioned note, a telegraphic notice was sent to that city instructing the Civil Governor not to fail to mention, in the passport of the negro named Julio, to whom you refer, that he is free; and that, by the transatlantic steamer that will shortly leave this port for Rio de Janeiro, I will write officially to the Portuguese Consul-General at that city, recommending him to use the utmost vigilance in order to prevent a repetition of the abuses which you point out with reference to negroes who are taken back to the Brazilian Empire.

Having thus complied with the wishes expressed by you, I avail, &c.

(Signed) MARQUIS DE LOULE.

Inclosure 5 in No. 381.

Consul Johnston to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Oporto, October 6, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 3rd instant, concerning some negro children who had been sent, and a boy named Julio, who was about to go, from Oporto to Brazil, I beg leave to acquaint you that the Civil Governor of Oporto has informed me that there is no reason to apprehend that that boy will return to a state of slavery, both the Brazilian and Portuguese authorities, who have granted him passports, having recognised him as a free person.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWIN J. JOHNSTON.

Inclosure 6 in No. 381.

Mr. Howard to the Marquis de Loulé.

Sir,

Lisbon, October 14, 1856.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 11th instant, in reply to mine of the 7th, on the subject of the re-shipment of negro children from Oporto to the Brazils, I have the honour of offering my best thanks for the

ready manner in which your Excellency has been so good as to comply with my wishes for the adoption of certain measures with a view to securing the freedom of those negroes on their return to Brazil.

I beg to add that, subsequently to the date of my note of the 7th instant, I received a despatch from Mr. Johnston, Her Majesty's Consul at Oporto, stating that his Excellency the Civil Governor of that district had informed him that there was no reason to apprehend that the boy Julio, referred to in that note, would return to a state of slavery, both the Portuguese and Brazilian authorities having given him passports as a free man.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 382.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 24, 1856.*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 5th instant, and I have, in reply, to inform you that I approve the letter which you addressed on the 3rd instant to the Marquis de Loulé, embodying the statements contained in Mr. Campbell's despatch of the 16th of July, relative to the fate of the liberated Africans from Brazil who were forcibly landed at Whydah and Aghwey by the masters of the Portuguese vessels "Africano" and "Emilia."

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 383.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October 25, 1856*

I HAVE received your despatch of the 5th instant, and I have to inform you that I approve of your having communicated to the Marquis de Loulé the deposition of the master of the "*Mary E. Smith*," inclosed in my despatch to you of the 26th ultimo, which incriminates the Portuguese Vice-Consul at Baltimore as being concerned in the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 384.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 2.)

My Lord, *Lisbon, October 27, 1856.*

WITH reference to my despatch of the 6th ultimo, I have the honour of transmitting herewith translation of a Portaria issued on the 20th instant by Viscount Sá da Bandeira, the Minister of Marine and Colonies, and published in the "*Diario do Governo*" of the following day's date, conveying the commands of His Majesty the King of Portugal that the Governor-General of the Cape de Verd Islands should report whether it will be possible to declare at once, or when, the complete extinction of slavery in one or some of those islands, the necessary time being allowed for the proprietors of slaves in the islands in which slavery is to be abolished, to dispose of them in other islands in the same manner as has been determined by law in regard to Ambriz.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 384.

Portaria.

(Translation.)

ALTHOUGH various circumstances do not permit the immediate cessation of the condition of slavery in every part of the Portuguese Monarchy, His Majesty the King is desirous that such condition should be gradually abolished, and at the earliest possible period, without prejudice to the legally vested rights of slave owners, according to the provisions of the Law of the 5th of July last, published in the official "Gazette" of the 15th of the same month, regarding the district of Ambriz; and His Majesty, considering the small number of slaves now held in some islands of the archipelago of Cape Verd, as well as the little importance which slavery appears to have in those islands, directs, through the Secretary of State's Office for the affairs of Marine and Colonies, the Governor-General of the Province of Cape Verd to report whether it may be possible, either now, or at some later period, to proclaim the entire cessation of slavery in one or more of those islands, while allowing, with this object, sufficient time for the slave-holders in the islands in which slavery is to be abolished, to dispose of their slaves in the other islands in a similar manner to that provided in the said Law for Ambriz.

Palace, October 20, 1856.

(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

No. 385.

Mr Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 2.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 27, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 14th instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have received a further note of this day's date from the Marquis de Loulé, acquainting me that according to the communications received by the Minister of Marine from the Governor-General of the Province of Angola, and from the Commander of the naval station on that coast, there appears to be no doubt but that the slaver brigantine captured in the Sea of Congo by the English war steam-vessel "Teazer," is the vessel "Roberto," which sailed clandestinely from San Martinho, in this Province.

In concluding this note, the Marquis de Loulé states that he awaits the information which Her Majesty's Government may be so good as to communicate to him relative to the result of the trial of that vessel by the Prize Court at Sierra Leone.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 386.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 3, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 8th ultimo, respecting the sentence passed on the crew of the "General Pierce," and the attempt which was made to induce the authorities at Loanda to allow Benito Derizanz to embark on board a vessel bound for Lisbon, under pretence of there awaiting the result of the appeal which he has instituted in the above case, I transmit to you, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda,* stating the particulars of the scheme which was planned for the escape of Derizanz, and the manner in which it was frustrated.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 387.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 3, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 14th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a letter from the Marquis de Loulé, requesting information relative to the brigantine believed to be the "*Roberto*," which has been captured by Her Majesty's steam-vessel "*Teazer*," I transmit herewith, for your information, and for communication to the Marquis de Loulé, copies of two despatches which have been received at the Admiralty from Commodore Adams,* and which contain the latest information that has reached Her Majesty's Government respecting the vessel in question.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 388.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 3, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 18th ultimo, inclosing copies of your correspondence with Her Majesty's Consul at Oporto, and with the Marquis de Loulé, respecting the negro boy Julio, and the unprotected condition of other negro children who have been brought from Brazil to Portugal, and have at different times been sent back to Brazil.

I have to acquaint you that I entirely approve the steps which you have taken in order to obtain protection for these children, and I have to instruct you to inform the Marquis de Loulé and Senhor Maciel Monteiro that Her Majesty's Government gratefully acknowledge the readiness which they have shown in complying with your applications to them upon this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 389.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 3, 1856.

WITH reference to the correspondence which passed in 1855 between this office and Her Majesty's Legation at Lisbon, on the subject of the permission which was given by the Portuguese Government, by a Decree published on the 2nd October of that year, to Manoel José da Costa Pedreira, a resident of the Island of San Thomé, to transport 100 freed negroes to that island from Angola; I now transmit to you a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda,† containing observations upon the license granted to Senhor Pedreira, and pointing out wherein it differs from a similar permission which was granted to Senhor de Souza Almeida in 1853.

And I have to desire that you will call the attention of the Portuguese Government to this subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

* Class A, Nos. 126 and 127.

† Ibid, No. 85.

No. 390.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, November 3, 1856.

I HAVE received a letter from Dr. Livingston, announcing his arrival at the Island of Mauritius, after having crossed the African continent from Loanda to Quillimane, and I have to instruct you to convey to the Marquis de Loulé the grateful acknowledgments of Dr. Livingston, and of Her Majesty's Government, for the very kind and hospitable reception which that gentleman met with on the part of the Portuguese authorities at Tete and Quillimane.

No. 391.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, November 5, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Baltimore,* stating that a true bill has been found against Captain Baker as principal, and Messrs. Baptista and Stabler as accessories, in the crime of equipping for the Slave Trade the schooner "C. F. A. Cole."

No. 392.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 21, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you, herewith, a copy of a despatch from Mr. Scarlett,† &c., containing the substance of information which has reached him respecting Slave Trade movements on the coast of Africa; and I have to instruct you to draw the attention of the Portuguese Government to the Slave Traffic which, according to the information received by Mr. Scarlett, continues to be carried on in Angola, Benguella, and St. Thomas.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 393.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 25.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 14, 1856.

IN compliance with your Lordship's instructions, I communicated, on the 12th instant, by note, to the Marquis de Loulé, the two despatches of the 1st and 15th of July last from Commodore Adams, of which copies were inclosed to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant,‡ containing the latest information which had reached Her Majesty's Government relative to the brigantine, believed to be the "Roberto," which has been captured by Her Majesty's steam-vessel "Teazer."

I stated, at the same time, that when I received any further information from your Lordship on the subject of that vessel, I would not fail to bring it to his Excellency's knowledge.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

* No. 689.

† No. 180.

‡ No. 387.

No. 394.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 25.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 14, 1856.

IN execution of the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant,* I have informed the Marquis de Loulé, and Senhor Maciel Monteiro, the Brazilian Minister, in writing, that Her Majesty's Government gratefully acknowledge the readiness which they have shown in complying with my applications to them respecting the negro boy Julio, at Oporto, and the unprotected condition of other negro children who have been brought from Brazil to Portugal, and have at different times been sent back to Brazil.

M. Monteiro has expressed himself to me as being much gratified by your Lordship's obliging communication.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 395.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 25.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 15, 1856.

IN execution of the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant,† I addressed a note to the Marquis de Loulé on the 12th instant, conveying to his Excellency the grateful acknowledgments of Dr. Livingston and of Her Majesty's Government, for the very kind and hospitable reception which that gentleman met with on the part of the Portuguese authorities at Tete and Quillimane.

I have since received a note, of yesterday's date, from the Marquis de Loulé, observing how flattering to His Most Faithful Majesty's Government was the manner in which that distinguished traveller had expressed himself on the subject of the reception he met with from the Portuguese authorities, and stating that he was about to bring my communication to the knowledge of the Minister of Marine.

No. 396.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 25.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 15, 1856.

INCLOSED I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship a copy of a note which, in compliance with the instructions in your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant,‡ I yesterday addressed to the Marquis de Loulé, calling his attention to the subject of the permission which was given by the Portuguese Government, by a Decree published on the 2nd of October of last year, to Manoel José da Costa Pedreira, a resident of the Island of San Thomé, to transport 100 freed negroes to that island from Angola.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 396.

Mr. Howard to the Marquis de Loule.

Sir,

Lisbon, November 14, 1856.

ON the 12th of November of last year, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires had the honour to address a note to your Excellency's predecessor, respecting a

* No. 388.

† No. 390.

‡ No. 389.

Decree, bearing date the 25th August preceding, by which permission was granted to Senhor Manoel José da Costa Pedreira to transport a certain number of freed men from Angola to the Island of San Thomé. In that note Mr. Ward brought to Viscount d'Athoguia's notice, by the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, the objectionable nature of some of the provisions of that Decree, to which the attention of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government had previously been drawn by Sir Richard Pakenham, with reference to a similar permission granted in 1853 to Senhor João Maria da Souza Almeida.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has now instructed me to bring this subject again under the consideration of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government, with reference to another point in which the license granted to Senhor Pedreira differs from that concession to Senhor Almeida, and which appears to Her Majesty's Government to be of no slight importance.

Senhor Almeida was, as it appears, an inhabitant of the Province of Angola, and the concession made to him applied to 100 of those slaves of which he was assumed to be in actual possession in that province; whereas the Decree of the 25th August, 1855, represents Senhor Pedreira to be, as Her Majesty's Government are informed he in fact is, a proprietor and merchant in the Island of San Thomé.

This circumstance would seem to do away even with the slight pretext by which Senhor Almeida sought to free himself from the prohibition contained in Article V of the Treaty of 1842, of which this latter concession seems to be a direct infraction; nor is the fact which is further seen in the preamble, that Senhor Pedreira's petition, though only partially acceded to, extended to a grant of 200, by any means without its significance, inasmuch as it does away altogether with the idea of domestic or household slaves, and appears to reduce the transaction to a simple case of slave-dealing, which Her Majesty's Government feel persuaded that His Most Faithful Majesty's Government will not permit.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 397.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 26, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Mr. Morgan, Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia,* reporting the steps that have been taken with regard to the Portuguese brig "*Africano*," formerly "*General Rego*," in consequence of information which he received from you to the effect that the vessel in question was suspected of being about to engage in the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 398.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 3.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 27, 1856.

IN my despatch of the 3rd of May last, I reported that Senhor Maciel Monteiro, the Brazilian Minister at this Court, had kindly undertaken to write to the Brazilian authorities at Bahia for legalized copies of the two documents which were transmitted to your Lordship, in translation, by Mr. Morgan, Her Majesty's Consul at that port, in his despatch of the 8th March, and which were found in the possession of Vianna, a passenger on board the captured American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," viz., a letter addressed by Guilherme da Silva Correa to the same Vianna, and the manifest of the Spanish vessel "*Dolores*," engaged in the Havana Slave Trade, as well as of any other papers which might compromise persons residing in the Portuguese dominions, with a

* No. 243.

view to communicating them to the Portuguese Government, and enabling the latter to proceed judicially against the slave-traders.

M. Monteiro having fulfilled his promise, and received in the course of time from Bahia a certified copy of the judicial proceedings taken there against the crew and passengers of the "*Mary E. Smith*," addressed on the 13th instant, to the Marquis de Loulé, a note inclosing such extracts from these proceedings as had reference to the slave-traders residing in the Portuguese West African possessions, and amongst these papers a copy of the above-mentioned manifest of the barque "*Dolores*," and urging, in very pressing terms, the prosecution and punishment of the offenders, as well as the exercise of increased vigilance on the part of the Portuguese local authorities on the coast of Africa to prevent the shipment of slaves.

M. Monteiro having been so good as to communicate to me his note to the Marquis de Loulé, with special permission to bring it to your Lordship's knowledge, I have the honour of transmitting herewith a translation of it.

At an interview which I had with the Marquis de Loulé on the 22nd instant, I stated to him that Senhor Monteiro having communicated to me his note, I fully associated myself to the requests contained in it, and I remarked that one of the most effectual means of suppressing the Slave Trade in the African possessions of Portugal would be the punishment of its authors, who had hitherto escaped paying the penalties of their crimes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 398.

Senhor Monteiro to the Marquis de Loulé.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Lisbon, November 13, 1856.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to address himself to the Marquis de Loulé, &c., in order to bring to the knowledge of his Excellency the accompanying documents, being extracts of the proceedings taken in the city of Bahia against the crew and passengers of the American ship "*Mary E. Smith*," taken in the waters of the Province of Bahia with 384 Africans on board.

By the cargo-book of the barque "*Dolores*," found among the papers of the ship in question, "*Mary E. Smith*," the guilty participation of certain subjects of His Most Faithful Majesty residing in his dominions in the crime of slave-trading is demonstrated. And by the correspondence likewise found on board the captured vessel, evidence is given of an attempt to commit the same crime on the part of others, who, with incredible effrontery, are endeavouring to re-establish a trade which, while it transgresses all the rules of Christian morality, at the same time violates the laws as well of the Portuguese Monarchy as of the Empire of Brazil.

The proofs of the crime, from the documents already alluded to, are so conclusive and so legitimate, that the Undersigned has no doubt of the conviction of the accused, once the proper proceedings are regularly instituted in the foreign locality of their domicile, and are prosecuted with zeal and uprightness by the judicial authorities lawfully competent for the cognizance of such transactions, and for the trial of the delinquents.

In this persuasion, the object of the Undersigned in transmitting to the Marquis de Loulé the above-mentioned documents, which have been extracted by this Legation from a certified copy of the proceedings, which, if necessary, will be submitted for the satisfaction of the Portuguese Government, is to claim the punishment of the guilty parties, a punishment which, if properly carried out, as is to be hoped on account of the enormity of the offence laid to their charge, will be for the future an effectual means of securing the prevention of such offences, and of for ever putting an end to such a wicked and odious Traffic.

The Undersigned fully appreciates the laudable desire which inspires His Most Faithful Majesty's Government in their purpose of preventing the departure of Africans from the ports of their several colonies; and at the same time he equally acknowledges their solicitude in the issue of adequate orders for

enforcing respect to the laws of the country with regard to this great question, so interesting to humanity: he cannot, however, with due regard to the orders of his Government, excuse himself from calling the serious attention of the Portuguese Government to this subject, and claiming from them the greatest vigilance and zeal in the matter in question, in order to take precautions against the repetition of new attempts.

With this view, the Undersigned considers it his duty to observe to the Marquis de Loulé that, even if the information furnished should not prove, as it seems to be, sufficient to secure the punishment of the accused, the notoriety of the crime at some points of the African coast, and the suspicions attaching to such individuals on account of their characters as acknowledged slave-dealers, might serve as a guide to the police authorities in the discovery of fresh proofs, which might supply what in strictness of law is wanting in the documents now transmitted by the Undersigned to his Excellency.

Anxious as the Imperial Government is to employ every means within the limits of their powers for the prohibition of so inhuman a Traffic, by strictly forbidding the importation of Africans into their territory, they are convinced nevertheless that, in order that their persevering efforts may produce the complete results which they have in view, it is absolutely necessary that the Portuguese Government should, on their part, exercise the most active vigilance in the matter in question; since, as the crime takes its origin in Portuguese territory, it is especially incumbent on that Government to check it in its original combinations, and to control its consequent effects by means of the active interference of the local authorities, whose zeal and diligence it is important to stir up carefully and frequently for the interests of public morality, of the laws of the country, and of the dignity of the Government.

Having a profound reliance on the wisdom of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government, and in their good wishes for effectual co-operation with that of His Majesty the Emperor, in carrying out so beneficial a design, the Undersigned rests satisfied with the flattering hope that, in the matter which forms the subject of his note, peremptory orders will be given for the trial and conviction of the persons accused of the offence of slave-dealing, according to their designations in the accompanying documents.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) ANTONIO PEREGRINO MACIEL MONTEIRO.

No. 399.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 3.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 27, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 15th instant, reporting my having conveyed to the Marquis de Loulé, in execution of the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant, an extract from Dr. Livingston's letter from the Mauritius of the 26th of August last, expressing his grateful acknowledgments for the kind reception he met with on the part of the Portuguese authorities at Tete and Quillimane, in the Province of Mozambique, and at Cassange, in that of Angola, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that a Notification signed by Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, the Minister of Marine and of the Colonies, appeared in yesterday's "*Diario do Governo*," stating that Her Majesty's Government having communicated that extract to His Most Faithful Majesty's Government, His Majesty had directed its transmission to the Governor-General, with instructions to him to publish it in the official "*Gazette*," and in the name of His Majesty to thank the authorities of that Province therein referred to for the assistance which they rendered to Dr. Livingston in his labours, which must be of great utility in promoting the geographical knowledge as well of the Portuguese transmarine Possessions as of the scientific establishments of Europe.

The notification is followed by a translation of the above-mentioned extract.

I have, &c. .

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 400.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 3.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, November 28, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith translation of a Portaria issued by the Minister of Marine and Colonies, Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, on the 19th instant, by command of the King of Portugal, and published in the "Diario do Governo" of the 20th instant, setting forth the expediency of the children of the principal native Chiefs, and other potentates of Angola, being well acquainted with the Portuguese language, and receiving a regular education which may qualify them for following the usages of civilized life, and directing the Governor-General of that Province, with that view, to employ the means he may think most fit in order to bring the children of the most notable of those Chiefs as scholars to Loanda, for the purpose of being well instructed in the Portuguese language, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and in the Christian doctrine.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

 Inclosure in No. 400.
Portaria.

(Translation.)

AS it is expedient that the sons of the principal Chiefs, Sobas, and other Potentates of the Province of Angola, should be well acquainted with the Portuguese language, and should have an education which may qualify them for following the practices of civilized life: His Majesty ordains, through the Secretary of State for the Marine Department and the Colonies, that the Governor-General of that Province, employing all the means he may think most proper, should require that the sons of the most notable Chiefs be sent as pupils to Loanda, in order to learn the Portuguese language, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and Christian doctrine; the said Governor-General being authorized to assemble these pupils in a proper edifice, under the tuition of masters, and to expend the necessary sums for their board, their clothing in the European style, and their education; for which purpose the items of the corresponding expenditure will be examined before a financial Board, in order to be included at the proper time in the general estimate of receipts and expenditure of the Province.

Palace, November 19, 1856.

(Signed)

VISCOUNT DE SA DA BANDEIRA.

 No. 401.
Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 3.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, November 26, 1856.

IN my despatch of the 8th of May last, I had the honour of forwarding to your Lordship the copy of a note which I addressed on the 5th of that month to Viscount d'Athoguia, in execution of your Lordship's instructions, inclosing the extract of a Memorandum drawn up by Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, relative to the Slave Trade proceedings of Arsenio Pompilio Pompeio del Carpe and Guilherme da Silva Correa, as well as translated copies of two documents found in the possession of Vianna, a passenger on board the captured American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," viz., a letter addressed from Loanda by the same Silva Correa to Vianna, and the manifest of the Spanish vessel "*Dolores*," engaged in the Havana Slave Trade.

I have now the honour of transmitting a translation of a note of the 25th instant, and of its inclosure, which I have this day received from the Marquis de Loulé, containing the information furnished to the Minister of Marine by the

Governor-General of the Province of Angola, relative to the subjects treated of in my above-mentioned note.

From that despatch your Lordship will perceive that Senhor Amaral acknowledges the truth of the facts adduced, and confirms that of many of the names of shippers found in the manifest of the "*Dolores*" being those of notorious slave-traders; the most active and shameless of all he considers to be Silva Correa, who was undoubtedly the author of the Slave Trade adventure of the "*Mary E. Smith*."

Senhor Amaral likewise gives an account of the measures taken by him to prevent the employment in the Slave Trade of the two palhabotes referred to in Mr. Jerningham's above-mentioned Memorandum.

I propose thanking the Marquis de Loulé for this information.

Inclosure 1 in No. 401.

The Marquis de Loulé to Mr. Howard.

Palace, November 25, 1856.

THE Marine Department having been made acquainted with the contents of the note which you had addressed to my predecessor on the 5th May last, together with the documents accompanying it, with respect to certain slave-dealing operations in which Guilherme José da Silva Correa and Arsenio Pompilio Pompeio del Carpe appeared to be implicated as principals, I have received from that office the confidential despatch from the Governor-General of the Province of Angola, an extract of which I have the honour to transmit to you in copy.

You will see from this despatch that the said Governor-General was already in possession of information on this subject, and was following up the measures which he had devised for putting a check on those illegal adventures.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) MARQUIS DE LOULE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 401.

The Governor-General of the Province of Angola to the Minister of Marine and the Colonies.

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

Loanda, August 13, 1856.

FOR the subject on which they speak, and notwithstanding the shortness of the time, I here acknowledge the receipt of the confidential Portarias 3,565, 3,580, 3,588, and 3,589. A communication to the same effect as that contained in the last of these, had already been made to me by the British Commissioner, Sir George Jackson. The facts reported are true. Many of the names of shippers found in the manifest of the barque "*Dolores*" are those of notorious slave-dealers. The most active and shameless among them all is Guilherme José da Silva Correa, settled on the Zaire. No doubt can be entertained that the slaving adventure of the American ship "*Mary E. Smith*," which was captured on the coast of Brazil, ought to be laid to his charge.

Of the palhabotes to which the Portaria 3,588 refers, one was already completed and came to this city, where she received papers for regular navigation, after taking the usual securities; the other is still in construction in the Zaire.

At Ambriz there is no apprehension to be entertained of slaving adventures, as I have already assured your Excellency. In the Zaire it is different. The schooner "*Conde do Tojal*" is there. It is due, beyond a doubt, to the obstacles placed by her commander, by my orders, in the way of the sailing of the two palhabotes in question without the express permission of this Government, that the former has not been already employed in some illegal adventure, and that the other shall not at some future period be engaged in a similar pursuit. I am persuaded that they were designed for a bad purpose. Your Excellency may rely that I will endeavour to thwart all these wicked designs.

No. 402.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 4, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith six copies of a Report from Dr. Livingston,* containing some interesting information respecting the countries through which he has travelled on his journey across the African Continent, and I have to instruct you to communicate two copies of this Report to the Marquis de Loulé, and also the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 403.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 6, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 27th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve of your having supported the application which Senhor Monteiro addressed on the 13th ultimo to the Marquis de Loulé, urging the prosecution of the Portuguese subjects in Angola, whose slave-trading transactions were exposed in some of the papers found on board the captured slave-vessel "*Mary E. Smith*."

And I have to instruct you to convey to Senhor Monteiro the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for having communicated with you upon this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 404.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 6, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 26th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a note which you had received from the Marquis de Loulé, communicating an extract of a despatch from the Governor-General of Angola, relative to the information obtained from the correspondence found on board the "*Mary E. Smith*," as to the Slave Trade transactions of Arsenio Pompilio Pompeio del Carpe, and Guilherme da Silva Correa, I have to instruct you to convey the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to the Marquis de Loulé for this and other useful communications which he has obligingly made to Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 405.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 2, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour of transmitting herewith a copy of a note which I addressed to the Marquis de Loulé on the 29th of that month, returning my thanks for the information communicated to me by his note of the 25th of the same month, relative to certain Slave Trade proceedings in the Portuguese Possessions on the west coast of Africa.

* Class A, Inclosure in No. 89.

Your Lordship will perceive that I took that opportunity of associating myself to the request conveyed to the Marquis de Loulé by my Brazilian colleague, M. Maciel Monteiro, in his note of the 13th ultimo (translation of which was forwarded in my despatch of the 27th of that month), for the prosecution and punishment of the individuals residing in those Possessions, whose guilt has been shown by the late judicial proceedings at Bahia in the case of the captured American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*."

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 405.

Mr. Howard to the Marquis de Loulé.

Sir,

Lisbon, November 29, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 25th instant, and to return my thanks for the obliging communication contained in it of the despatch addressed on the 13th of August last by the Governor-General of Angola, to his Excellency the Minister of Marine, upon the subject of my note of the 5th of May last to your Excellency's predecessor, relative to the Slave Trade proceedings of certain individuals, having their headquarters, or residing, in that Province.

As I perceive that his Excellency the Governor-General is himself convinced of the culpability of those individuals, and as I understand from my Brazilian colleague that he has been enabled to place at your Excellency's disposal a certified copy of the proceedings in the case of the American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," captured at St. Matthew's, on the coast of Brazil, some time ago, comprising, amongst others, two of the papers which I had the honour of annexing in translation to my above-mentioned note, I beg to express the hope that His Most Faithful Majesty's Government may be able to find sufficient grounds for prosecuting the guilty parties, and bringing them to condign punishment.

It appears to me that this desirable object could not fail to be attained if the evidence contained in the papers to which I have alluded were diligently followed up, as, from the zeal displayed by his Excellency Senhor Amaral in the suppression of the Slave Trade, it may be expected that it will be. The experience of every day convinces me that until these old, and hitherto incorrigible offenders are punished, no hopes can be entertained of that complete suppression of the Traffic in the African Possessions of Portugal which His Most Faithful Majesty's Government are so desirous of bringing about.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 406.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received Decembre 9.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 3, 1856.

INCLOSED I have the honour of transmitting a copy of the note of this day's date, in which, in execution of the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 21st ultimo, I brought to the knowledge of the Marquis de Loulé the information on Slave Trade matters contained in Mr. Scarlett's despatch of the 24th of September last, and drew the attention of the Portuguese Government to the Slave Traffic which, according to that information, continues to be carried on in Angola, Benguella, and St. Thomas.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 406.

Mr. Howard to the Marquis de Loulé.

Sir,

Lisbon, December 3, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the Earl of Clarendon has received a despatch from Mr. Scarlett, Her Majesty's Minister at Rio de Janeiro, stating that after the arrival in that port of the vessel called "Paquete de Loanda" from Angola, information had reached him that on the 4th of August last, two American vessels, one a palhabote, and the other a schooner, had taken on board from the coast cargoes of slaves, the first 390, the second from 300 to 380, and are supposed to have sailed for Cuba.

These cargoes are reported to be the property of João Pedro da Costa Coimbra, and Francisco Riverosa, slave-traders, who were expelled from Brazil by the Brazilian Government.

According to Mr. Scarlett's information, there have been collected at different depôts at Benguella 2,000 slaves, chiefly female, under the pretext of their being instructed.

Moreover, Guilherme (da Silva Correa), who shipped the Africans on board the captured American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," is stated to be building a palhabote at Boma, in the River Congo, where he has 1,500 slaves in the barracoons. Also at a small village near Cabinda, 500 slaves are said to be in course of being taught to row in the boats employed in the Slave Trade. Numerous Slave Trade agents are stated to be at Loango, who trade with the American ships and the Island of St. Thomé, having their slaves in depôts. Among these agents, Mr. Scarlett understands that there are many old Brazilian slave-dealers.

In bringing these particulars to your Excellency's knowledge, I have been directed by the Earl of Clarendon to draw the attention of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government to the Slave Traffic which, according to the information received by Mr. Scarlett, continues to be carried on in Angola, Benguella, and St. Thomas.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 407.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 16, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 2nd instant, I have to acquaint you that I approve the note which you addressed to the Marquis de Loulé, thanking him for the information which he obligingly communicated to you, relative to certain Slave Trade proceedings in the Portuguese possessions on the west coast of Africa, and I also approve of your having availed yourself of the same opportunity to support the application of your Brazilian colleague for the punishment of the individuals residing in the Portuguese possessions, whose guilt has been proved by the late judicial proceedings at Bahia in the case of the captured American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*."

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 408.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 17.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 8, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 27th ultimo, inclosing a translation of a note addressed, on the 13th of that month, by the Brazilian Minister at this

Court, Senhor Maciel Monteiro, to the Marquis de Loulé, inclosing extracts from the judicial proceedings instituted at Bahia against the crew and passengers of the American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," and urging the transmission of orders for the prosecution and punishment of the individuals residing in the Portuguese Possessions on the west coast of Africa, compromised by the evidence in those proceedings, I have now the honour of forwarding to your Lordship a translation of the reply, dated the 22nd ultimo, returned by the Marquis to the above-mentioned note.

In this reply the Marquis de Loulé states that he has communicated Senhor Monteiro's note and its annexes to the Minister of Marine, and has called his special attention to the facts mentioned in it, in order that the most peremptory orders may be dispatched to the competent authorities for the necessary objects.

His Excellency adds, that he has seen with the greatest satisfaction that Senhor Monteiro appreciates the desire which animates His Most Faithful Majesty's Government, to prevent, by all the means in their power, the repetition of such highly criminal attempts, and assures him that this favourable opinion will be corroborated by the efficiency of their proceedings.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 408.

The Marquis de Loulé to Senhor Monteiro.

(Translation.)

Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

Palace, November 22, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your Excellency was pleased to address to me under date of the 13th instant, together with the documents to which it refers, and extracted from the criminal action instituted at Bahia against the crew and passengers of the American vessel "*Mary E. Smith*," which was captured in those waters with 384 Africans on board.

This day I purpose to bring the said note and documents to the knowledge of the Minister of Marine, calling his Excellency's particular attention to the facts contained therein, to the end that the most peremptory orders may be issued to the proper authorities for the necessary ends.

Perceiving with the greatest satisfaction that your Excellency does not overlook, and appreciates, the desire of His Majesty's Government to forbid and restrain, by every means in their power, the recurrence of attempts so highly criminal, I assure you that such favourable opinion shall be confirmed by the efficient proceedings of the said Government, who take much interest in causing the law, public morality, and their own dignity, to be duly respected.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) MARQUIS DE LOULE.

No. 409.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 26, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda,* commenting upon the proceedings of the Board of Protection established in the Colony of Angola under the provisions of the Portuguese Decree of the 14th of December, 1854, for the registration and partial emancipation of slaves in the Portuguese Colonial Possessions.

You will perceive that the Commissioners accuse the Board of having misappropriated the funds in their possession, inasmuch as they lent to the

* Class A, No. 94.

Colonial Government, for the purpose of carrying out the expedition undertaken to the mines of Encoge, the money assigned to the Board of Protection from the product of the registration fees, and which should, in accordance with the spirit of the Decree above referred to, have been applied for the education and instruction of the libertos and slaves, instead of being diverted to the purposes for which they have been applied. Moreover, the conduct of the Board of Protection in refusing to receive from the slave Fabião, as the price of his manumission, the sum at which he had been originally valued, and their subsequent proceedings with regard to this man, appear to be in direct opposition to the letter and spirit of the Decree of the 14th December, 1854, which secured to the whole slave population the privilege of purchasing their own freedom at a valuation to be conducted upon fair and liberal principles; and I have to instruct you to bring these matters under the consideration of the Portuguese Government, who will doubtless take measures to prevent a recurrence of similar proceedings on the part of the Board.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 410.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 26, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Mr. Kuper, Her Majesty's late Consul at Baltimore,* reporting the result of some of the trials which have taken place in that city in the case of the schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*," lately engaged in the Slave Trade, and in which M. Baptista, the Portuguese Vice-Consul at Baltimore, was one of the parties accused as owner of the vessel in question.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 411.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 19, 1856.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 6th instant, I have conveyed to Senhor Monteiro, the Brazilian Minister at this Court, the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for having communicated with me on the subject of his recent application to the Portuguese Government for the prosecution of the Portuguese subjects in Angola, whose slave-trading transactions were exposed in some of the papers found on board the captured slave-vessel "*Mary E. Smith*."

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 412.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 19, 1856.

IN execution of the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 6th instant, I yesterday addressed a note to the Marquis de Loulé conveying to him the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the communications referred to by your Lordship, as well as for other useful communications which he has obligingly made to Her Majesty's Government on Slave Trade matters.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 413.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 19, 1856.

THE Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, in his capacity as Colonial Minister, has recently provided for the better dispatch and centralization of all the business connected with the Slave Trade, and with the Boards for the protection of slaves and freed men, created by the Law of the 14th December, 1854, as well as with everything bearing upon the condition and education of such free men, by creating a separate department for this purpose in connection with the Marine and Colonial Office.

The gentleman placed at the head of this Department is Senhor Guilherme Cypriano Demony, late member of the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission at Loanda.

It will be his business to prepare all the subjects to be submitted for discussion to the Colonial Council Board, as well as those which, having been already discussed, are now waiting for the final decision of that Board.

The Portaria directing this appointment, and bearing date the 15th of this month, was published in the official "Gazette" of yesterday.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 414.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 19, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting, herewith, a translation of a Royal Decree of the 3rd ultimo, published in the "Diario do Governo" of the 9th instant, abolishing in all the territories of the Province of Angola the forced labour called "serviço de carregadores" (porter's service), and other forced labour hitherto exacted from the free negroes.

Viscount Sá da Bandeira, the Minister of Marine and Colonies, on whose proposal the Decree is issued, tells me that he had been endeavouring, for a long series of years, to effect the object which it has in view; that he attempted to do so when Minister at a former period, by the Portaria of January 31, 1839, referred to in the Decree; but that his successor in office having given up the Portaria after it had only been twelve months in operation, he had now had recourse to the form of a Royal Decree, in order to carry out his views.

A second Decree, bearing the same date, enacts an increase in the tribute called "dizimo," paid by the free negroes in such of the districts of the Province of Angola as furnished "carregadores." The preamble of this Decree states, that in consequence of the great benefits conferred upon these negroes by the abolition of the system of forced labour hitherto exacted from them, and by the improvement in the means of internal communication between different parts of the province, as contained in the provisions of the first-mentioned Decree, they will be enabled to pay with ease a higher rate of contribution than that to which they are at present subjected. This contribution, it is stated, can, without pressing heavily, be progressively raised to the maximum annual sum of 1,400 reis provincial currency (about 3s. 11d.) for each hearth, exclusive of the sum of 200 reis at present paid for each hearth, under the same denomination; this increase being at the rate of 600 reis (about 1s. 8d.) for the first year, and to reach the specified maximum in three years, the total sum being still inferior to that exacted from free negroes residing in other parts of Africa subject to the dominion of foreign Powers, and whose social condition does not differ from that of the negroes of Angola. In the body of the Decree it is stipulated that this tribute ("tributo de dizimo") may be paid either in money or in the produce of the Province of Angola, such as coffee, cotton, iron, cattle, but never in goods produced or manufactured out of the province; the inhabitants of the chief towns must, however, pay the tribute in money. The Governor-General

in Council is empowered to extend the provisions of the Decree to the other Districts and Presidencies of the Province, according as their respective circumstances may admit of it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 414.

Decree abolishing Compulsory Labour of Free Negroes in Angola.

(Translation.)

IT being strictly in accordance with justice to abolish, as soon as possible, the abusive practice which has existed from remote times in a portion of the territories of the Province of Angola, consisting in obliging free negroes, Portuguese subjects, to perform the laborious work entitled there "porter's service" ("serviço de carregadores"); considering that the right which, according to the Constitutional Charter of the Monarchy, belongs to all Portuguese subjects, without distinction of race, colour, or religious creed, of disposing of their own labour and industry as it best suits them, ought to be secured to the said free negroes; considering that, far from the enforcing of this compulsory labour being sanctioned by law, a Royal Order, dated 1796, expressly forbids the exaction of any forced labour from the negroes of Benguella; and that previous Royal enactments provided that in Angola no person might engage the services of free people without paying them; and that a Portaria, dated January 31, 1839, also strictly prohibits the forced labour of "carregadores" in the whole extent of the said province; and inasmuch as this abuse, being promoted and kept up by avarice, and exercised in opposition to these Royal provisions, has annulled the right of the above-mentioned negroes to dispose freely of their own labour; considering that the argument put forward for preventing the abolition of this vexatious practice, viz., that if the negroes were not forced to perform the said service ("de carregadores"), all trade with the interior of the province would cease, as well as that with the independent tribes in the interior, is a pretext, to be classed with those made use of by the advocates of slavery, against the adversaries of such iniquity; inasmuch as in all the Portuguese territories of Angola where the said forced labour is not exacted, free negroes are to be found who voluntarily hire themselves for the purpose of conveying the merchant's goods, and during the period that the said Portaria of January 31, 1839, was in execution in that province, free negroes came to offer their services for conveying cargoes, in the same manner as the free negroes of Bihé, Songo, and various other places, do now, in the same province, as well as in all the Portuguese territories in Guinea and in Eastern Africa. Finally, considering that such violence ought no longer to be tolerated, it having for more than a century been stigmatized by various zealous and intelligent authorities of that province, who considered it as the cause of serious impediment to the advancement of the province, and conforming with the reports of the Colonial Board, dated respectively December 10, 1851, and September 12, 1854, I think it right to decree the following:

Article 1. The forced labour called "serviço de carregadores" is hereby abolished and prohibited in all the territories of the Province of Angola, without any exception.

Art. 2. All other forced labour, of whatsoever denomination, is also abolished.

Single §. The following are not included in the above provision:

1st. Military service, and the services to which the inhabitants of the continental portion of the kingdom and adjacent islands are bound according to law.

2nd. The service set forth in Article 3 of this Decree.

3rd. The service of the sluices or dykes, for preventing the ravages of inundations, and which is called there "serviço de bongues."

Art. 3. The inhabitants of the Districts and Presidencies of the province are also obliged to contribute towards the service of the construction and repairs of the roads in their respective districts, in the proportion not to exceed twelve

days' labour, either consecutive or otherwise, to be furnished in person or by a substitute, in each year.

Single §. The Governor-General in Council shall, as soon as possible, propose the roads to be opened first, and all else relating to the internal intercourse of the Province of Angola, and transmit a detailed report thereof, together with estimates of the outlay.

Art. 4. This Decree shall be published in the "Boletim Oficial" of the Governorship of Angola, as soon as received at Loanda, and without delay published in all the Districts and Presidencies, by proclamation, in the usual manner, in order that it may be carried out fully throughout the province, at the expiration of ninety days from its publication in the above-mentioned "Boletim."

Art. 5. Any of the authorities who may, subsequently to the publication of the present Decree, be convicted of having obliged, directly or indirectly, or consented, that any of the free inhabitants of the Province of Angola should be forced to perform the compulsory labours abolished by the present Decree, shall be dismissed from his post, and shall make compensation to the individuals thus injured, such compensation to be adjudged in accordance with the Penal Code. The Viscount Sá da Bandeira, Peer of the Realm, Minister and Secretary of State for Marine and Colonial Affairs, shall thus understand and cause it to be carried out.

Palace, November 3, 1856.

(Countersigned)

(Signed)

KING.

VISCOUNT DE SA DA BANDEIRA.

No. 415.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 29.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, December 19, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith a translation of a Portaria of the 5th ultimo, addressed by Viscount Sá da Bandeira to the Governors of all the Transmarine Provinces of Portugal, and published in the "Diario do Governo" of the 9th instant, containing directions with a view to secure the full enjoyment of freedom by liberated negroes being entitled to it.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 415.

Decree securing the Enfranchisement of Liberated Negroes.

(Translation.)

HIS Majesty the King, desiring that no delay or obstacle may be placed to the legal enjoyment of liberty by individuals who, in virtue of legislative enactments, belong to the class of liberated negroes, when once they may have complied with the requirements of the law, and conforming to the representation of the Colonial Board, has thought proper to determine the following:—

1. That if there should be found, in any of the transmarine provinces, liberated negroes to whom, from any motive whatsoever, letters of enfranchisement may not have been given in due time by the proper authority, the Governor-General of the province shall immediately furnish them with the same.

2. That as soon as the said liberated negroes may have completed the term of service to which they were bound by law, the Governor-General of the province shall cause them to be declared *sui juris*, provided they be of age, and if not yet of age he shall cause them to be declared free, subject however to the guardianship of the Board appointed by Article X of the Decree of 14th September, 1854, till such time as they become of age. His Majesty commands that the execution of the provisions of this Portaria be strongly urged upon the Governors-General of the transmarine provinces, in order that no delay may ever occur in declaring the full enjoyment of liberty to such liberated negroes as have actually, or may in future have, completed the term of service to which

they were bound by law : all of which is made known through the Marine and Colonial Department, to the Governor-General of the Province of Cape Verd, for his information and due performance.

Palace, November 5, 1856.

(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

Similar Portarias were issued to all the Governors of the transmarine provinces.

No. 416.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 6, 1857.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 26th December last, I inclose, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Mr. Bartlett, the Acting British Consul at Baltimore,* reporting that M. Baptista, the Portuguese Vice-Consul in that city, has been acquitted of the charges brought against him in the case of the American schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*," lately engaged in the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 417.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 5, 1857.

INCLOSED I have the honour of transmitting a copy of the note which I addressed to the Marquis de Loulé on the 3rd instant, bringing under his consideration, in compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 26th ultimo, the proceedings, as reported in the despatch of Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda to your Lordship, dated the 30th September last, of the Board of Protection established in the Colony of Angola under the provisions of the Portuguese Decree of the 14th December, 1854, for the registration and partial emancipation of slaves in the Portuguese Colonial Possessions, in respect of the loan made by them to the Colonial Government for the purpose of carrying out the expedition to the mines of Encoge, and to the case of the slave Fabião, whom they refused to manumit on the payment by him of the sum at which he had been originally valued.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 417.

Mr. Howard to the Marquis de Loule.

Sir,

Lisbon, January 3, 1857.

HER Britannic Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda have reported to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, two circumstances respecting the proceedings of the Board of Protection, appointed according to the provisions of the Decree of the 14th December, 1854, in the Province of Angola, to which it now becomes my duty, by the instructions of the Earl of Clarendon, to call the attention of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government.

The first of these circumstances is the alleged misappropriation of a portion of the funds of the Board of Protection, which has, upon the application of the Treasury Board, been advanced by way of loan to the Colonial Government for the purpose of carrying out the projected expedition to the mines of Encoge.

Although the Decree of the 14th December, 1854, is silent as to the purposes

to which such funds should be applied, yet its spirit seems to point out that the sole object in view must be the improvement, by education and every other possible means, of the slave or liberto, under whichever denomination or class he may be specified, and that to promote this object they should be religiously reserved, from whatever source they proceed.

One of the members of the Board in question, as Her Majesty's Government have been informed, when the proposition for a loan was under discussion, not only pointed out to his colleagues what he apprehended to be their obligations, according to the spirit of the Decree, but also suggested a specific application of their funds with a view to the improvement of the condition of their charge, both socially and morally. His proposal, however, did not meet with that support which it merited, and the casting vote of the President of the Board is stated to have determined the grant of the loan.

The other circumstance which I have been directed to represent to your Excellency, is, according to the Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners, an act of misconduct, for which the parties concerned are amenable to the law, supposing it to have been actually transgressed, or to the censure of the Home Government for their remissness.

The particulars of this case are as follows :—A slave of the name of Fabião, who was valued on the death of his master, Silva, under the authority of the Juiz de Direito, as part of the inheritance of the widow, at 50 milreis, claimed his liberty on the 12th of July last, in virtue of the 27th Article of the Decree of the 14th December, 1854, depositing the amount for which he had been so valued with the Board of Protection, who instructed the Curator to proceed according to law, causing the slave to be placed in deposit in the meantime, agreeably to the 21st Article, and to the 2nd section of the 28th Article. The Curator allowed a lapse of three days to occur without making any report, and then gave it as his opinion that the slave was not entitled to redeem his liberty at the original valuation, the proceeds of the estate of the deceased master of the slave having been divided at the time between the heirs thereof. The Board upon this directed the Curator to proceed in the manner prescribed by the Decree; on which he summoned the widow before the Court of Conciliation. On various excuses, however, acquiesced in by the Curator himself, without any attempt to enforce the summons, she did not obey the mandate, until, on the 28th of July, a certain Senhor José de Senza de Cruz presented a bill of sale of the said slave, purporting to have been that made to him by the widow, for the sum of 300 milreis, dated the 1st of July, tendering payment at the same time of the 5 per cent. ordered by the 3rd section of the 36th Article.

The Treasurer refused to receive this "siza," upon the assurance of Fabião that he had no knowledge of his having been sold to Senhor Cruz or any other person; that up to the day of claiming his liberty he had lived as usual, in the house of the widow, and had been in the habit of delivering his daily earnings to her, and receiving orders from her as her slave. In the propriety of this refusal the Treasurer was soon confirmed by the appearance of a public document, in which the widow requires the Chief of the Police on the 25th of July to cause her slave Fabião to be taken out of the custody of the person with whom he had been placed in deposit.

This petition was negatived, and three days afterwards, namely, the 28th of July, Senhor Cruz presented this fictitious bill of sale, ante-dated the 1st of the same month; and at the same time deposited, under judicial authority, the amount of the "siza" on the sum alleged to have been paid by him for the slave.

The Court then recognized Senhor Cruz as the owner of Fabião, and ordered him to be cited before the Court of Conciliation; but no agreement being come to there, the course prescribed by the 23rd Article was pursued, and a final award of 300 milreis was made by the Arbitrators as a proper compensation to Senhor Cruz for a property which he had thus surreptitiously acquired, but to which he had no just or rightful claim. To enable him to defray this, Fabião petitioned the Board for a loan of 250 milreis, engaging at the same time to repay that sum out of his wages.

The Board replied that the money could not be lent from the funds at their disposal, unless upon interest, and under the further condition that the slave should deposit some article of sufficient value as security for its repayment.

These conditions might have put it out of the power of the slave to obtain his freedom, and been, moreover, the cause of exposing him to much vindictive feeling on the part of his owner, had not the President of the Municipal Chamber, who, as a member of the Board, had voted against the above conditions, offered, on behalf of the slave, to mortgage some article of his own private property for the amount.

This offer was eventually acceded to, and 250 milreis were delivered to Fabião from the funds of the Board, and by him handed over to the Curator.

The conduct of the Curator in this business appears to have been very reprehensible; but one of the most scandalous and crying features in the case is, perhaps, the simulated sale in order to put so much money into the widow's pocket, when she found the slave was about to obtain his freedom, and the countenance and aid which she met with in that endeavour in quarters where she ought least to have found such.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have reported their opinion, that much of the mischief occasioned in this instance would have been prevented if the regulations directed by the 17th Article of the Decree under which the Board of Protection is constituted, had been drawn up and put in force; but up to the date of their Report, no such regulations had been promulgated.

On a review of the circumstances so reported to them, Her Majesty's Government consider the refusal of the Board of Protection to receive from the slave Fabião as the price of his manumission the sum at which he had been originally valued, and their subsequent proceedings with regard to this man, to be in direct opposition to the letter and spirit of the Decree of the 14th of December, 1854, which secured to the whole slave population the privilege of purchasing their own freedom at a valuation to be conducted upon fair and liberal principles.

They have therefore directed me to bring this matter, as well as the conduct of the Board of Protection in granting a loan of their funds to the Colonial Government in prejudice of the objects for which those funds were entrusted to them, under the consideration of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government, in the confident expectation that adequate measures will be taken to prevent a recurrence of similar proceedings.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 418.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 5, 1857.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 27th of July last, inclosing a translation of a Portaria issued on the 25th of that month by the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, the Minister of Marine and Colonies, directing the Governor of Macao to report upon the feasibility of proclaiming slavery to be extinct *de jure* in that city, I have the honour of transmitting herewith a translation of a Decree signed by the King of Portugal on the 23rd ultimo, and published in the "Diario do Governo" of the 30th of that month, declaring, with reference to the report received from the Governor of Macao, slavery to be at present and for ever abolished in that city and its dependencies, and eulogizing the conduct of the Governor in carrying out His Majesty's instructions, and that of the owners of slaves in Macao in giving the latter their full liberty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 418.

Law abolishing Slavery in Macao.

(Translation.)

MY Government having, in a Portaria of the 25th of July of this year, and in consideration of the peculiar circumstances attending the city of Macao

instructed the Governor of that city to state whether it were possible to declare, without delay, that the condition of slavery was *de jure* abolished there; and the said Governor having forwarded, on the 11th of October last, an authentic copy of the deed drawn up in presence of the Judge of that district, in which all the owners of slaves, by an act extremely creditable to them, agreed to consider and to declare all slaves then existing in the city to be free; and considering that the Decree with force of law dated the 10th December, 1836, prohibits the importation of slaves by sea, and that the introduction of this class of individuals by land was prohibited by the Decree with force of law dated the 14th of December, 1854; I have thought proper to declare that slavery is at present and for ever abolished in the city of Macao and its dependencies; and further, I am pleased to declare that the conduct of the said Governor, in causing my Royal intentions to be carried out, has merited my Royal approval; and that the news of the humane and disinterested proceeding of the inhabitants of Macao who were owners of slaves, in giving these their full liberty, is duly appreciated by me.

The Viscount Sá da Bandeira, Peer of the Realm, Minister and Secretary of State for Marine and Colonial Affairs, shall have thus understood, and cause it to be carried out.

Palace, December 23, 1856.

(Countersigned) VISCOUNT SA DA BANDEIRA. (Signed) KING.

No. 419.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 7, 1857.

I HAVE the honour of inclosing herewith a translation of a Portaria addressed by the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, on the 31st ultimo, to the Governors-General of the Provinces of Angola, Cape Verde, and the Mozambique, and to the Governor of the Province of St. Thomas and Prince, and published in the "*Diario do Governo*" of yesterday, on the subject of the application of the funds administered by the Boards of Protection of Slaves and Liberated Negroes, created by the Decree of the 14th December, 1854.

The object of this Portaria is to resolve the doubts entertained as to the right of applying a portion of the funds assigned to the Boards of Protection to the manumission of children of slaves, according to the provisions of the 31st Article of the Decree in question, and likewise to grants of assistance to such slaves as may have means of their own, but not sufficient for their redemption.

Instructions are now given to the Boards to make an estimate and appropriation of the amount applicable to such purposes at the end of every half-year, after providing for the other charges upon their funds; and they are severally required to apply such amount as shall not exceed the estimated residue, to cases of the nature of those above referred to, making their selection either in the order of the dates of application, or by lot, in the event of the number of applications exceeding the means at their disposal; and they are instructed to state, in their half-yearly reports, the several cases of redemption, with the reasons of their preference of one of these modes of selection over the other.

Your Lordship will perceive that the provisions of this Portaria fully bear out the interpretation placed, by Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda (in their despatch of the 30th September last, to your Lordship), upon the clauses of the Decree of the 14th December, 1854, relative to the appropriation by the Boards of Protection of the funds committed to their charge.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 419.

Portaria.

(Translation.)

HIS Majesty the King having learnt, from despatches received by this department, that some of the Boards of Protection of Slaves and Liberated

Negroes, which were created by the Decree of the 14th December, 1854, have been in doubt as to whether they are permitted to dispose of a portion of the special fund which they administer respectively, to be applied to the manumission of children under 5 years of age, by handing in, at the time of their baptism, 5 milreis, as specified in Article 31 of that Decree; and also to assist such slaves as may possess a sum of money of their own, but not sufficient to effect their redemption; and it being desirable that the above-mentioned Boards should act in uniformity upon this subject, which so nearly affects humanity and the objects of the said Decree of 14th December, 1854, His Majesty has been pleased to cause it to be made known that, in accordance with the provisions of that Decree, the management and administration of the general property of slaves and liberated negroes belongs undoubtedly to the above-mentioned Boards, and that one of the objects of their institution being to promote by every means in their power the liberty of slaves, and one means being certainly to contribute a portion of the said funds for the purpose of obtaining their liberty, it is therefore incumbent upon the said Boards to consider and set apart, at the end of each half-year, the sum which they may be able to appropriate during the ensuing half-year to the above-mentioned purposes, keeping in view the other charges which these funds may have to defray; and that, under this understanding, and within the limits of the several sums thus set apart, the different Boards may respectively apply such sums, either to such cases as may eventually arise, or, if the number of cases be excessive with reference to the disposable amount, by drawing lots; the several Boards, in their half-yearly reports, as required by Article 44 of the said Decree, to give a detailed account of the cases of liberation effected through these means, and to specify the motives for preference of one or the other method, as the case may be.

The Governor-General of the Province of Angola shall communicate the same to the Board of Protection of Slaves and Liberated Negroes for that Province.

Palace, December 31, 1856.

(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

Similar instructions were issued to the Governors-General of the Provinces of Cape Verde, and of Mozambique, and to the Governor of the Province of San Thomé e Príncipe.

No. 420.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 6, 1857.

A DESPATCH has been received from the Governor of the Province of San Thomé e Príncipe, pointing out, in the report of registered slaves transmitted by the same mail, the circumstance that certain Gaboons (inhabitants of the neighbouring coast of the continent of Africa), being under age, were included in the register, because there was a possibility that they might have been legally introduced, and desiring to be furnished with instructions how he should proceed with respect to such Gaboons, if it should be evident that, by reason of their age, they must have been introduced subsequent to the Decree of the 10th December, 1836, which prohibited the introduction of slaves by sea into any of the dominions of the Portuguese Crown.

The Portaria of which I have the honour to inclose a translation, bearing date the 29th of last month, and published in the official journal of the same date, conveys His Most Faithful Majesty's commands that the Minister for the Colonies should acquaint the Governor of San Thomé e Príncipe that all persons borne on the register, without a certainty of their being slaves, were improperly so entered, for that the presumption was in favour of liberty, and the condition of slavery requires to be established by proof, according to the express provision of the Decree of the 14th December, 1854 (Article 28, § 1), and, consequently, it became the duty of the public authorities to claim the liberty of any persons who might be improperly deprived of it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 420.

Portaria.

(Translation.)

HIS Majesty the King was made acquainted with the confidential despatch of the 11th September last, in which the Governor of the Province of San Thomé e Príncipe, referring to the lists of registered slaves which he transmitted by the same mail, in accordance with Article 3 of the Decree of the 14th December, 1854, says, that on the said lists are entered some Gaboons (inhabitants of the neighbouring coast of the continent of Africa) under age, but which are registered because they might have been introduced in a lawful manner, and requests to know whether he ought to take proceedings in furtherance of the liberation of these minors, should it be ascertained that, from their age, they must have been introduced into the islands subsequent to the Decree of the 10th December, 1836, which prohibited the importation of slaves by sea throughout the Portuguese dominions, with the exception contained in Article 2. And His Majesty commands it to be declared to the said Governor, through the Marine and Colonial Department, that all individuals who were not with certainty known to be slaves, were unduly registered as such, inasmuch as their liberty was to be presumed, and their state of slavery ought to be proved, as required by the Decree of the 14th December, 1854 (Article 28, § 1), and it is therefore the duty of the public authorities to re-establish the liberty of individuals in any way unduly deprived of it. And as, from the list transmitted, in which only the names, sexes, and ages of the registered slaves are stated, nothing is known respecting their place of birth, it will be necessary that the Governor should seek to obtain legal proofs to show the true condition of any individual who may come under consideration.

Palace, December 29, 1856.

(Signed)

SA DA BANDEIRA.

No. 421.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 16, 1857.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 1st of May last, I transmit herewith copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda,* relative to the proceedings of Senhor Luiz José Mendes Affonso, Portuguese Judge at Benguella, in regard to the cargo of a schooner belonging to the United States, which arrived at Benguella in August last, and which proceedings led to the discovery that several persons resident at Benguella were concerned in carrying on the Slave Trade between the west coast of Africa and Cuba.

You will learn from the inclosed despatches that Senhor Affonso has proposed, for adoption by the Portuguese Government, various amendments of the existing law, which may tend to facilitate the detection and punishment of persons engaged in slave-trading transactions; and as some of those amendments seem to be very useful and well calculated to effect the objects pointed out by Senhor Affonso, I have to instruct you to recommend their adoption to the favourable consideration of the Portuguese Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 422.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 16, 1857.

I TRANSMIT herewith copies of two despatches which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda,† stating that a French gentleman calling himself the Count d'Arpoar, embarked at Loanda, in October last, on

* Class A, Nos. 97, 99, and 101.

† Ibid., Nos. 96 and 103.

board the Portuguese transport "Esperança," on his way to a southern port of Africa, taking with him 10 slaves of his own, and 10 more said to belong to a working smith whom he had engaged to accompany him.

I have to instruct you to call the attention of the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs to this case, and to state that this proceeding, which has been tolerated by the authorities of Angola, appears to Her Majesty's Government to be an abuse; and that, if the "Esperança" had been met at sea by a British cruizer she ought to have been detained under Article II of the Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal of July 1842, as being engaged in transporting negroes for the purpose of consigning them to slavery.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 423.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 22.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 14, 1857.

IN my despatch of the 8th ultimo, I had the honour of reporting to your Lordship the information communicated to me by Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, relative to the recent measures taken by the Judge at Benguella against certain slave-traders, and to the embargo laid by him upon 432 sovereigns landed from the American vessel "*Flying Eagle*," being the proceeds of the sale of slaves.

I now beg to inclose a copy and a translation of a Portaria issued by his Excellency on the 10th instant, and published in the "*Diario do Governó*" of the 12th instant, referring to the particulars of those measures, and stating the hope entertained by His Most Faithful Majesty, that the Judge in question, as well as the other authorities of the Province of Angola, will continue with the greatest perseverance and zeal to observe, and cause to be observed, the laws which prohibit the abominable Traffic in Slaves.

Your Lordship will perceive from this Portaria that no less than 41 individuals of different nations have been indicted by the Judge for having been engaged in a shipment of slaves for the Havana, which is now shown to have taken place from the vicinity of Benguella on the 31st of December, 1855.

This appears to be the most serious blow which has ever been struck at the slave-traders by the authorities at Angola. Should it be duly followed up, as Viscount de Sá hopes it will be, it cannot fail to have most important results.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 423.

Portaria.

(Translation.)

HIS Majesty the King having seen the despatch which the Judge of the district of Benguella, Luiz José Mendes Affonso, addressed, under date of the 12th of September last, to the Marine and Colonial Department, in which he states that the American vessel "*Flying Eagle*" having arrived at the port of that city in the preceding month of August, having on board a considerable sum of money and other valuables, all of which he, the Judge, knew to be the proceeds of the sale of slaves, he had in the discharge of the duties of his office proceeded to take the legal steps required by the laws which prohibit the exportation of slaves from the ports of the Portuguese Monarchy, and had therefore laid an embargo upon 432 sovereigns, English currency, which were already landed, placing them in legal deposit, having also apprehended in the above city and in Novo Redondo, where he went in person, numerous documents, showing not only, that on the beach of Lucira, situated some leagues to the south of the above city, the crime of embarking 479 slaves on board the ship called the "*P. Solé*," had been perpetrated on the 31st December, 1855, these slaves being conveyed to the Island of Cuba and there sold; but also the names of the

persons who took part in this transaction, and the profit which each had obtained, or was about to obtain, from this outrage; the result being that he had indicted 41 of these individuals, natives of different countries, and residing in different parts of the world, in order that they might be tried by the proper tribunals.

His Majesty commands that, through the Marine and Colonial Department, it may be stated in reply to the said Judge, that although it is a matter of deep regret to His Majesty to know that the exportation of slaves is not yet entirely discontinued in the dominions of the Crown of Portugal, notwithstanding the laws which prohibit it, and the measures adopted by his Government for putting a stop to it; and that some of his subjects, in conjunction with foreigners, are included in the aforesaid indictment; yet he cannot fail to signify to the said Judge his trust, that he, as well as the other authorities of the Province of Angola, will continue with the greatest perseverance and zeal to observe, and cause to be observed, the laws which prohibit the abominable Traffic in Slaves, which has been the scourge and the cause of the ruin of His Majesty's African provinces.

Palace, January 10, 1857.

(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

No. 424.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 24, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 6th instant, inclosing a copy of a Portaria issued by the Portuguese Government on the 29th December last, conveying instructions to the Governor of the Province of San Thomé e Principe with regard to some Africans called Gaboons, inhabitants of the neighbouring coast of the continent of Africa, who have been included in the list of registered slaves furnished by the Portuguese Governor in accordance with Article 3 of the Decree of the 14th December, 1854; and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government learn with satisfaction the view taken by the Portuguese Government with regard to the registration of slaves as set forth in the Portaria above referred to.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 425.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 26, 1857.

I TRANSMIT herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Cape of Good Hope,* announcing the death, on the 10th of November last, of their Portuguese colleague, Senhor Luis Carlos Rebello, and I have to instruct you to communicate this information to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 426.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 26, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 14th instant, inclosing a copy of a Portaria of the 10th instant, relative to the measures taken in September last by Senhor Affonso, the Juiz de Direito of Benguella, who discovered on board the American vessel "*Flying Eagle*" several documents containing

* Class A, No. 47.

evidence upon which he indicted forty-one persons resident in Angola and elsewhere who, in December 1855, embarked, at Lucira, near Benguella, on board a vessel called the "*P. Solé*," 479 slaves, who were landed in Cuba.

I have to instruct you to inform the Marquis de Loulé, and also the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira that Her Majesty's Government have learnt with great satisfaction that the zeal and energy shown by Senhor Affonso upon this occasion have been approved by the Portuguese Government, and that the authorities of Angola have been exhorted likewise to persevere in the adoption of effective measures for the complete eradication of the Slave Trade.

You will, at the same time, state that Her Majesty's Government are desirous of obtaining copies of any of the papers brought to light in this affair, such as the letters of Lucas mentioned in Sir George Jackson's despatch of the 16th October, which may enable Her Majesty's Government to prove to the Governments of Spain and of the United States the manner in which the laws of those countries against Slave Trade have been violated by the parties concerned in the affair of the "*P. Solé*."

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 427.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 4.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 26, 1857.

ON receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 16th instant, which reached me on the 22nd, I addressed to the Marquis de Loulé the note of which I have the honour to transmit a copy, with reference to the observations made by Senhor Luiz José Mendez Affonso, the Portuguese Judge at Benguella, on the expediency of certain alterations in the law affecting the prosecution and trial of offenders engaged in slave-trading transactions.

Your Lordship will perceive that I have recommended to the favourable consideration of the Portuguese Government the adoption of the suggestions of Senhor Affonso, as reported in the despatches of Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda of the 16th October and 13th November of last year.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 427.

Mr. Howard to the Marquis de Loulé.

Sir,

Lisbon, January 23, 1857.

HER Britannic Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda have reported to Her Majesty's Government the steps which Senhor Luis José Mendez Affonso, late Juiz de Direito at Benguella, had considered himself justified in taking with respect to the proceedings instituted in the case of the parties implicated in a shipment of slaves effected on the 31st December, 1855, at a place called Lucira, between Benguella and Mossamedes, as well as the observations which that magistrate made as to the expediency of various changes in the law as it now stands, the enforcement of which would, in his opinion, go far to put a stop to the Trade altogether.

I have accordingly been instructed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to draw the attention of His Most Faithful Majesty's Government to the suggestions of Senhor Affonso, which are to the following effect :

In the first place, the permission (all due regard being had to the constitutional guarantee on this head) to open sealed letters seized on board suspected vessels.

A second suggestion is, that the judicial authority be empowered to embargo the goods consigned to the parties "*pronunciados*," and to proceed against all parties implicated in any Slave Trade transaction, even though

absent, in the same way as if they were present, and further that, whenever a shipment of slaves shall be known to have taken place at any particular spot, all persons residing at that immediate locality shall be considered *primâ facie* as accomplices, unless they give information of such shipment being intended; and, moreover, that whenever any slaves are seized as being destined for embarkation the expense of supporting those slaves, pending the trial, shall fall on their owners, whether they may have been themselves arrested, or shall have absconded.

Another amendment proposed has reference to the penalty annexed to the crime of dealing in slaves. This should be increased to the highest grade of punishment short of capital; while it is yet more desirable that power should be given, such as is conceded in the higher grade of punishment, of arresting persons before the commencement of legal proceedings against them, that is to say, without "*culpa formada*," where strong and sufficient grounds of suspicion exist, and where there is danger of parties known to be implicated escaping before that necessary preliminary could be effected.

Some of these amendments seem to Her Majesty's Government to be very useful, and well calculated to effect the objects pointed out by Senhor Affonso, and they have accordingly directed me to recommend their adoption to the favourable consideration of the Portuguese Government.

In compliance with these instructions, therefore, I have now the honour to lay them before your Excellency, and I take, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 428.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 4.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, January 26, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of the note which I have addressed to his Excellency the Marquis de Loulé, in conformity with the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 16th instant, to call the attention of the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs to the circumstance of the conveyance of certain slaves by a French gentleman calling himself the Comte d'Arpoar, from Loanda to a southern port of Africa, on board the Portuguese transport "*Esperança*."

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 428.

Mr. Howard to the Marquis de Loulé.

Sir,

Lisbon, January 23, 1857.

HER Britannic Majesty's Government have been made acquainted, by official information from Loanda, with the circumstance of a French gentleman named the Comte d'Arpoar having embarked at that port in October last, on board the Portuguese transport "*Esperança*," on his way to a southern port of Africa, taking with him 10 slaves of his own, and 10 more said to belong to a working smith whom he had engaged to accompany him.

The Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has instructed me to call your Excellency's attention to this case, and to state that this proceeding, which has been tolerated by the authorities of Angola, appears to Her Majesty's Government to be an abuse; and that if the "*Esperança*" had been met at sea by a British cruiser, she ought to have been detained, under Article II of the Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal of July 3, 1842, as being engaged in transporting negroes for the purpose of consigning them to slavery.

In inviting your Excellency's attention to the facts which have been above stated, I take advantage, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 429.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 3, 1857.

VISCOUNT DE SA DA BANDEIRA having called upon me yesterday, I took that opportunity of communicating to him your Lordship's despatch to me, dated the 24th ultimo, stating the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government had learnt the view taken by the Portuguese Government with regard to the registration of slaves, as set forth in his Excellency's Portaria of the 29th of December last, conveying instructions to the Governors of the Provinces of San Thomé e Príncipe, respecting some Africans called Gaboons, inhabitants of the neighbouring coast of the continent of Africa, who had been included in the list of registered slaves furnished by the Portuguese Governor, in accordance with Article 3 of the Decree of December 14, 1854.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 430.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 5, 1857.

IN compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 26th ultimo, I communicated, by note, on the 2nd instant, to the Marquis de Loulé, the intelligence conveyed to your Lordship by Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Cape of Good Hope, of the death, on the 10th of November last, at Cape Town, of their Portuguese colleague, Senhor Luis Carlos Rebello, His Most Faithful Majesty's Commissioner in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission.

I have since received a note, of the 3rd instant, from the Marquis de Loulé, thanking me for that communication, and expressing the regret with which His Most Faithful Majesty's Government have learnt the loss of so valuable a public servant as Senhor Rebello.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 431.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 5, 1857.

INCLOSED I have the honour of forwarding a copy of the note which I addressed to the Marquis de Loulé on the 2nd instant, conveying to his Excellency, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 26th ultimo, the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government had learnt the approval by the Portuguese Government of the measures taken by Senhor Affonso, late Judge at Benguella, against certain slave-traders implicated in a shipment of slaves, which took place near that locality in December 1855, on board the vessel called "*P. Solé*," and requesting the communication of copies of any of the papers brought to light in this affair, which might enable Her Majesty's Government to prove to the Governments of Spain and of the United States, the manner in which the laws of those countries against Slave Trade have been violated by the parties concerned in the case of the "*P. Solé*."

Besides requesting the Marquis de Loulé, in this note, to make the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira acquainted with its contents, I availed myself of the opportunity which a visit on the same day from the Viscount afforded me, to communicate to him your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch, and he assured me that he should be happy to furnish the papers desired by Her Majesty's Government.

I have since received from the Marquis de Loulé a note, of the 3rd instant, acknowledging the receipt of my above-mentioned note, as well as of that which I addressed to his Excellency on the 23rd ultimo, and of which a copy was inclosed in my despatch of the 26th of the same month, and stating his communication of them to the Minister of Marine.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 431.

Mr. Howard to the Marquis de Soulé.

Sir,

Lisbon, February 2, 1857.

I HAD the satisfaction of communicating to Her Majesty's Government a copy of the Portaria issued from the Marine and Colonial Department, on the 10th of January last, by which his Excellency the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, referring to recent measures taken by Senhor Luiz José Mendez Affonso, late Judge at Benguella, against certain slave-traders, expressed the hope entertained by His Most Faithful Majesty, that he, as well as the other authorities of the Province of Angola, would continue, with the greatest perseverance and zeal, to observe, and cause to be observed, the laws which prohibit the abominable Traffic in Slaves.

The attention of Her Majesty's Government having been directed to the measures taken by Senhor Affonso, as well as to the notice taken of his conduct by the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty, I have received instructions from the Earl of Clarendon to inform your Excellency, as well as his Excellency the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, that they have learned with great satisfaction that the zeal and energy shown by Senhor Affonso upon this occasion have been approved of by his Government; and that the authorities of Angola have been expected likewise to persevere in the adoption of effective measures for the complete eradication of the Slave Trade.

By the same despatch conveying these instructions to me, I have also been directed to state, that Her Majesty's Government are desirous of obtaining copies of any of the papers brought to light in this affair, such as certain letters which Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda have reported as being among those taken on this occasion from a well-known slave-dealer, of the name of Lucas, which may enable Her Majesty's Government to prove to the Governments of Spain and of the United States, the manner in which the laws of those countries against Slave Trade have been violated by the parties concerned in the shipment of slaves on board the vessel called the "*P. Solé*," in the month of December 1855.

I have the honour to request your Excellency to communicate to the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira the expression of the sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of his Excellency's notice of these proceedings, according to the instructions which I have above detailed; and also to request his Excellency to have the goodness to furnish me with copies of the papers to which I have particularly alluded, as well as of such others as may tend to throw light upon the practices of the slave-dealers in this and other similar transactions, in order that they may be communicated to Her Majesty's Government.

I take, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 432.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, February 7, 1857.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th instant, I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship that the Marquis de Loulé informed me yesterday that he had decided upon appointing the Chevalier Duprat to be Commissioner in the British and Portuguese Mixed Commission at the Cape of Good Hope, in the room of Senhor Rebello, deceased, and Senhor Francisco Travassos

Valdez, formerly Arbitrator at Loanda, to the same post at Cape Town, in the place of the Chevalier Duprat; and that the Royal Decrees conferring these appointments upon these two gentlemen would be submitted for the signature of His Most Faithful Majesty this day.

I stated to the Marquis de Soulé that I was persuaded that the appointment of Senhor Valdez would be viewed with satisfaction by Her Majesty's Government, on account of the confidence which his well-known sentiments on the subject of the Slave Trade was calculated to inspire.

No. 433.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 23.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, February 12, 1857.

I HAVE the honour of inclosing herewith a translation of a note of yesterday's date, which I have received from the Marquis de Loulé, acquainting me, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, with the nomination of Senhor Alfredo Duprat as His Most Faithful Majesty's Commissioner, and of Senhor Francisco Travassos Valdez as His Majesty's Arbitrator, in the British and Portuguese Mixed Commission at the Cape of Good Hope.

Inclosure in No. 433.

The Marquis de Loulé to Mr. Howard.

(Translation.)

Palace, February 11, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that His Majesty the King has been pleased, by a Decree dated the 4th instant, to appoint Alfred Duprat to the post of Commissioner in the Mixed Portuguese and British Commission established at the Cape of Good Hope, in virtue of the Treaty of the 3rd July, 1842, between Portugal and Great Britain, for the suppression of the Slave Trade; and that by a Decree dated the 6th, His Majesty was pleased to name Francisco Travassos Valdez Arbitrator in the above-mentioned Commission, a post which he has already filled in the Mixed Commission established at Angola.

In requesting you to have the goodness to acquaint your Government with the appointment of these two officers, I avail, &c.

(Signed)

MARQUIS DE LOULE.

No. 434.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 23.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 12, 1857.

I HAVE the honour of inclosing herewith a translation of a Portaria, bearing the date of the 10th instant, and published in the "Diario do Governo" of yesterday, addressed by Viscount de Sá da Bandeira to the Governor-General of Mozambique, transmitting, by order of the King, a translation of the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, on the 15th of December last, and at a meeting held on the following day at Freemason's Hall, of which the Earl of Shaftesbury was President, gratefully acknowledging the important assistance rendered by the Portuguese authorities in Africa to Dr. Livingston.

This communication is stated to be made not only for the information of the Governor-General, but likewise for that of the Governors of Tete and Quillimane, whom the Governor-General is to thank, in the name of His Majesty, for having so well corresponded to his intentions in the assistance they rendered to Dr. Livingston, adding that His Majesty directs that the Governors and authorities of the Portuguese dominions in Africa should afford similar assistance to other scientific travellers.

An identic Portaria, *mutatis mutandis*, has been addressed to the Governor General of Angola.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 434.

Portaria.

(Translation.)

THE Foreign Office having sent to this Department despatches dated the 27th and 30th ultimo, with the two original resolutions, containing spontaneous and cordial thanks to the Portuguese authorities who afforded to Dr. David Livingston the assistance which was in their power, for the successful issue of the exploring journeys which he had lately undertaken in the interior of Africa, when he crossed from the city of St. Paul de Loanda to the forts of Tete and Quillimane, the above-mentioned thanks being voted in the two great meetings held in London on the 15th and 16th of December last, one at the Royal Geographical Society of that capital, and the other at Freemason's Hall, for the purpose of celebrating the return of that distinguished traveller: It is His Majesty's commands that a translation of the said resolutions be sent through the Marine and Colonial Department to the Governor-General of the Province of Mozambique, not only for his own satisfaction and information in as far as it may concern himself, but also for the satisfaction and information of the Governors of Tete and Quillimane, signifying at the same time to them His Royal approbation of their conduct in having thus carried out the favourable intentions of His Majesty in the aid afforded to Dr. Livingston; and further commanding that similar assistance be in future afforded by all Governors and authorities in the Portuguese dominions of Africa, to any travellers purposing to enlarge the geographical and scientific knowledge of that part of the world, more particularly when such travellers are of such recognized merit as the above-mentioned Dr. Livingston.

Palace, February 10, 1857.

(Signed)

SA DA BANDEIRA.

No. 435.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 3.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, February 23, 1857.

I HAVE the satisfaction of transmitting herewith a translation of a *Portaria* issued by the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira on the 17th instant, and published in the "*Diario do Governo*" of the 21st, stating that, it being proper that the transport of slaves from one point in the Province of Angola to another in the same province, should be regulated in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, between Great Britain and Portugal, for the suppression of the Slave Trade, His Majesty the King directs that the Governor-General of the Province of Angola shall not give passports to slaves to go by sea from one point of the said province to another point in the same province, except in entire conformity with the letter of Article V of the above-mentioned Treaty, which His Majesty desires should be literally carried into execution in all the transmarine provinces.

Identic instructions have been transmitted to the Governor-General of Mozambique, and to the Governor of the Islands of St. Thomas and Prince.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 435.

Portaria.

(Translation.)

WHEREAS it is requisite to regulate the conveyance of slaves by sea from one part of the Province of Angola to another part of the same province, in such manner that this conveyance may be effected in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, entered into with Great Britain for the suppression of the Traffic in Slaves, which Treaty His Majesty desires shall be

carried out to its fullest extent in the Portuguese dominions, a measure which will greatly benefit legal commerce by diminishing the motives for a greater strictness and severity in the exercise of maritime law; His Majesty the King commands that the Governor-General of the Province of Angola shall not furnish slaves with passports for going by sea from one part of the province to another part of the same province, otherwise than in strict conformity with the letter of Article V of the above-mentioned Treaty, which it is His Majesty's will shall be literally carried out in all the transmarine provinces. This is therefore communicated through the Marine and Colonial Department to the said Governor-General of the Province of Angola, in order that he may carry it out, and cause it to be carried out, by his subordinate authorities.

Palace, February 17, 1857.

(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

Similar instructions were issued to the Governor-General of Mozambique, and to the Governor of the Islands of St. Thomas and Prince.

No. 436.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 4, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 12th ultimo, inclosing a copy of a Portaria addressed by the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira to the Governors-General of Mozambique and Angola, stating that the Portuguese Government have approved the conduct of the Portuguese authorities in Africa in rendering assistance to Dr. Livingston, and I have to state to you that Her Majesty's Government learn, with much satisfaction, that the authorities in the Portuguese dominions in Africa have been directed to afford similar assistance to any other scientific travellers in that part of the world.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 437.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 6, 1857.

WITH reference to former correspondence respecting the proceedings of M. Baptista, the Portuguese Vice-Consul at Baltimore, in the case of the slave-vessel "*C. F. A. Cole*," I transmit herewith, for your information, and for communication to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, the accompanying papers which I have received from Mr. Bartlett, the Acting British Consul at Baltimore,* containing a report of the trial of M. Baptista and of his clerk Albert C. Stabell, for having fitted out the "*C. F. A. Cole*" for employment in the Slave Trade.

You will observe to the Marquis de Loulé that, although on account of the disagreement of the jury, M. Baptista was not found guilty of the charge in question, yet the evidence of his criminality and of his connection with slave-trading transactions is so strong that Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty will mark their sense of M. Baptista's conduct.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 438.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 10.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 2, 1857.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th January last, I have the honour of transmitting herewith a translation of a note, and of its inclosure,

* Inclosure in No. 693.

which I have received from the Marquis de Loulé in answer to that which I addressed to his Excellency on the 3rd of that month, in compliance with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 26th December, 1856, on the subject of the loan made by the Board of Guardians of Slaves and Liberated Negroes at Angola to the Colonial Government, in order to carry out the expedition to the mines of Encoge, as well as of the conduct of that Board in the case of the slave Fabião.

In the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira's letter of the 18th ultimo, which forms the inclosure in the Marquis de Loulé's note, his Excellency explains and seeks to justify the loan in question, on the ground that it was to bear interest, and to be refunded in two years, subject to the decision of the Home Government, and states that the case of the slave Fabião had been before the Colonial Board in this capital since the 15th December last for its report, in order to enable His Most Faithful Majesty's Government to take a decision respecting it in accordance with justice.

In the meantime your Lordship will have received, in my despatch of the 7th January, a copy of the Portaria issued on the 31st of the previous month by the Viscount de Sá, relative to the appropriation of the funds administered by the Board of Guardians of Slaves and Liberated Negroes, which I trust will prevent the recurrence of similar cases.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 438.

The Marquis de Loulé to Mr. Howard.

(Translation.)

Palace, February 25, 1857.

I BROUGHT to the knowledge of the Minister of Marine the note which you were pleased to address to me on the 3rd January last, relating to the conduct of the Board of Guardians of Slaves and Liberated Negroes established in the Province of Angola, by virtue of the Decree of the 14th December, 1854, and with reference to the loan of a portion of its funds made to the Government of that province, and also with reference to the circumstances which took place upon the occasion of the slave Fabião claiming his liberty.

I have, therefore, the honour to transmit to you a copy of the reply which that Minister has addressed to me upon this subject, under date of the 18th instant, and I feel confident that, upon perusal of his Excellency's statement, you will admit that the conduct of the said Board does not deserve censure.

I renew, &c.
(Signed) MARQUIS DE LOULE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 438.

The Minister of Marine and the Colonies to the Marquis de Loulé.

(Translation.)

*Marine and Colonial Department,
February 18, 1857.*

Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch dated the 16th January of this year, with which you were pleased to send me the translation of the note addressed to you on the 3rd of that month by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at this Court, containing, by order of his Government, various observations respecting the conduct of the Board of Guardians of Slaves and Liberated Negroes at Angola, not only with reference to the loan of a portion of its funds to the Government of Angola, but also as to the proceedings of the Board towards a slave of the name of Fabião, who claimed his liberty; and in which your Excellency calls my attention to the subject of the said note, and requests me to enable you to reply to the said Minister upon these points.

Having therefore examined the subject of the said note, I find that the observations laid down by the British Minister are reduced to this: that the funds lent to the Government of the province were by that act diverted from

their due application, namely, the improvement of the condition of slaves and liberated negroes; and that the interpretation of the law in the case of the emancipation of the slave Fabião was erroneous, stating the bearings of the case; and concluding by a hope that measures may be adopted for preventing a recurrence of similar proceedings.

Notwithstanding that these questions belong exclusively to the internal administration of the country, and that in consequence I would be entitled to decline to reply to the claim of the British Government upon this subject, yet as it is connected with the object which both Governments take so much to heart, that of doing away with slavery, and besides, desiring that Her Britannic Majesty's Government may see that the Portuguese Government do not neglect to watch over the execution of the law, especially that which relates to these important matters, I have the honour to lay before your Excellency the following statement:—

That it is true that the loan spoken of was made to the Colonial Government of the Province of Angola; that, however, as it was not yet decided by His Most Faithful Majesty's Government whether the fund from which this loan was taken should be considered as capital, the returns of which were to be applied for the benefit of slaves and liberated negroes; the Government considered that the loan in question, as it was effected, far from injuring only improved the said capital, by adding to it the interest due upon it, and that, besides the condition for the payment of the legal rate of interest, there was one for the refunding of the loan within the term of two years, one of which is almost expired, subject, however, to the decision of His Majesty's Government upon the nature of that amount, *i.e.*, whether it is to be considered as capital, the proceeds to be applied in favour of slaves and liberated negroes, or as an item of the receipts to be expended. It is to be remarked that the Board of Guardians still retained a sum sufficient to meet for a long time the calls imposed by the Law of the 14th December, 1854, in favour of slaves and liberated negroes.

Lastly, with regard to the proceedings on the occasion of the emancipation of the slave Fabião, this question so far merited the attention of His Majesty's Government, that since the 15th December, 1856, the case has been before the Colonial Board for its report, in order to enable the Government to take a decision upon it in accordance with justice.

This is what I have the honour to state to you Excellency in reply to your above-mentioned despatch.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

No. 439.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 10.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 2, 1857.

INCLOSED I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, with reference to my despatch of the 26th January last, a translation of a note of the 25th ultimo, and of its inclosure, which I have received from the Marquis de Loulé in reply to that which I addressed to his Excellency on the 23rd of the former month, in conformity with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch dated the 16th of the same month, relative to the conveyance of certain slaves by Count d'Arpoar, a French gentleman, from Loanda to a southern port of Africa on board the Portuguese transport "Esperança."

From Viscount de Sá da Bandeira's letter of the 17th ultimo, inclosed in the Marquis de Loulé's note, your Lordship will perceive that his Excellency states that he is unable to enter fully into this subject, as he has not yet received any communication from the Governor-General of Angola respecting it; but that he explains that Count d'Arpoar, who had left Brazil, where he had an agricultural establishment, being solicitous of settling in the Province of Angola, the Portuguese Government, who had reasons for knowing that he was not an adventurer, had given him a recommendation to the Governor-General of that province in order that every facility might be afforded to him for carrying out his projects. The Viscount then remarks that it was probably not only on account of this recommendation that the Governor-General did not object to

Count d'Arpoar taking the slaves in question from the northern to the southern districts of Angola, but because he was convinced that the slaves were not intended for the Slave Trade, and he did not consider that the transfer involved an infraction of the Treaty of 1842 with Great Britain, as it was to take place not to another Portuguese possession, but from one part of the province to another part of the same province.

His Excellency concludes his letter by referring to the instructions issued to the Governor-General fully to carry out the letter of Article V of the above-mentioned Treaty. The instructions thus alluded to are those contained in the Viscount's Portaria of the 17th ultimo, a translation of which I had the honour of forwarding to your Lordship in my despatch of the 23rd of the same month.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 439.

The Marquis de Loulé to Mr. Howard.

(Translation.)

Palace, February 25, 1857.

HAVING written officially to the Marine Department, as I informed you under date of the 3rd instant, with reference to the conveyance of slaves by the Count d'Arpoar, on board the ship "Esperança," mentioned in your note of the 23rd of January last, I have the honour to transmit, for your information, a copy of the despatch addressed to me by that Department on the 17th of this month.

From the contents of this despatch you will be made acquainted not only with what passed in this city when the Count d'Arpoar proposed removing his agricultural establishment to Angola, not being able to carry it on in Brazil for the reasons pointed out in said despatch, but also with the opinion of His Majesty's Government with regard to that establishment; and, further, that instructions have already been sent to the Governor-General of Angola for the full execution of Article V of the Treaty concluded in 1842 with Great Britain.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) MARQUIS DE LOULE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 439.

The Minister for Marine and the Colonies to the Marquis de Loulé.

(Translation.)

Marine and Colonial Department,

Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

February 17, 1857.

WITH the despatch which your Excellency was pleased to address to me on the 3rd instant, was transmitted a translation of the note of the 23rd January last, which your Excellency received from Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, in which, by order of his Government, he represents against the fact of the Count d'Arpoar, a French subject, having taken with him from Angola, in the transport "Esperança," to one of the southern ports of Africa, 10 slaves belonging to himself, and 10 other slaves which he said belonged to the workman smith, whom he had engaged to accompany him; Her Britannic Majesty's Government considering this to be an abuse tolerated by the Portuguese authorities of Angola which might lead to the seizure of the "Esperança" had she been met by a British cruiser. Your Excellency's requests me to enable you to reply to the said Minister.

Being unable to comply fully with your Excellency's wishes, inasmuch as I have received no communication upon this subject from the Governor-General of Angola, it will be my duty, however, to inform your Excellency of what took place in this city with reference to the Count d'Arpoar when he purposed going to Angola in order to settle in that province; and what my view of the transaction in question is. This individual having left Brazil, where he had an agricultural establishment, which he was obliged to break up owing to the want of hands, consequent upon the measures now in force in that Empire, which

effectually repress the Traffic in Slaves, addressed himself to His Majesty's Government, being solicitous of settling in one of the Portuguese Colonies, with preference in Angola, and requesting that the Government should grant him land for his establishment. The Portuguese Government, being aware that this person was not an adventurer, as they knew that he had in the hands of a commercial firm of Lisbon a sum of nearly fifteen contos of reis destined for the establishment which he proposed setting up, did not hesitate to recommend him to the Governor-General of Angola, in order that he might afford him every facility for carrying out his agricultural projects; and from the latest accounts received at this department it appears that the said Count, after having visited part of the northern districts of Angola, was expected at Huila in Mossamedes: it is, therefore, to be supposed that having found the northern districts to be too unhealthy he had determined upon going to Mossamedes, and as a basis for his establishment in that district had taken with him the said slaves, which the Governor-General had not objected to, not only owing to the recommendation of His Majesty's Government, but also because he felt certain that these slaves were not intended for the Traffic in Slaves, as they were conveyed in a vessel of the State, and besides this, because he most likely considered that it was no infraction of the Treaty with Great Britain, as they were not conveyed to another Portuguese possession, but only from one part of the province to another part of the same province, the *bond fide* character of the removal and destination being guaranteed by their going in a vessel of the State.

The Portuguese Government confiding in the zeal displayed by the Governor-General of Angola in the suppression of the nefarious Traffic in Slaves, entertain no doubt but that these were the reasons which induced the above-mentioned Governor to consent that the Count d'Arpoar should take with him these slaves for the purpose of commencing his establishment.

I must inform your Excellency that in conversation with Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, I stated to him what I have now had the honour of laying before your Excellency in reply to your despatch, and likewise that instructions were furnished to the Governor-General of Angola fully to carry out the letter of Article V of the Treaty with Great Britain, in granting passports for the removal, by sea, of slaves from one part of the province to another part of the same province.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

SA DA BANDEIRA

No. 440.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 10.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 25th ultimo, of your Lordship's despatch of the 11th of that month, with the instructions contained in which I have not failed to comply.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 441.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 10.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, with reference to my despatch dated the 8th October last, that the master and crew of the condemned slaver "*General Pinkney*," and the notorious slave-trader Benito Derizanz, who figured as a passenger on board that vessel, arrived here some time ago from Loanda on board the Portuguese man-of-war "*Dom João*," and are now confined in the criminal prison of this capital, pending the result of their appeal to the Court of the *Relação* from the sentences to which they were respectively condemned by the tribunal at Loanda.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 442.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 15.)

(Extract.)

Lisbon, March 7, 1857.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 27th August last, and to my previous correspondence on the subject of the vessel called "*Locomotora*," which was then in the Douro, and was suspected of being destined for the Slave Trade, I have the honour to state, that information was recently received here that this vessel, which, after having been embargoed for several months at Oporto, had at length received permission to sail, had taken in, outside the bar, a French captain and provisions, with the apparent intention of proceeding to the coast of Africa; that the French captain was subsequently murdered by the Portuguese crew, whom it had likewise been intended to replace by another; and that the vessel had put into Setubal, where the authorities were investigating the case.

Under these circumstances I addressed, on the 28th ultimo, to the Marquis de Loulé, the note of which I have the honour of inclosing a copy, asking for information as to the real state of the matter, inasmuch as the Slave Trade is concerned, in order to my reporting it to your Lordship.

At a meeting which I had yesterday with the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, I pointed out to him how strongly what had taken place confirmed the suspicions I had formerly communicated to the Portuguese Government respecting the "*Locomotora*," and I suggested that judicial proceedings should be taken against her consignee, Senhor Bernardo José Machado, at Oporto, who, it appears, is the brother of the Machado in the United States, the owner of the American vessel "*Flying Eagle*," the arrival of which at Benguella not long ago gave rise to such important Slave Trade discoveries.

Inclosure in No. 442.

Mr. Howard to the Marquis de Loulé.

Sir,

Lisbon, February 21, 1857.

YOUR Excellency was so good as to inform me in the note which you did me the honour to address to me on the 23rd of August last, that new orders had been transmitted by the Minister of Marine to the Intendant of Marine at Oporto, to watch and prevent the sailing of the schooner "*Locomotora*," which I had denounced to your Excellency as suspected of being destined to be employed in the Slave Trade.

Not long ago I learnt from his Excellency the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira, that His Most Faithful Majesty's Government, not considering themselves authorized to detain the "*Locomotora*" any longer, had given permission for her sailing.

My attention has now been attracted by an article which appeared yesterday in one of the journals of this capital, and in which it is stated that the "*Locomotora*" had actually sailed from Oporto; that outside the bar she had taken in further provisions, and the French captain, who it appears had only been temporarily substituted in command of her, in order to divert the suspicions that attached to her in connection with the Slave Trade from the nature of her crew; that this individual had subsequently been murdered at sea; and that the vessel had finally put into Setubal, where the authorities are employed in investigating the case.

It will be in your Excellency's recollection that in the letter addressed on the 20th June last by Mr. Johnston, Her Majesty's Consul, to the Intendant of Marine at Oporto, of which I had the honour of inclosing a copy in my note of the 23rd of that month to your Excellency, he stated as a ground for suspecting the "*Locomotora*" of being destined for the Slave Trade, that her crew was composed of men of different countries, and that it was with the same crew that she was intended really to be manned when at sea, although means would be used to give her the appearance of sailing in all respects as the laws of Portugal require.

Should, therefore, the statement contained in the newspaper article to which I have referred, that the "*Locomotora*" had taken on board a foreign captain outside the bar, prove to be correct, this fact would show the accuracy of Mr. Johnston's information, and would confirm the grounds of his suspicions, and I beg to submit that it ought not to escape the attention of His Most Faithful Majesty's authorities in the investigations which they are said to have set on foot, and which I conclude will not be confined to the case of the murder of the foreign captain, but will be extended so as to discover the connection of the vessel with the Slave Trade.

Being anxious to acquaint Her Majesty's Government with the real state of the matter, as far as the Slave Trade is concerned, I should feel much obliged by any information which your Excellency may be able to communicate to me respecting it.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 443.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 15.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 8, 1857,

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith a copy of a despatch of the 24th ultimo, which I received this day from Mr. Miller, Her Majesty's Consul at St. Vincent's, together with a translation of the copy inclosed to me by him, of a letter addressed on the same day by the Governor-General of the Cape de Verd Islands to the Minister of Marine and Colonies at Lisbon, stating the circumstances under which he had procured the liberty of the few slaves left by the cholera at St. Vincent's, and pressing a request previously made to that Minister to declare as speedily as possible the abolition of slavery in the said island.

I saw the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira shortly afterwards, and he informed me that he had already given directions for a Decree to be drawn up, declaring the extinction of slavery at St. Vincent's, approving of the proceedings of the Governor-General, and praising the conduct of the proprietors mentioned by the latter as having liberated their slaves. The Governor-General's second letter had not yet reached his Excellency's hands when I had my interview with him.

The Viscount de Sá is turning in his mind the best means of extinguishing slavery in some of the other Cape de Verd Islands, a question to which, as your Lordship will have perceived from my despatch of the 27th of October last, his attention has some time been directed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 443.

Consul Miller to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

St. Vincent, Cape de Verds, February 24, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch from his Excellency the Governor-General of these islands to the Ministro de Marinha e Colonias of Portugal.

I feel much pleasure in the act of transmitting this document, and hopefully trust that the good intentions contained in it may be realised.

His Excellency Major Antonio Maria Barreiros Arrobas has taken advantage of a propitious moment to do an act which redounds the greatest credit to him. Upon his arrival here a few days ago he found that of the slaves that originally existed here, the cholera had only left a few, and for these he has obtained their liberty.

The Island of St. Vincent, therefore, at the present moment has not a single slave in it, and his Excellency is desirous that henceforth there shall be none, so that at least one island of the group may be exempt for ever from the curse of slavery.

CLASS. B.

3 B

I sincerely hope that it may be in your Excellency's power to assist in gaining for this place the honourable distinction which Senhor Arrobas desires to obtain for it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS MILLER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 443.

The Governor-General of the Cape de Verd Islands to the Minister of Marine and the Colonies.

(Translation.)

*Government Office, Island of St. Vincent,
February 24, 1857.*

Illustrious and Excellent Sir,

IN my despatch of the 21st instant, which I had the honour of transmitting to your Excellency by the steam-packet "Teutonia," I informed your Excellency that on arriving at this island my first care was to learn the number of slaves still existing, after the invasion of the cholera; and that having learnt that only five individuals remained in a state of slavery, I had determined to free them at my own expense, and that their masters had refused any remuneration, and had given them their liberty gratuitously: these slave-owners, who are worthy of the highest praise for their creditable act, and as an example for others, are, as I informed your Excellency, the following: Antonio Ignacio Nobre, who freed two slaves; José Gabriel Cordeiro; Antonio Joaquim Martins; and Dona Maria Martins Burnay, all of whom freed their slaves. All the other slaves either died or were freed by their masters during the prevalence of the cholera, by virtue of vows made by the slave-owners in the time of peril; previous to the epidemic there were 34 slaves.

It has just come to my knowledge that there is another individual in the Island of St. Vincent, who, having been the slave of a priest in the Island of St. Antão, was abandoned by his master during the famine, and told by him to consider himself free, and to look out for his own livelihood; this slave engaged himself as a free man, to work at the Island of St. Vincent, and, I am told, has been here for nine months. About a month ago the priest demanded that he should be given up to him again. As I consider the man to be free, by the declaration of his former master, and owing to his having abandoned him, I have caused his letters of manumission to be given to him. If I have done wrong I am willing to compensate his master, should he be able to prove that his slave ran away from him.

In my above-mentioned despatch I requested your Excellency to be pleased to submit to His Majesty the urgency of causing slavery to be declared abolished in this island, thus freeing our laws from a stigma. I will now, in addition to that despatch, offer some considerations to prove that great inconvenience may arise through failing to proclaim, without delay, the abolition of slavery in the Island of St. Vincent. The laws, and the Treaty with England, allow Portuguese settlers changing their residence from the Portuguese State of Guinea to the Island of St. Vincent, to bring 10 slaves each, and, further, that any person may, in going from one island to another, take with them 2 slaves, *bond fide* household servants, and supposing that ten settlers should remove their place of residence to the Island of St. Vincent, and that twenty inhabitants of the other islands should come to reside temporarily in this island, each bringing with him 2 slaves, *bond fide* household servants, there may shortly be in the Island of St. Vincent 140 slaves or more, and things would then return to a worse state than before. Now the abolition of slavery can be decreed, without affecting acquired rights in the Island of St. Vincent, inasmuch as at present there are no slaves here; but should this measure be delayed, the result would be a loss to the owners of slaves who may arrive subsequently at this island, or to the Treasury that may have purchased their liberty; and, besides, it would establish a precedent to the prejudice of any measure to be adopted in another island, inasmuch as the owners of slaves in the other islands would have a right to compensation under the same circumstances, and the slaves alone of the Archipelago are worth upwards of 400 contos of reis (88,888*l.*), and the State has not this sum to give to the slave-owners. For this reason, and because it is always urgent to proclaim the emancipation of mankind, I would press upon

your Excellency to be pleased to cause, with as little delay as possible, the abolition of slavery to be declared in this island; and also to commend the four slave-owners who have just given their slaves liberty.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

ANTO. MA. BARREIROS ARROBAS.

No. 444.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 16, 1857.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 7th instant, I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government approve of your having called the attention of the Marquis de Loulé to the case of the "*Locomotora*," and of your having requested his Excellency to communicate to you the result of the investigation said to have been set on foot at Setubal, with regard to the murder which was committed on board that vessel.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 445.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 16, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 8th instant, stating that the Governor-General of the Cape Verd Islands having procured the liberation of the few remaining slaves who were in the Island of St. Vincent, and having recommended the Portuguese Government to abolish, as soon as possible, the state of slavery in that island, the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira has caused a Decree to be prepared, declaring the extinction of slavery at St. Vincent's, and approving the proceedings of the Governor-General, as reported in your despatch.

I have to instruct you to inform the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs that Her Majesty's Government have learnt with much satisfaction that the Portuguese Government are determined to take measures for the abolition of slavery in the Cape Verd Islands.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 446.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 24.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 14, 1857.

I HAVE communicated to the Viscount de Sá da Bandeira your Lordship's despatch of the 4th instant, stating the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government had learnt that the authorities in the Portuguese dominions in Africa had been directed to afford to any other scientific travellers in that part of the world assistance similar to that rendered by them to Dr. Livingston.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 447.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 24.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 14, 1857.

INCLOSED I have the honour of transmitting a copy of the note which, in execution of the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch dated

the 6th instant, I addressed on the 13th to the Marquis de Loulé, communicating the papers received by your Lordship from Mr. Bartlett, Acting British Consul at Baltimore, relative to the trial of M. Baptista, the Portuguese Vice-Consul at Baltimore, and of his clerk, Albert C. Stabell, for having fitted out the "*C. F. A. Cole*" for the Slave Trade, and stating the reasons for which Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty will mark their sense of M. Baptista's conduct.

As soon as I shall have an opportunity I will not fail to speak to the Marquis de Loulé on the subject. I should mention that subsequently to the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 6th January last, transmitting Mr. Bartlett's report of the acquittal of M. Baptista, I have on more occasions than one spoken to the Marquis in the sense of the observations conveyed in your Lordship's above-named despatch of the 6th instant.

I have learnt from M. Maciel Monteiro, the Brazilian Minister here, that M. Baptista was recognised and accosted by the Brazilian Consul at New York, as a certain Florim, a former employé in the Imperial Treasury, who had absconded from Rio de Janeiro with a large sum of money belonging to the State.

Baptista pretended not to be the person for whom the Brazilian Consul had taken him, but the latter was not shaken in his conviction of Baptista's identity with Florim, whom he had known at Rio de Janeiro. M. Monteiro has communicated this circumstance, by orders of his Government, to the Marquis de Loulé with a view to Baptista's dismissal. The Marquis has, on his side, asked for some documentary evidence of the alleged fact, whilst M. Monteiro has stated his opinion that his communication ought to be accepted as sufficient ground for M. Baptista's dismissal.

The Marquis, in conversation with me on this subject not long ago, said that if he had any proof of this statement he would dismiss M. Baptista at once, without awaiting the result of the examination by the Attorney-General of the papers relating to him.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 447.

Mr. Howard to the Marquis de Loulé.

Sir,

Lisbon, March 13, 1857.

WITH reference to my notes of the 24th August and 3rd October last, and to my various conversations with your Excellency respecting the proceedings of M. Baptista, the Portuguese Vice-Consul at Baltimore, in the case of the slave-vessel "*C. F. A. Cole*," I have the honour, in compliance with the instructions of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to communicate herewith to your Excellency the accompanying papers, which the Earl of Clarendon has received from the Acting British Consul at Baltimore, containing a report of the trial of M. Baptista, and of his clerk, Albert C. Stabell, for having fitted out the "*C. F. A. Cole*" for employment in the Slave Trade.

In making this communication, I am instructed by the Earl of Clarendon to observe to your Excellency, that although, on account of the disagreement of the jury, M. Baptista was not found guilty of the charge in question, yet the evidence of his criminality, and of his connection with slave-trading transactions, is so strong that Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that the Government of His Most Faithful Majesty will mark their sense of M. Baptista's conduct.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 448.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 24.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 14, 1857.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 8th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation of a Portaria issued on the 10th instant

by the Viscount Sá da Bandeira, and published in the "Diario do Governo" of the 11th, prohibiting the delivery of passports for the conveyance of slaves to St. Vincent's from the other islands or from the continent of Guinea, thus abolishing *de facto*, as it is observed, the condition of slavery in that island, until such time as it shall be abolished *de jure* by legislative enactment.

The Portaria likewise contains the King's approbation of the conduct of the Governor-General, as well as of the inhabitants of St. Vincent's who had liberated their slaves.

The Viscount de Sá mentioned to me yesterday that he intended presenting a Project of Law to the Cortes, providing for the legal abolition of slavery at St. Vincent's, and in such other of the Cape de Verde Islands as might be in similar circumstances.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure in No. 448.

Portaria.

(Translation.)

WHEREAS a Portaria, under date of the 20th October last, having been issued to the Governor-General of the Cape de Verde Islands, instructing him, with reference to the peculiar circumstances of those islands, to state when it would be possible to proclaim the abolition of slavery in one or more of those islands; and the said Governor-General having, in a despatch dated 21st February last, stated that there were no slaves in the Island of St. Vincent, inasmuch as those who had escaped the cholera had been liberated by their masters, with the exception of 5, who, at the instance of the Governor had been just liberated by their masters; and the said island being thus, *de facto*, without slaves; His Majesty the King has been pleased to direct that instructions be sent through the Marine and Colonial Department to the above-mentioned Governor-General, to issue the proper orders to the effect that no passports be granted for the conveyance of slaves from the other islands, or from the continent of Guinea, to the Island of St. Vincent, revoking so far the Portaria of the 21st February, 1851, and thus abolishing, *de facto*, the condition of slavery in that island, until such time as it shall be abolished, *de jure*, by legislation. His Majesty further commands it to be stated that the conduct of the Governor-General in carrying out the Royal intentions has merited his Royal approbation, as also the humane and disinterested conduct of the inhabitants of the Island of St. Vincent who owned slaves.

Palace, March 10, 1857.

(Signed) SA DA BANDEIRA.

No. 449.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 24.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 14, 1857.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith a translation of a note of the 9th instant which I have received from the Marquis de Loulé, communicating to me, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, with reference to his previous note of the 25th ultimo, a copy of the Portaria addressed on the 17th of the latter month by Viscount de Sá da Bandeira to the Governors-General of Angola and of Mozambique, and to the Governor of St. Thomas and Prince, directing that the conveyance of slaves from one part to another part of the same province should only be permitted in strict accordance with Article V of the Treaty of July 3, 1842, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade. Translations of the Marquis' note of the 25th February, and of the Portaria of the 17th of that month, were respectively forwarded to your Lordship in my despatches of the 2nd March and of the 23rd February.

I likewise beg to inclose a copy of the note of the 12th instant, by which I acknowledged the receipt of his Excellency's communication of the 9th.

Copies of my notes of the 24th August and 3rd October last, therein alluded to, accompanied my despatches of the 28th of the former, and of the 5th of the latter month, respectively.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 449.

The Marquis de Loulé to Mr. Howard.

(Translation.)

Palace, March 9, 1857.

WITH reference to the latter part of the despatch of the Minister of Marine, a copy of which I had the honour to transmit to you on the 25th ultimo, it is now my duty to send to you, for your information and that of your Government, the inclosed translation of a Portaria, marked Circular, which was addressed by the above Department, under date of the 17th of February last, to the Governors-General of Angola and of Mozambique, and to the Governor of the Province of St. Thomas and Prince, to the effect that the conveyance of slaves from one part to another part of the same province be only permitted in strict accordance with Article V of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, for the entire abolition of the Slave Trade.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) MARQUIS DE LOULE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 449.

Mr. Howard to the Marquis de Loulé.

Sir,

Lisbon, March 13, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your Excellency was so good as to address to me on the 9th instant, inclosing to me a translation of the circular Portaria, issued on the 17th of February last by his Excellency the Minister of Marine, to the Governors-General of Angola and Mozambique, and to the Governor of the Province of St. Thomas and Prince, directing that the transport of slaves from one point to the other of the same province should only be permitted in strict conformity with Article V of the Treaty of the 3rd of July, 1842, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

In reply, I beg to acquaint your Excellency that I had already forwarded, on the 23rd of February last, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a translation of that Portaria, as published in the "Diario do Governo" of the 21st of that month, which I am convinced will have caused great satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government, but that I will not fail to transmit to the Earl of Clarendon a copy of your Excellency's note.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 450.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 24.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 17, 1857.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 5th of October last, transmitting a copy of a note which I wrote on the 3rd of that month to the Marquis de Loulé, concerning the horrible fate of the liberated negroes who were landed at Whydah, on the coast of Africa, from the Portuguese vessel "General Rego," I have the honour of forwarding herewith a translation of a note of the 14th instant, which I have this day received from his Excellency in reply, and of its inclosure, being a translation of a circular addressed by him on the 13th instant to the Portuguese Consuls in Brazil upon that subject.

In this circular the Marquis de Loulé states that His Majesty the King

directs that the Portuguese Consuls, and the Vice-Consuls subordinate to them, should only deliver passports to liberated negroes proceeding in Portuguese vessels to Africa, when ports where there are European authorities are their destination; and should exercise the greatest vigilance in order to prevent the laws for the suppression of the Slave Trade, as concerning the equipment and victualling of vessels, from being evaded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY F. HOWARD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 450.

The Marquis de Loulé to Mr. Howard.

(Translation.)

Palace, March 14, 1857.

WITH reference to the note which you were pleased to address to me, under date of the 3rd of October of last year, relating to the inhuman conduct of various captains of Portuguese vessels, who, having left the ports of Brazil conveying as passengers to their native land some liberated Africans, had obliged them to land at different places from those agreed upon, the result of which was that some forty of these liberated negroes, who were forcibly landed at Ajuda, fell into the power of the King of Dahomey, who caused the adults to be killed and reduced the children to slavery, I have the honour to place in your hands, for your information and that of your Government, a translation of the circular which, under yesterday's date, I caused to be issued on this subject to the Portuguese Consular Agents in the Brazilian Empire.

I renew, &c.

(Signed) MARQUIS DE LOULE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 450.

Circular addressed to Portuguese Consuls in Brazil.

*Secretary of State's Office for Foreign Affairs,
March 13, 1857.*

(Translation.)

WHEREAS it is indispensable to put a stop to the inhuman conduct of certain captains of Portuguese vessels who, having left the ports of Brazil conveying as passengers to their native land some liberated Africans, had obliged them to land at different places from those agreed upon, the result of such a practice being, as it appears, from the representations of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at this Court, that some forty of these liberated negroes, who were forcibly landed at Ajuda, had fallen into the power of the King of Dahomey, who caused the adults to be put to death, and reduced the children to slavery; His Majesty the King commands that you, and the Vice-Consuls under your orders, shall not furnish passports to liberated negroes going to Africa in Portuguese vessels, excepting for such ports as have European authorities established in them. And whereas some vessels thus engaged had on board an excess of provisions, and equipment of doubtful application, His Majesty further commands that you, and the above-mentioned Vice-Consuls, shall employ the greatest vigilance in order to prevent, under such pretext, any infraction of the laws for repressing the Traffic in Slaves; or that, even when such equipment is made in good faith, these vessels may not be exposed to legal detention owing to the equipment bearing indications of the Slave Trade, as set forth in the Slave Trade Treaty with Great Britain.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) MARQUIS DE LOULE.

No. 451.

Mr. Howard to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 24.)

My Lord,

Lisbon, March 18, 1857.

THE Viscount de Sá da Bandeira presented to the Chamber of Deputies on the 16th instant the Project of Law, concerning which he had spoken to me as reported in my despatch of the 14th instant, prohibiting the importation of slaves, under any denomination, into the Island of St. Vincent, and abolishing slavery there for ever, moreover authorizing the Government to extend this provision to any other islands or territories to which, under identic circumstances, it may be applicable, and repealing contrary legislation.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

HENRY F. HOWARD.

No. 452.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Howard.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 30, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 17th instant, inclosing a copy of a note from the Marquis de Loulé, communicating a copy of a circular addressed by his Excellency to the Portuguese Consuls in Brazil, with a view to prevent the recurrence of inhuman conduct on the part of masters of Portuguese vessels similar to that which took place last year in the case of the "General Rego," the master of which vessel compelled some liberated Africans whom he had brought as passengers from Brazil to land at a part of the coast of Africa where they fell into the power of the King of Dahomey, who put some of them to death and reduced others to slavery; and I have to instruct you to convey to the Marquis de Loulé the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for his obliging communication.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Cape Verds.*

No. 453.

Consul Miller to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 11.)

(Extract.)

St. Vincent, Cape Verds, July 26, 1856.

I BEG to inclose copy of a correspondence between the Military Commandant of this island and myself, relative to the American brigantine "*N. Hand*," Stevenson master, and owned by George W. Resevett.

This vessel arrived here on the 11th instant from New York, bringing a quantity of food, sent to be gratuitously distributed to the poor inhabitants of these islands.

At the time of entering this vessel at the Custom-house, it was declared that she would proceed to the neighbouring Island of St. Jago, and from thence to the West Indies.

In consequence of certain expressions used by the master, and which were repeated to me, I considered it my duty to direct the attention of the authorities of this place to the suspicious nature of the circumstances connected with this vessel. The said master of her had openly declared that he had manacles concealed on board; that the declaration concerning the vessel's destination was a false one, as it was not their intention to touch at the Island of St. Jago, or to proceed to the West Indies; that there was all the water on board for the slave voyage.

The result of my communication to the Military Commandant was the official letter, of which I transmit herewith a translation, wherein that authority states, that after searching the vessel the cargo found on board was in conformity with the manifest signed and sealed by the Consul-General of Portugal at New York, and that the crew of the said vessel were all American citizens excepting one.

Notwithstanding, no doubt exists in my mind that this vessel is engaged in a slave-trading voyage. She has fifty-six pipes of water on board. Her crew, with the exception of two persons, do not speak the English language. There is a Portuguese supercargo on board, and the vessel is evidently a very swift sailer; and further, she has a very large quantity of provisions besides those intended for the islands (taking for granted that the assertion of the master, "that she was not going to St. Jago," is true), proper for feeding negroes.

I am informed that another vessel, expected shortly to bring a further quantity of food as a donation for the distressed inhabitants of these islands, is intended for a similar expedition in the Slave Trade.

Unfortunately the circumstances concerning the "*N. Hand*" only came to my knowledge a few hours after the departure from this port of Her Majesty's ship "*Merlin*," which vessel sailed from hence on the 18th instant; and therefore that opportunity was lost of sending on the information to Her Majesty's cruizers on the coast of Africa.

Inclosure 1 in No. 453

Consul Miller to the Military Commandant of St. Vincent.

Sir,

St. Vincent, Cape Verds, July 18, 1856.

I HAVE just received such information relative to the American brigantine "*N. Hand*," at the present time anchored at this port, as creates a strong

CLASS B.

3 C

suspicion that she is about to proceed from hence on a voyage in the Slave Trade.

It is stated to me that the master of the said brigantine, whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor, boasted that "he had manacles concealed on board, where he only could find them. That the vessel was not going to the Island of St. Jago to discharge the rest of the cargo, nor afterwards to the West Indies, as had been declared upon entry at the custom-house. That she had all the water necessary for the slave-voyage on board. That the only persons who could speak English on board were himself and steward."

As the vessel actually has on board a much larger quantity of water than her crew could possibly require, and as I am informed that the crew are Spanish, the supercargo is a Portuguese, and the captain the only American on board, these circumstances tend to strengthen the suspicions excited by the expressions of the captain, and I consider it my duty to convey the foregoing information to you, that the necessary measures may be adopted to discover the truth in this case.

I have, &c.
(Signed) THOMAS MILLER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 453.

The Military Commandant of St. Vincent to Consul Miller.

(Translation.)

Quartel do Commandante Militar,
July 20, 1856.

AT 6 o'clock in the evening of the 18th instant I received your official letter dated on that day, relative to the American brigantine "*N. Hand*," at present at anchor in this port.

In reply, I have to state that, in consequence of its contents, the competent authorities of this island proceeded to make an examination on board the said brigantine, and the result was, that they found that the cargo which remained on board, together with that which had been disembarked into the custom-house, agreed with the manifest sealed and signed by the Portuguese Consul at New York.

I have also to inform you that the Vice-Consul for the United States of America has declared that the crew of the said brigantine were all American citizens, with the exception of one.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOSE PAULO MACHADO.

No. 454.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Miller.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 4, 1857.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 26th of July last, I inclose, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda,* by which you will perceive that there is little doubt but that the suspicions which you entertained with regard to the American vessel "*N. Hand*" being about to engage in the Slave Trade were well founded.

And I have to instruct you to communicate to the Portuguese Commandant of St. Vincent the information contained in the inclosed despatch from the Loanda Commissioners.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

* Class A, No. 98.

PORTUGAL. (*Consular*)—*Lisbon.*

No. 455.

Consul Smith to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received October 24.*)

My Lord,

Lisbon, October 18, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose for your Lordship's information, a translation of a Decree, dated 27th of September ultimo, prohibiting factories from being established on any part of the coast of the Province of Angola, where no public administrative authority resides, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General of the province; and ordering that the proprietors of those already in existence shall, within sixty days after the publication of the Decree, petition the Governor-General for his authorization to allow such factories to continue, in which no slaves, even those liberated, will however be permitted unless duly registered; in default of which all such slaves shall be liberated, and placed at the disposal of the respective Protective Board; and that all factories established without such authorization are to be destroyed; and renews the ancient law against keeping slaves chained, manacled, handcuffed, &c., imposing a fine of 20 milreis (4*l.* 10*s.*) or thirty days' imprisonment on the transgressors, for each slave so found in irons, and if found in a factory on the sea-coast, where no public authority exists, such slaves shall be deemed as intended for exportation, and immediately set at liberty, the owners incurring the loss of them and other penalties, should any attempt be made to export them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. SMITH.

Inclosure in No. 455.

Decree.

(Translation.)

WHEREAS the Governor-General of the Province of Angola having represented to me the necessity of a legislative measure which, regulating the right of establishing factories on the coast of that province for the use of lawful commerce, would prevent speculations in the Slave Trade, sometimes made by means of said factories, in conformity to the opinion of the Colonial Board ("Conselho Ultramarino") emitted in its report of the 2nd instant; having heard the Ministers in Council, and exercising the power conferred by Article 15 of the Additional Act to the Constitutional Charter of the Monarchy, I am pleased to decree in the following manner the approval of the Governor-General of the Province of Angola's Order ("Portaria") of the 28th of January last, and published in the supplement to No. 539 of the official "Boletim":—

Article 1. From henceforward no one is allowed to establish a factory on any point of the coast of the Province of Angola where no public administrative authority exists, without the previous consent of the Governor-General of the province. The demand for this concession shall be made by means of a petition declaring the purpose the said factory is intended for. The Governor may at pleasure require or not a security for the contraventions against the laws repressive of the Slave Trade which may be committed or abetted by the owners of such factories.

Art. 2. The owners of the factories already existing in said place are obliged, within the term of sixty days from the publication of the present Decree in the official "Boletim" of the province, to petition the Governor-General in order to be authorised to continue them.

Art. 3. In conformity with Articles 1 and 4 of the Decree of the 14th December, 1854, no slaves or liberated slaves can be permitted in said factories without having been registered. The document, to prove the compliance with this legal precept, shall be the certificate of registration. The omission of presenting said document to the authorities who may be charged with superintending the execution of the provisions of the present Decree, shall authorize the apprehension of the slaves, and liberated slaves, who shall all be considered of the latter description, and shall remain at the disposal of the respective Protective Board ("Junta Protectora"), should the owners not prove within sixty days their having registered them previous to the apprehension. The omission of presenting to said authorities the Governor-General's license for establishing the factory, will have the effect of causing said factory to be destroyed.

Art. 4. The ancient prohibition of keeping slaves chained, or in any other manner in irons, manacled, or handcuffed, &c., is hereby renewed.

§ 1. The transgressors of this determination shall incur a fine of 20 milreis, or thirty days' imprisonment, for each slave that may have been kept in irons. Should the slaves found in irons be in a factory on the sea-coast where no public authority exists, they shall, under such circumstance, be considered as destined for exportation; their owners incurring the loss of them besides other legal penalties, in the event that an attempt at exporting said slaves should be proved.

§ 2. Slaves are not comprehended in the provisions of the present Article, who, though not in durance, are nevertheless, by order of their masters suffering punishments permitted by the police regulations.

Art. 5. Any slave who shall give information that others are kept in irons on any part of the coast, shall, on the truth being ascertained, be ransomed at the expense of the State, according to the mode established by the Decree of the 14th of December, 1854. If, however, the slave should belong to the same owner to whom those kept in irons belong, his freedom shall be granted to him without any indemnity being given to the said owner.

Art. 6. All legislation to the contrary is hereby revoked.

The Viscount Sá da Bandeira, Peer of the realm, Minister and Secretary of State for Naval and Colonial Affairs, so to understand it, and have it carried into execution.

Palace, September 27, 1856.

(Countersigned) VISCOUNT SA DA BANDEIRA. (Signed) KING.

SARDINIA.

No. 456.

The Earl of Clarendon to Sir J. Hudson.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 24, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a note from the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Sardinian Minister at this Court, requesting compensation for the owners of the Sardinian barque "*Sansone*," which was detained, in April 1845, by Her Majesty's sloop "*Cygnnet*," on a charge of being equipped for the Slave Trade; and I also inclose a copy of the answer which I have returned to the Sardinian Minister's note.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 456.

The Marquis d'Azeglio to the Earl of Clarendon.

M. le Comte,

23, Park Lane, Londres, le 17 Avril, 1856.

EN réponse à une note que j'ai eu l'honneur d'adresser à votre Excellence en date du 14 Février, 1855, relativement au "*Sansone*," navire Sarde qui avait été capturé par le sloop de guerre Anglais "*Cygnnet*," elle m'informa que le Représentant de Sa Majesté Britannique à Turin avait été chargé d'adresser un office à ce sujet au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

Sir James Hudson demanda à la même époque au Ministère à Turin une copie authentique de toutes les pièces relatives à ce procès. Le silence qui suivit cette démarche fit supposer au Gouvernement du Roi qu'un arrangement avait eu lieu entre les parties.

Mais les intéressées viennent de l'informer que la question en est encore aujourd'hui au point où elle se trouvait alors, et demandent avec instance qu'une nouvelle démarche soit fait auprès du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique pour amener la solution de cette affaire.

J'ai, par conséquent, l'honneur de prier votre Excellence de vouloir bien transmettre des instructions au Ministre d'Angleterre à Turin pour que cette question soit résolue, et j'espère que cette solution sera conforme au désir des réclamants, fournissant une nouvelle preuve de l'impartialité qui dicte les arrêts de ce pays-ci en protégeant le commerce étranger.

Je ne doute pas que votre Excellence ne veuille donner au Gouvernement du Roi cette nouvelle preuve de ses sentiments de justice et de bienveillance, et je la prie d'agréer, &c.

(Signé) V. E. D'AZEGLIO.

Inclosure 2 in No. 456.

The Earl of Clarendon to the Marquis d'Azeglio.

Foreign Office, June 21, 1856.

THE Undersigned, &c., has the honour to acquaint the Marquis d'Azeglio, &c., that Her Majesty's Government have carefully considered the application

contained in the note which the Marquis d'Azeglio addressed to the Undersigned on the 17th April last, requesting compensation for the owners of the Sardinian barque "*Sansone*," which was detained in April 1845, by Her Majesty's sloop "*Cygnet*," on a charge of being equipped for the Slave Trade.

Her Majesty's Government have been surprized to find that the parties interested in this case have again brought forward a claim to compensation, since Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that the Sardinian Government, no less than that of Her Majesty, had come to the conclusion that the case had finally been disposed of by the correspondence which took place in December 1845 between Her Majesty's Minister at Turin and Count Solar de Marguerite, at that time the Sardinian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

For, on reference to the facts of the case, it appears that the Admiralty Court of Genoa declared on the 12th November, 1845, that the master and owner of the "*Sansone*" had no claim to be indemnified for her capture, inasmuch as she had on board sundry articles of equipment prohibited by Treaty, and such as to establish a *prima facie* case against her as being designed for the Slave Trade; those articles being seven boilers, extra bulk-heads, a pair of handcuffs, and an iron for branding slaves.

The Court, however, decreed that the vessel should be restored without payment of the costs of the captor, who, although admitted to be justified in seizing the vessel, was not considered entitled to recover his costs from the parties interested in the vessel.

Count Solar de Marguerite on being applied to by the master and owner of the "*Sansone*," to obtain for them compensation for the capture of their vessel, refused to interfere in their behalf, and acquainted Her Majesty's Minister that he had decided to abstain from giving any official support to the action for damages which the parties wished to bring against the captors; whereupon Her Majesty's Government considered that they had no longer any occasion to resort to further legal measures in behalf of the captors, whose expenses they had defrayed, and dispensed with the further services of their legal adviser at Genoa.

The Undersigned feels convinced that the Sardinian Government of the present day will not desire to depart from the decision on this case, communicated to Her Majesty's Minister on the 6th December, 1845, by the Count Solar de Marguerite.

The terms of Article VII of the Treaty between England and France of the 22nd March, 1833, to which Sardinia became a party by the Treaty with Great Britain of the 8th August, 1834, are explicit, and effectually preclude all claims of compensation for vessels which, although released on trial, should be proved to have rendered themselves justly liable to suspicion by having on board certain prohibited articles; and the Supplementary Decree pronounced by the Admiralty Court of Genoa on the 31st July, 1850, though not communicated to Her Majesty's Government until February 1855, is manifestly at variance with that Article.

Her Majesty's Government, after all that has passed in this matter, cannot admit the claim of the owners of the "*Sansone*," and in communicating this decision to the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

SPAIN.

No. 457.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 8, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 9th of January,* inclosing a copy of a note from General Zavala, respecting the frauds by which the so-called emancipados in Cuba have been wrongfully deprived of their liberty, I transmit, herewith, a copy of a despatch on that subject from Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana;† and I have to observe, that Her Majesty's Government agree with Mr. Crawford, in admitting that there may have existed some difficulty in watching over the fate of the emancipados in past years; but in making this admission Her Majesty's Government are entitled to expect that the Spanish authorities in Cuba will take care that the same laxity shall not in future give rise to the recurrence of similar abuses in the treatment of the emancipados.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 458.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 8, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 22nd of January last,‡ I inclose herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba,§ containing some observations upon the note addressed to you by General Zavala, on the 19th of January, in which his Excellency compared the introduction of Bozal negroes into Cuba, to the clandestine importation of merchandise which takes place on the coasts of all maritime States; and I have to instruct your Lordship to communicate to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs the substance of Mr. Crawford's observations upon that subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 459.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 8, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship herewith a copy of a despatch, with its inclosures, which I have received from Mr. Crawford, &c.,|| reporting the circumstances attending the landing of a cargo of Bozal negroes at Sierra Morena on the 14th of February last.

And I have to instruct you to communicate to the Spanish Government the information contained in the inclosed papers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 312.

† No. 507.

‡ Class B, presented 1856, No. 315.

§ No. 508.

|| No. 509.

No. 460.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, April 8, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship herewith a copy of a despatch, dated the 2nd ultimo, which I have received from Mr. Crawford, &c.,* stating that he had received information that two cargoes of slaves, consigned to Don José Frezneda, were shortly expected to arrive on the coast of that island; and that a cargo of upwards of 350 Africans, belonging to the same individual, was landed at Pinar del Rio in January last.

No. 461.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, April 15, 1856.

WITH reference to my two despatches of the 8th instant, inclosing copies of two despatches from Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba, reporting that in January last, at Pinar del Rio, and on the 14th of February, at Sierra Morena, two large cargoes of Africans were landed, I have to instruct your Lordship to point out to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs that, if the Spanish Government would order the dismissal of the Governor and Alcaldes, and all officers of any district in Cuba in which slaves have been landed, it is probable that such a measure would put an end to the offence.

No. 462.

Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 19.)

My Lord,

Madrid, April 7, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copy of a note I addressed to Her Catholic Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, with the circumstantial account with which your Lordship furnished me of the entry of Bozal negroes into Cuba in the year 1855.

I also annex translation of the answer I received, in which your Lordship will remark that the Spanish Government do not state with the same somewhat singular confidence with which General Zavala asserted the fact a short time ago, that the Slave Trade no longer exists.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HOWDEN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 462.

Lord Howden to General Zavala.

Sir,

Madrid, March 30, 1856

I HAVE received instructions from the Earl of Clarendon, Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to state to your Excellency his deep regret that, whether reports on the subject from the Island of Cuba may or may not have been sent to the metropolis, or have reached your Excellency's hands, the Slave Trade has been carried on lately in the above island, with even more than its customary activity; and I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency a statement of slaves landed and captured during the year 1855, showing the lamentable discrepancy of 4,806 in the first column, and 125 in the second.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) HOWDEN.

* No. 510.

Inclosure 2 in No. 462.

General Zavala to Lord Howden.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

Madrid, March 31, 1856.

I HAVE received the courteous note of the 30th instant, wherewith your Excellency has transmitted to me a detailed statement of the negroes who, according to the information which has been given to the British Government, were landed, in 1855, at various places in Cuba. In order to ascertain whether this information tallies with that which the authorities of the aforesaid island must possess on the subject, I have transmitted to the Colonial Office a copy of the above-mentioned document. As soon as I am furnished by that office with the necessary data, I will give a definitive reply to your Excellency.

In the meantime, I have to assure your Excellency that the Government of Her Majesty the Queen, my Sovereign, is taking, and will continue to take, every measure conducive to the complete extinction of the Slave Trade. And if this Trade, as your Excellency affirms, is still carried on with even more than its customary activity, let the blame be attributed to the great energy of private interest, which resists and struggles against the united efforts of England and Spain, and which may occasionally baffle the vigilance of the authorities of Cuba, as well as that of the English cruizers. However, the complete extinction of the Slave Trade is not to be despaired of: this object, which the direct means hitherto employed have not been able to accomplish, will perhaps be fully attained if we succeed in transporting to Cuba the free colonists who are necessary for its cultivation.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) JUAN DE ZAVALA.

No. 463.

Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 19.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, April 8, 1856.

I REGRET to inform your Lordship that I learn from various most respectable persons, having ample opportunities of knowing what is going on in Cuba, that the Slave Trade is going on at this moment, in the above island, with renewed, and even with unwonted, activity. The Government of Her Catholic Majesty maintains the contrary. In an inclosure which I lately sent to your Lordship, General Zavala says "the trade is extinguished." Whether his Excellency really believes the case to be so or not, it is evident that there is little chance of improvement in the present state of things; but it is my duty to give your Lordship information coming from the best sources.

No. 464.

Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 12.)

My Lord,

Madrid, April 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship translation of a note which has been addressed to me by Field-Marshal O'Donnell, stating that Her Catholic Majesty has been graciously pleased to confirm the appointment of Don Cristobal Valdes y Bavent, provisionally named by the Captain-General of Cuba to the post of Secretary to the Mixed Commission Court of the Havana, that gentleman having been heretofore Second Secretary to the same tribunal, and Señor Don José Antonio Valdes, who has held the appointment until now, having accepted the Professorship of Canonical Institutions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWDEN.

Inclosure in No. 464.

General O'Donnell to Lord Howden.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

Madrid, April 24, 1856.

ACCEDING to the proposal made by the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, and taking into consideration the circumstances of honesty and ability possessed by Don Cristobal Valdes y Bavent, a lawyer of the Court of Justice of the Havana, and formerly Second Secretary to the Mixed Court of Justice established in the aforesaid city for the suppression of Slave Trade, Her Majesty the Queen my Sovereign has been pleased to approve the appointment temporarily made by the Captain-General, and to entrust to the above-mentioned Señor Valdes y Bavent the post of Secretary to the aforesaid Mixed Court, which had been left vacant in consequence of Don José Antonio Valdes who held it having been appointed Professor of Canonical Institutions.

On bringing the above to your Excellency's knowledge, I have, &c.

(Signed) LEOPOLDO O'DONNELL.

No. 465.

Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 12.)

My Lord,

Madrid, May 5, 1856.

I HAVE the satisfaction to state to your Lordship that the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, Senhor Varnhagen, communicated to me a despatch from his Government, touching some Spaniards and North Americans supposed to be concerned in the Slave Trade, which communication he read to me for the purpose of concerting some measures to be taken for their apprehension, and I conceive it to be my duty to inform my Government that nothing could be more honest or more actively zealous for the suppression of the Traffic than the expressions and instructions of the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs in the above-mentioned despatch, and nobody could be more anxious than Senhor Varnhagen to attain their object.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWDEN.

No. 466.

Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 12.)

My Lord,

Madrid, May 7, 1856.

IN obedience to the instructions conveyed to me in your Lordship's despatch of the 8th ultimo, I lost no time in communicating to Marshal O'Donnell the information Her Majesty's Government had received from Mr. Consul-General Crawford, relative to the circumstances attending the disembarkation of 524 Bozal negroes at Sierra Morena on the 14th of February last.

I have just received from his Excellency the answer, translation of which I have the honour herewith to inclose.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWDEN.

Inclosure in No. 466.

General O'Donnell to Lord Howden.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

Madrid, May 3, 1856.

IN reply to your Excellency's courteous note dated the 1st instant, I have the honour to state that I have transmitted a copy of it and of its inclosures to

the Colonial Office, most earnestly recommending to that office, at the same time, that the proper communications be addressed to the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, for the purpose of rousing all his activity and vigilance, and of preventing that either the vessel which effected the disembarkation of the 524 Bozal negroes, mentioned by Mr. Crawford, or any other one, may in future repeat similar acts, in violation of the laws and treaties. In the meantime I cannot abstain from drawing your Excellency's attention to the fact that, as appears from Mr. Crawford's official letter itself, the authorities of the island endeavoured, by every means in their power, and with the greatest zeal, to prevent the disembarkation of the 524 Bozal negroes.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) LEOPOLDO O'DONNELL.

No. 467.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, May 15, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 5th instant, I have to instruct your Lordship to convey to Senhor Varnhagen the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for his courtesy in communicating to you the information which he had received from his Government respecting the designs of certain North Americans and Spaniards supposed to be concerned in the Slave Trade.

I take this opportunity of transmitting to you, for your information and guidance, a copy of an instruction* which I have recently addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and to Her Majesty's Consuls in the United States, and in Cuba and Porto Rico, directing them to communicate freely with their Brazilian colleagues on Slave Trade matters on all occasions when such a course may appear necessary, for the purpose of frustrating the designs of the slave-traders.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 468.

Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 30.)

My Lord,

Madrid, May 25, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch to me of the 15th of May last, instructing me to convey the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to Senhor Varnhagen, the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires at this Court, for his courtesy in communicating to me certain information respecting the Traffic in Slaves, I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship herewith a translation of a letter I have just received from him in answer to the one in which I carried out your Lordship's instructions.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWDEN.

Inclosure in No. 468.

The Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires to Lord Howden.

(Translation.)

Imperial Legation of Brazil,

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir,

Madrid, May 21, 1856.

I HAVE had the honour and satisfaction of receiving your Excellency's official letter, of this day's date, in which, with reference to the information which I received from my Government, and which I communicated to your Excellency, relative to several facts and projects connected with the reprobated Traffic of Africans, you are pleased to transmit to me copy of a despatch from Lord

* No. 566.

Clarendon to your Excellency dated the 15th instant, in answer to the aforesaid information, and also copy of another despatch of the 23rd ultimo, mentioned in the above-mentioned one containing the instructions given by Her Britannic Majesty's Government to several of its Agents, directing them to communicate with the Agents of the Imperial Government, on the aforesaid matter, whenever they may think it expedient.

Feeling extremely obliged for the kind expressions of your Excellency's letter, and for those contained in Lord Clarendon's despatch, with regard to myself, I beg to assure your Excellency that, in my overtures to your Excellency upon this matter, I have done nothing else than to be the faithful interpreter of the sincere wishes entertained by my Government of repressing, as far as it lies in its power, that infamous Traffic, which is as disgraceful to humanity as it is contrary to the most solid and true interests of the Brazilian Empire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. ADOLPHUS G. VARNHAGEN.

No. 469.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 23rd February last, I inclose, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba,* stating that the information furnished by him on Slave Trade matters is to be depended upon, however much the truth may be disguised at Madrid, or the Captain-General be deceived in Cuba.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 470.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1856.

I INCLOSE herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba,† containing a report of certain occurrences connected with the landing of a cargo of slaves in that island, and which tend to show the demoralizing effect of the Slave Trade in Cuba.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 471.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, May 31, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith to your Lordship a copy of a despatch from Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba,‡ containing a list of persons who have been expelled from that island by the Captain-General on account of their being suspected of making arrangements for slave-trading; and I have to instruct your Lordship to take an opportunity of expressing to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt that the Captain-General of Cuba has expelled these slave-traders from the island.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

* No. 519.

† No. 520.

‡ No. 521.

No. 472.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, June 10, 1856.

I HAVE to inform your Lordship that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Joseph Tucker Crawford, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana, to be also Her Majesty's Judge, in the room of the late G. Canning Backhouse, Esq.; and Francis Lousada, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Arbitrator, in the Mixed British and Spanish Court of Justice established at Havana under the Treaty of the 28th of June, 1835, between Great Britain and Spain for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

I have to instruct your Lordship to announce these appointments to the Spanish Government, and to request that orders may be sent out, without delay, to the Havana, for the due recognition of Mr. Crawford and of Mr. Lousada in their respective offices; and that all privileges and immunities granted to the predecessors of those gentlemen may, in like manner, be extended to them.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 473.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, June 13, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana,* reporting that a number of slaves variously estimated at from 350 to 610, have been landed at Granadillo, between Sagua and San Juan, and inclosing copies of his correspondence with the Captain-General of Cuba on the subject.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 474.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 12, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copies of a despatch, and of its inclosure, from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Havana,† respecting a scheme which is in contemplation by certain parties in Cuba, for the introduction of free African labourers into that island; and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government entirely disapprove the contemplated project, and that I have instructed Her Majesty's Commissioners at the Havana to do all in their power to prevent its being carried into effect.

I have at the same time to desire that you will make inquiries as to any steps which may have been taken at Madrid by the parties interested in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 475.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 12, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, the accompanying copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioners at the

* No. 525.

† Class A, No. 21.

Havana,* by which you will perceive that they confirm the intelligence contained in Lord Howden's despatch of the 8th April last, with regard to the increased vigour with which the Slave Trade is carried on in Cuba.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 476.

Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 13.)

My Lord,

Madrid, July 2, 1856.

IN connection with your Lordship's despatch to Lord Howden, dated the 8th April last, instructing him to embody in a note to Her Catholic Majesty's Government the substance of a report transmitted by your Lordship, from Mr. Rothery, relating to the Slave Trade, and more particularly to the Prize Fund mentioned in Article XI of the Anti-Slave Trade Treaty between Great Britain and Spain of June 1835, I have the honour herewith to inclose to your Lordship translation of the answer which has been returned by General Zavala to Lord Howden's communication.

Your Lordship will remark that, although the tone of the note is favourable, the Spanish Government defer all settlement of the question until the receipt of certain information which has been asked for from the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. C. OTWAY.

Inclosure in No. 476.

General Zavala to Lord Howden.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

Madrid, June 27, 1856.

IN reply to your Excellency's courteous note of the 1st of May last, I have the honour to state to your Excellency, that although the Spanish Government persists in believing that the words "Prize Fund" neither require any interpretation, nor are so obscure as they are supposed to be, they are, however, desirous to put an end to tedious discussions, and to avoid further ones for the future; and as the three Articles which your Excellency proposes substantially agree with what the Government of Her Majesty the Queen, my Sovereign, asks for, and thinks to be just, I have transmitted a copy of the aforesaid Articles to the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, desiring him to give his opinion on the subject, in order that the proposed arrangement may be concluded at once. The importance of this arrangement, which though it does not modify, yet it interprets and amplifies, the Treaty, requires that it should be consulted with the aforesaid Captain-General, previously to its conclusion. It is to be expected that the aforesaid functionary will see no objection whatever to the acceptance of the three Articles in question, and, consequently, to the conclusion of the above-mentioned arrangement.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) JUAN DE ZAVALA.

No. 477.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 8, 1856.

I INCLOSE, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba,† reporting the landing of a cargo of slaves near Cabañas, and inclosing copies of his correspondence on the subject with the Captain-General of Cuba.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

* Class A, No. 23.

† No. 532.

No. 478.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Otway.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, August 13, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 30th January last, I inclose, for your information, a copy of a report from Commodore Adams, the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's naval forces on the west coast of Africa,* respecting the proceedings of the Roman Catholic Mission sent by the Spanish Government to the islands in the Gulf of Guinea.

No. 479.

Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 28.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, August 23, 1856.

PURSUANT to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 12th ultimo, I addressed a note to Señor Pastor Diaz, expressing, in strong terms, the disapproval, by Her Majesty's Government, of the scheme in contemplation with certain parties in Cuba for the introduction of free African labourers into that island.

In reply I have received the note from Her Catholic Majesty's Government, translation of which I have the honour herewith to inclose, by which it appears that the necessary information has been applied for, and that we shall shortly be made acquainted with the result.

Inclosure in No. 479.

Señor Pastor Diaz to Mr. Otway.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, August 21, 1856.

I HAVE informed the Minister of Commerce and Public Works, who has now under his charge the direction of the Colonial Department, of the contents of your courteous note of the 30th of July last, in which you alluded to the scheme which appears to have been formed in Cuba, by some speculators or landowners, for the purpose of introducing free African labourers into the island. By the answer which I am expecting from the aforesaid Minister, I will be able to judge whether the above-mentioned scheme is really in contemplation; whether the Government has consented to it; and what are the precautions which it intends to adopt in order to prevent that this means of colonisation may be injurious to the island, or converted into a pretext for slave-trading, as you apprehend.

With these data, which I expect to obtain very soon, I will hasten to give a definitive reply to the above-mentioned note. Meanwhile I avail, &c.

(Signed) N. PASTOR DIAZ.

No. 480.

Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 11.)

My Lord,

Madrid, August 29, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, in translation, a note which has been addressed to me by Señor Pastor Diaz, as a collective reply to the various complaints made by this Legation to the Spanish Government respecting the importation into Cuba of Bozal negroes.

Your Lordship will perceive that his Excellency's communication is based upon a report sent home by the Captain-General of that island, in which that officer discusses each contemplated or effected disembarkation individually,

detailing, in the cases where a landing was attempted, the prudent dispositions by which it was rendered abortive, and stating, with regard to other cases, that every official to whom actual complicity in this illicit Traffic, or a want of zeal in its suppression, could be brought home, had been dismissed from his situation, and ending with a general charge of inaccuracy against Her Majesty's Consul-General in the Island of Cuba, who, in the majority of cases, is represented as announcing and describing purely supposititious disembarkations.

Your Lordship is the best judge how far this accusation against Mr. Crawford, qualified by the apology made for him, that he allows himself to be misled by persons whose connection with the Slave Trade renders it their interest to deceive him, is to be entertained.

The conclusion drawn by Señor Diaz from this communication, is that the statement made to Her Catholic Majesty's Government, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions conveyed to me in your despatch dated the 3rd July, 1855, that the Traffic in Slaves increases in flagrancy, is completely destitute of foundation, and his Excellency strengthens this assertion by comparing two reports addressed to your Lordship by Mr. Crawford and the late Mr. Backhouse, communicated to this Legation respectively in your Lordship's despatches of the 28th February, 1855, and of the 14th March, 1856, stating that in the year 1854 more than 10,000 slaves were imported into Cuba, while in 1855 a notable falling off is observable, the number reported being only 4,806, of which, however, the Government here do not acknowledge more than 2,000.

I forward these assertions to your Lordship without other comment than that which they naturally suggest, viz., that Her Catholic Majesty's Government are not disposed willingly to admit any charge of want of vigilance or activity against the present authority in the Island of Cuba.

I have, &c.

(Signed) L. C. OTWAY.

Inclosure in No. 480.

Señor Pastor Diaz to Mr. Otway.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, August 19, 1856.

IN reply to the notes from the British Legation relative to the disembarkations of Bozal negroes which have taken place in the Island of Cuba during the year 1855, I have the honour to inform you that the Captain-General of the aforesaid island has addressed to this First Secretary of State's Office a detailed report which fully elucidates the facts alluded to by Her Britannic Majesty's Legation.

In the aforesaid report, every one of the processes instituted in consequence of information given to the superior authority in Cuba, relative to disembarkations of Bozal negroes, is carefully examined, and an account is given of the measures adopted by the same authority for the purpose of preventing such disembarkations, and of punishing those Agents of the Government who had not shown sufficient zeal in the repression of this unlawful Traffic.

On the 12th of April, 1855, the Captain-General of Cuba was informed that a disembarkation was expected to take place in the jurisdiction of Bahia Honda, whereupon his Excellency having caused the proper orders to be transmitted by telegraph, and sent off to the suspected place as Extraordinary Commissioner, the Brigadier Chief of the Staff at the Havana, and an Alcalde Mayor of the same city, succeeded in seizing 94 negroes on two different occasions. At the same time great vigilance was also kept over the Bahia de Cabañas, where 94 Bozal negroes were also captured, and all the public functionaries who appeared to have been negligent in the fulfilment of the Captain-General's instructions were dismissed from their posts, and regular judicial proceedings relative to this disembarkation were instituted in the Royal Court of Justice at the Havana. These occurrences gave cause for extraordinary vigilance on the part of the authorities and military detachments charged with the repression of the Traffic in Slaves, owing to which the disembarkation of 430 negroes which had been attempted at the aforesaid bay was prevented; these are the negroes who, in the report sent to the British Government by the

English Consul in the Island of Cuba, were supposed to have been detected in December, although landed in May. But subsequently the Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad reported that, in consequence of intelligence given by the British Consul that a disembarkation of negroes was expected to take place on the coasts of Sancti Spiritus, he took the proper precautions, and the result was that the aforesaid intelligence was not found correct. Another expedition was also denounced to the Governor of Cuba which, in the aforesaid report from the British Consul, is stated to have been landed at the port of San Cayetano, and the result also proved that the denunciation was unfounded, though, perhaps, the fact was, that the cargo in question was not landed, in consequence of the extraordinary activity displayed by the Spanish authorities, and more especially by the Brigadier Chief of the Staff, who, for the aforesaid purpose, made a day's journey of twenty-two leagues, a circumstance which is well known to the English Consul, Mr. Crawford.

In the month of August another expedition was denounced as being expected to take place at Punta de Teja, whereupon the Captain-General instantly sent by telegraph the proper orders to the Lieutenant-Governor of Cardenas and to the aforesaid Chief of the Staff. Ever since the month of March the steamer "Veloz Cayera" had been cruising off that part of the coast, and owing, undoubtedly, to all these measures, the disembarkation did not take place; and although it is true that the landing which had been denounced as expected at Santa Cruz del Sur, was carried into effect, it is not less true that the functionaries who appeared to be implicated in that affair were dismissed from their posts by the zealous Lieutenant-Governor of that district, and that the Captain-General not being quite satisfied with these measures, ordered, himself, the dismissal of the Administrator of Finance, of the Military Commandant of the town, and of several individuals of the Preventive Service: whereby, since, owing to the great distance of the place in question, and the late hour at which the intelligence respecting it was received, the disembarkation could not be prevented, an example was made by punishing the functionaries who appeared to have connived at it. As to the disembarkation which, in the above-mentioned report, is stated to have taken place at Pinar del Rio, it turned out to be incorrect; nor was any result whatever obtained from the denunciations made by Mr. Crawford of other disembarkations at Manzanillo and Dominica. Such was not the case, however, with regard to the landing which had been denounced as having taken place at Granadillo, since the Captain-General being convinced of its correctness, ordered the suspension from his functions of the Alcalde Mayor at Villa Clara, and the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor, of the Administrator of the Post-office, and of the Captain and Lieutenant of that district, whilst he recommended the greatest and most incessant vigilance to be kept over those persons who were supposed to be interested in the Slave Trade.

From the above statements, it appears that out of all the slave expeditions which, in the report from the British Consul, Mr. Crawford, are supposed to have taken place, only those at Bahia Honda, Cabañas, Santa Clara, and El Granadillo, were carried into effect, and the total number of Bozal negroes imported by these expeditions was assuredly under 2,000, instead of 4,806, which, in the aforesaid report, are mentioned as having been landed. The English Consul not knowing that the parties interested in the Slave Trade are in the habit of giving to the authorities and to himself false news relative to disembarkations, the better to be able thereby to put both on the false scent, makes official communications about every one of their denunciations; and it is more than probable that if the British Consul were now to report again the disembarkations carried into effect, he would only mention the four above-mentioned ones.

At no time could the Government of Her Britannic Majesty have stated with less reason than at the present moment, that the Slave Trade is carried on with remarkable activity; since last year the British Representative stated, with more or less foundation, in a report similar to the one now in question, that the number of Bozal negroes landed in 1854 amounted to 10,236, and in the report relative to the year 1855, he limits their number to 4,806; and this comparison, even leaving aside the data mentioned in the present note, will serve to prove to you that, so far from the Slave Trade having increased, it has diminished in a considerable manner, a result which is owing to the sincerity with which the

Government of Her Catholic Majesty is watching over the observance of Treaties, and to the zeal, activity, and ability of the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) N. PASTOR DIAZ.

No. 481.

Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 11.)

My Lord,

Madrid, August 29, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a translation of a note I have received from Señor Pastor Diaz, respecting two disembarkations of slaves reported by Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana, and alluded to in the inclosures in my preceding despatch of this date, in which his Excellency affirms that the first, supposed to have taken place at Manzanillo, was never effected, and that the second, at San Juan de los Remedios, is purely imaginary. Your Lordship will perceive that the Lieutenant-Governor of the latter place has expressed an honest indignation at the imputations, offensive to his honour, contained in Mr. Crawford's communications.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. C. OTWAY.

Inclosure in No. 481.

Señor Pastor Diaz to Mr. Otway.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, August 25, 1856.

SUBSEQUENTLY to the transmission of my note of the 19th instant, in which I had the honour to inform you of the contents of a communication from the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, wherein he refuted the assertions of Mr. Crawford, the British Consul at the Havana, another communication from the aforesaid Captain-General, dated the 12th of June last, has been received at this First Secretary of State's Office, confirming all the statements contained in the preceding one; and, as to the disembarkation which is supposed to have taken place at Manzanillo, his Excellency states that, when the English Consul at that place addressed to the Governor of Cuba in October last, representations which were notoriously devoid of foundation, he did not think proper to give full credence to them.

To the aforesaid communication is annexed a copy of another one addressed by the Superior Government of that Island to the British Consul, proving to him that the disembarkation at San Juan de los Remedios, denounced by him, was a mere supposition, and that the Lieutenant-Governor at that place very justly complained of the words, extremely offensive to his honour, which the aforesaid Consul had made use of in his communications.

This and other cases which occur every day, may serve to prove to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty the zeal and good faith by which the subordinate authorities of the Queen's Government in Cuba are animated, and the activity with which they endeavour to persecute the Slave Trade, without requiring to this effect the repeated and almost always unfounded reclamations of the British Consul at the Havana.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) N. PASTOR DIAZ.

No. 482.

Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 11.)

My Lord,

Madrid, August 29, 1856.

IN obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch to Lord Howden, dated the 22nd of October last, his Lordship addressed a note

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 297.

to General Zavala informing his Excellency that a disembarkation of 510 Bozal negroes had been reported by Consul-General Crawford as having taken place at San Cayetano, on or about the 5th of August, under circumstances of peculiar flagrancy.

In a note, translation of which was transmitted to your Lordship in Lord Howden's despatch dated November the 17th of last year, General Zavala stated that orders had been sent to the Captain-General of Cuba to furnish the Government of Her Catholic Majesty with a report on the subject.

As a sequel to the above communication, I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship, in translation, a note I have received from Señor Pastor Diaz, General Zavala's successor as Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which his Excellency, authorized by a report from Cuba, entirely denies that any such disembarkation ever took place. As this unqualified denial appears strange, in the face of the minute circumstances detailed by Mr. Crawford as attending the landing and subsequent concealment of these negroes, I await with impatience the document confirmatory of his assertion, announced to me by his Excellency, which I shall lose no time in forwarding to your Lordship.

Your Lordship will see that, in the inclosure of my first despatch of this date, Señor Diaz makes a further allusion to this supposed landing; and, assuming that it was contemplated, considers it to have been rendered impossible by the extraordinary activity and vigilance of the Spanish officer to whom the seizure of the cargo was entrusted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. C. OTWAY.

Inclosure in No. 482.

Señor Pastor Diaz to Mr. Otway.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, August 27, 1856.

ON the 2nd and 15th of November last, my predecessor in office, entertaining some doubts as to the truth of the intelligence reported to Her Britannic Majesty's Government respecting a supposed disembarkation of 510 Bozal negroes at San Cayetano's harbour, which was denounced by Lord Howden in his note of the 27th of October last, stated to the British Legation that he had requested the proper information upon the subject from the Colonial Office, and that the latter had done so, in its turn, from the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, as this apparent negligence was in striking contrast with the great vigilance, and extreme activity and energy, of which the superior authority of the aforesaid Antille was, and is still, affording repeated proofs.

General Zavala's doubts were not unfounded, since it appears, from a communication which I have just received from the Colonial Office, that the disembarkation above alluded to has never taken place, as is irrefutably proved by a detailed extract of the judicial proceedings which were instituted upon the matter, which has been sent by the Captain-General, and which will very soon be transmitted to me by the aforesaid Office.

Being anxious of losing no time in the elucidation of truth, I hasten to communicate to you the above statement, and so soon as I receive the aforesaid extract, I will transmit it to you.

Meanwhile I avail, &c.

(Signed) N. PASTOR DIAZ.

No. 483.

Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 16.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 10, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the official Gazette of to-day contains a circular to Spanish Consuls, as well as its introductory statement, a long document which is not without its interest, as it involves a slight change in the regulations at present in force to prevent a vessel from engaging in the Slave Trade.

By Article X of the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain for the abolition of the Traffic in Negroes, it is determined that the finding on board a vessel certain utensils, and among them water-casks or empty barrels in great number, shall be considered *prima facie* evidence that the vessel is engaged in the Slave Trade, unless the captain can show a certificate from the custom-house of the port whence he sailed, by which it appears that the owners have given the proper security that these casks are destined for the transport of the palm-oil which is produced on the African coast, or of other objects of lawful commerce.

These certificates have, up to the present time, been alone obtainable from the Government custom-houses, but it having been proved by a Report made on the subject, that much unnecessary expense and inconvenience is occasioned to the Spanish vessels which, after having loaded these empty casks at a foreign port, have then to proceed to a Spanish one in order to obtain this document, Her Catholic Majesty's Government, desirous of avoiding this delay, have determined that Spanish Consuls in foreign ports shall be authorized to issue to captains of vessels proceeding to the west coast of Africa the above-mentioned certificate, requiring at the same time from them, or from the consignees of the vessel under his command, a legal bond to three times the value of the empty casks there may be on board, which bond will be cancelled on the production by the interested party of a document, signed by the Spanish Consul of the port for which the vessel was destined, certifying that the legal use announced for them by the captain was made of these objects.

I greatly regret that the length of this circular, appearing as it does on the day fixed for a levée, added to the unusually early departure of the French courier, renders it impossible for me to transmit it to your Lordship otherwise than in copy and duplicate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) L. C. OTWAY.

Inclosure in No. 483.

Extract from the Official Gazette of Madrid of October 10, 1856.

(Translation.)

IN consideration of what has been stated by Don José Vidal y Rivas, merchant of Barcelona, relative to the expediency of authorizing the Consuls of Her Majesty abroad to issue to the captains of Spanish ships bound for the western coast of Africa, the certificate which is required by Article X of the Treaty with England for the suppression of the Slave Trade in case of their having on board empty casks for containing palm oil, which they load on that coast, such having hitherto been issued only by the Custom-house authorities of the kingdom, and considering that, as alleged by the aforesaid, unnecessary delays and expenses are occasioned to such Spanish ships as, after having taken the said empty casks on board in a foreign port, have to go to a Spanish port in order to obtain the above-mentioned document, without which they would be detained as suspected of engaging in the Slave Trade, because that such empty casks are, by the terms of the Treaty, a *prima facie* indication of their being intended for the said unlawful trade, and being desirous of preventing these losses, as well as the impropriety that vessels engaged in the said trade in palm-oil and other produce of Africa should navigate without the above-mentioned certificate, with the risk occasioned thereby, that they might be detained by any occurrence between the foreign port where they may take in the empty casks, and the Spanish port where they would have to procure it, the Queen (whom God preserve!) has been pleased to direct that Spanish Consuls in foreign ports be authorized to act as above stated, under the conditions pointed out in the Royal Circular Order which has been sent to the aforesaid functionaries, and which is hereinafter published for the information of the trade.

Palace, October 8, 1856.

(Signed) NICOMEDES PASTOR DIAZ.

Circular.

It being determined by Article X of the Treaty between Spain and England for the abolition of the Slave Trade, that the finding on board of a ship any of the articles mentioned in the aforesaid Article shall be considered as *prima facie* evidence that she is intended for the said unlawful commerce, the vessel being, according thereto, subject to the decision of the Mixed Court of Judicature referred to in the Treaty; and barrels of water or other casks to contain liquids, in great number, being reckoned as among such articles, in case the captain does not exhibit to the Commander of the cruizer who detains him a certificate from the custom-house of the place from whence he sailed, showing that the owners have given the due securities that the barrels and casks taken on board are intended to contain palm oil, which is produced on the coast of Africa, or other objects of lawful trade, the Queen (whom God preserve!) has been pleased to direct that, in order to prevent the losses which might be occasioned to honest commerce by the impossibility of furnishing the above-mentioned certificate to the captains of Spanish ships bound to the ports of the said coast of Africa from other foreign ports where they may have taken in the required empty barrels and casks, the Consuls of Her Majesty resident in such foreign ports, or in others near to that from which the ship sails, be authorized to issue the above-mentioned document, requiring of the captains or consignees of the ships under their command, a security in the proper legal form, amounting to three times the value of the empty casks taken on board, which shall become void and be cancelled so soon as the interested party shall present a certificate issued by the Consul of Her Majesty in the port to which the ship is bound, and in his default by the local authority of the same, to the effect that the empty casks have been employed for the lawful purpose to which the captain of the ship had engaged to apply them.

By Royal command I transmit this to you for your information and guidance.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

NICOMEDES PASTOR DIAZ.

Madrid, September 28, 1856.

No. 484.

Mr. Otway to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 17.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 12, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 10th instant, I now have the honour to inclose a translation of a note, dated the 7th instant, just received from Señor Pastor Diaz, requesting that Her Majesty's Government, in consideration of the causes which have moved that of Spain to empower her Consuls to give certificates to the captains of Spanish vessels trading in palm oil on the western coast of Africa, will be pleased to give the necessary orders in consequence to the British Colonial authorities and establishments on the western coast of Africa.

I also beg leave to transmit copy of the note I thought it right to address to Señor Pastor Diaz in acknowledgment.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

L. C. OTWAY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 484.

Señor Pastor Diaz to Mr. Otway.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, October 7, 1856.

SEVERAL Spanish commercial firms have recently established mercantile relations with different ports of the western coast of Africa, where their vessels, in exchange for other produce, take cargoes of palm oil, for the conveyance whereof they require to carry on board a certain number of empty casks, which, as you are aware, might be considered as a *prima facie* suspicion of the vessel

which carries them being engaged in the Slave Trade, if the captain does not exhibit the certificate alluded to in Article X of the Treaty of 1835, between Spain and England; and one of the aforesaid commercial firms having represented that in case of the empty casks in question being taken on board at a foreign port, it was necessary that the Spanish Consul at that port should be authorized to issue the above-mentioned certificate, which is an indispensable document to guarantee the transactions of the Spanish vessels engaged in a lawful trade on the western coast of Africa, Her Majesty's Government has thought it could not leave a petition so well-founded and just as the one in question unattended to, considering it to be its duty to afford every proper facility to the development of the trade in question.

Consequently, a circular Royal Order, of which I inclose a copy, has been addressed to Her Catholic Majesty's Consular Agents abroad, whereby they are authorized to issue to the captains of Spanish vessels who may require it, the certificate above referred to, requiring from such captains, or from their consignees, a bail for the amount of three times the value of the empty casks they may take on board, as a security for their being intended for the legitimate use of the conveyance of palm oil, and not for any other prohibited object of those mentioned in the Treaty.

I lose no time in communicating the above to you, expecting that you will have the goodness to make it known to your Government with the least possible delay, in order that the proper instructions may be sent, with reference to the case in question, to the English authorities of the colonies and establishments of Great Britain on the western coast of Africa.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) N. PASTOR DIAZ.

Inclosure 2 in No. 484.

Mr. Otway to Señor Pastor Diaz.

Sir,

Madrid, October 12, 1856.

IN doing myself the honour of acknowledging the receipt, last night, of your Excellency's esteemed note, dated the 7th instant, requesting me "as soon as possible" to communicate to Her Britannic Majesty's Government a circular addressed to Her Catholic Majesty's Consuls, authorizing those functionaries to deliver certificates to the captains of Spanish vessels trading on the west coast of Africa, having on board a large number of empty water-casks, intended to be filled with palm oil; I hasten to inform your Excellency that this document having been published in the Madrid "Gazette" of the 10th instant, I, on that day, as was my duty, forwarded it to my Government. I think it right, however, in justice, to myself, to mention to your Excellency that, by some unaccountable oversight, your Excellency's communication has taken the exact time in travelling from your Excellency's Department to this Legation that a letter would, from Paris to Madrid, viz., four days; and that the circular your Excellency alludes to as inclosed in it, has been omitted altogether.

As I am sure that nothing can be further from your Excellency's wishes or intention than that the blame of any apparent irregularity or negligence should be imputed to me in not having at once forwarded to my Government an important communication from your Excellency, I state the facts, by no manner of means in the light of a complaint, but as a justification, and placing on record, as regards my conduct, as showing the real cause of four days having been lost in making known to Her Britannic Majesty's Government the desires of the Government of Her Catholic Majesty with respect to the instructions it so anxiously wishes to be issued to the British Colonial authorities and establishments on the western coast of Africa.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) L. C. OTWAY.

No. 485.

Mr. Otway to the Earl of Shelburne.—(Received October 22.)

My Lord,

Madrid, October 16, 1856.

HAVING received from the Spanish Foreign Office the accompanying copies of the circular to Her Catholic Majesty's Consuls, transmitted to Lord Clarendon in my despatch of the 10th instant, I beg leave to inclose them herewith to your Lordship, thinking they may possibly be useful.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

L. C. OTWAY.

Inclosure in No. 485.

Circular.

*Office of the Chief Secretary of State, Commercial Board,
Madrid, September 28, 1856.*

(Translation.)

IT being determined by Article X of the Treaty between Spain and England for the abolition of the Slave Trade, that it shall be considered *prima facie* evidence that a vessel is intended for the said unlawful Traffic if any of the things mentioned in the said Article be found on board, the vessel being thereby subject to the judgment of the Mixed Court of Justice referred to in the Treaty; an extraordinary number of water-casks, or other vessels for holding liquid, being reckoned among the said things, unless the master shall show to the commander of the detaining cruiser a certificate from the custom-house of the place from which he cleared outwards, showing that the owners have given sufficient securities that the casks and vessels conveyed on board are intended to contain palm oil, which is produced on the coast of Africa, or other objects of lawful commerce; the Queen (whom God preserve!) has been pleased to direct, that with a view to obviate the damages which might be caused to *bond fide* trade by the impossibility of furnishing the requisite certificate to the masters of Spanish vessels departing for the ports of the African coast, from other foreign ports where they take on board the empty casks and vessels alluded to, Her Majesty's Consuls residing at the said foreign ports, or at any other adjoining that of the departure of the vessel, are authorized to issue the said document, requiring of the master, or of the consignees of the vessel under his command, a security in the proper legal form, amounting to three times the value of the empty vessels taken on board, which shall be rescinded and cancelled so soon as the interested party shall produce an attestation given by Her Majesty's Consul in the port to which the vessel was bound, and in his absence by the local authority at the same place, to the effect that the empty vessels have been used for the lawful purpose which the master of the ship had engaged to put them to.

I make known the same to you by Royal Order, for your information and guidance.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed)

NICOMEDES PASTOR DIAZ.

No. 486.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, November 1, 1856.

I HAVE received from Mr. Otway three despatches dated the 29th of August last, inclosing copies of three notes from Señor Pastor Diaz, referring to the Return of the number of African slaves imported into Cuba during the year 1855, which document accompanied Mr. Crawford's annual report on the Slave Trade for that year dated the 4th of January, 1856.

Señor Diaz states that out of the twelve landings enumerated in that Return only four were really effected, namely, those which took place at Bahia Honda,

Cabañas (May 26, 1855), Santa Cruz del Sur, and El Granadillo; and he observes that the whole number of negroes thus imported was under 2,000, instead of being 4,806, according to Mr. Crawford's list.

I have to instruct your Lordship to state to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs that I have carefully examined Mr. Crawford's several despatches in which the circumstances of all the landings in question were reported soon after they came to his knowledge, and that the result of this examination has been that although the information communicated to the Captain-General by Mr. Crawford as to the landings at Sancti Spiritus, Manzanillo, and the Rio Dominica, has not been fully confirmed, yet with regard to the other landings denied by the Spanish Government, it appears that they were confirmed by the testimony of eye-witnesses and by circumstantial evidence which has not been refuted by the Spanish authorities. You will remark at the same time that it cannot be expected in these cases that Mr. Crawford should expose his informants to the private vengeance of the slave-dealers by bringing forward their names upon every occasion.

With regard to the statement of Señor Diaz, that according to the Returns furnished by Her Majesty's Government of the importation of slaves into Cuba in the years 1854 and 1855 respectively, it has been shown that whereas 10,236 Africans were imported in 1854, only 4,806 were imported in 1855; your Lordship will point out to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs that it will be seen on reference to the two Returns in question, that Señor Diaz should have stated the respective numbers either as 10,230 for 1854, and 6,408 for 1855 (which are the total numbers with the addition of one-third for unreported landings), or as 7,673 for 1854, and 4,806 for 1855, which are the numbers of the landings without the additional third. And you will say that it should be borne in mind that the number of Africans reported to have been landed in Cuba in 1854 was unusually large, and exceeded the average of importations during the previous fifteen years by 4,034.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 487.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, November 3, 1856.

WITH reference to Mr. Otway's despatch of the 23rd of August, inclosing a copy of a letter which he had received from Señor Pastor Diaz, stating that he had caused inquiries to be set on foot with regard to the representation made by Her Majesty's Government as to the reported intention of some persons in Cuba to introduce free African labourers into that island; I transmit herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Havana,* stating that they consider this scheme to be nothing else than a cover for the introduction of slaves, and that they have reason to believe that a similar project has been agitated at Puerto Rico; and I have to instruct your Lordship to inquire how this matter stands at present.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 488.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, November 25, 1856.

HER Majesty's Government have had under their consideration Mr. Otway's despatches dated the 10th and 12th of October last: the former of those despatches inclosed a circular issued by the Spanish Government to Her Catholic Majesty's Consuls in foreign ports, authorizing them to grant to Spanish vessels proceeding to the coast of Africa, certificates similar to the

* Class A, No. 31.

custom-house certificates which Article X of the Treaty of June 1835, between Great Britain and Spain for the suppression of the Slave Trade, requires to be exhibited by masters of ships carrying an unusual number of casks or other vessels capable of holding water; the latter despatch from Mr. Otway inclosed a copy of a note from Señor Pastor Diaz, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, requesting that the commanders of British cruizers might be instructed to recognize the proposed Consular certificate as a sufficient substitute for the certificate mentioned in Article X of the Slave Trade Treaty between Great Britain and Spain.

I have to instruct your Lordship to point out to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs that the Article referred to in Señor Diaz's note to Mr. Otway is of great importance, as it affords to the naval commanders of the two nations the only effectual means of preventing slave-vessels from eluding their vigilance, and that Her Majesty's Government consider that the alteration of that Article which has been proposed by the Spanish Government would materially impair its stringency, because the custom-house authorities at the port of departure, and not the Consuls of each nation, are the only responsible authorities who can properly exact and enforce the securities to be given by the owners of vessels carrying extra casks; and you will say that Her Majesty's Government therefore regret that they cannot concur in the proposal of Señor Pastor Diaz, that a Consular certificate shall be substituted for the custom-house certificate mentioned in Article X of the Treaty.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 489.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, December 8, 1856.

WITH reference to former correspondence respecting the case of the Spanish vessel "*Arrogante Emilio*," detained in December 1852, by Her Majesty's ship "*Vestal*" on a charge of being engaged in the Slave Trade, I now inclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a note which I received in June last from the Spanish Minister at this Court, requesting that Her Majesty's Government would repay to the Government of Her Catholic Majesty the sum of 6,000 dollars, which was paid by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, as compensation to the owners of the "*Arrogante Emilio*," in pursuance of a decision of the Mixed British and Spanish Tribunal at Havana; and I also inclose a copy of the answer which I have returned to the Spanish Minister's application.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 489.

Señor Gonzalez to the Earl of Clarendon.

(Translation.)

My Lord,

Spanish Legation, June 11, 1856.

FROM the adjudication made, and sentence pronounced, by the Mixed Tribunal of the Havana, in the case of the detention of the brig "*Emilio*," which was captured by a ship of Her Britannic Majesty's navy, it appeared that the vessel detained was declared acquitted of every charge; in consequence, the owners of the brig demanded the due indemnification for the losses accruing to them from the capture and detention during the whole time that the trial lasted.

The Mixed Tribunal of the Havana admitted the justice of the demand, and, in consequence, resolved that the owners of the "*Emilio*" should be indemnified for the losses and damages suffered, in accordance with the provisions of Articles VI and IX of the Treaty of June 28, 1835.

By the seventh Article of the Instructions of the same period, which accompanied the above-mentioned Treaty, the powers of Mixed Tribunals are stated, and by them they are authorised to decree a just indemnification to owners of captured ships demanding the same, to whom such is due.

CLASS B.

3 F

With this legal authorisation the Mixed Tribunal of the Havana decreed an indemnification in favour of the owners of the "*Arrogante Emilio*," which was liquidated by command of Her Catholic Majesty's Government, because there was no prize fund existing for the indemnification.

As the responsibility and payment of such indemnifications appertains to the Government to which the capturing vessel belongs, as determined in the aforesaid VIth and IXth Articles of the Treaty, it is indubitable that this indemnification is to be made by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, on whose account and charge the payment of the indemnification was advanced by the Government of Her Catholic Majesty.

Your Excellency will understand that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty in disbursing the sum of 6,000 dollars ("duros") for liquidating the indemnification decreed by the Mixed Tribunal of the Havana, rendered a service to Her Britannic Majesty's Government, which is responsible for the total payment of that sum.

For these considerations, and in the persuasion that your Excellency, in your well-known judgment, will admit the justice of this claim, I hope that the sum of 6,000 dollars, paid as indemnification to the owners of the "*Arrogante Emilio*," may be liquidated.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ANTO. GONZALEZ.

Inclosure 2 in No. 489.

The Earl of Clarendon to Señor Pacheco.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have had under their consideration the letter which was addressed to me on the 11th of June last, by your predecessor Don Antonio Gonzalez, requesting that Her Majesty's Government would repay to the Government of Her Catholic Majesty the sum of 6,000 dollars, which was paid by the Spanish authorities at Havana, as compensation to the owners of the Spanish brig "*Arrogante Emilio*," in pursuance of a decision of the Mixed British and Spanish Tribunal at Havana.

Señor Gonzalez stated, in the above-mentioned letter, that it appeared from the decision in question, that the "*Arrogante Emilio*" was acquitted of every charge, and that, consequently, her owners demanded compensation for the losses accruing to them from the capture of their vessel, and from her detention during the time that the trial lasted, the justice of which demand was admitted by the members of the Mixed Tribunal, in conformity with the provisions of Articles VI and IX of the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain, of the 28th of June, 1835, and with reference to the seventh Article of the Instructions thereto annexed. And Señor Gonzalez stated that this compensation, amounting to 6,000 dollars, having been advanced to the owners of the "*Arrogante Emilio*" by order of Her Catholic Majesty's Government, in consequence of there being no prize fund, as provided by the Treaty, he hoped that this advance, which had been made on account of Her Majesty's Government, who were bound to indemnify the owners of the vessel, would be repaid by them to the Spanish Government.

I have the honour to inform you that Lord Howden, Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, addressed to Her Catholic Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the 11th of January, and on the 1st of May, 1856, two notes, explaining fully the case of the "*Arrogante Emilio*," and the difficulties which had arisen in consequence of the Mixed Commission at Havana having directed that compensation should be paid to her owner out of a fund which, though mentioned in the Treaty of 1835, did not in fact exist.

I have also to state, that Lord Howden, in his note to General Zavala of the 1st of May last, explained the mode in which it appeared to Her Majesty's Government that the two Governments might settle amicably the disputed affair of the "*Arrogante Emilio*," and likewise the accounts relating to the proceeds of the Spanish vessels which were condemned in 1853 by the Mixed Commission Court at Havana. And General Zavala, in answer to that note, informed Lord Howden, on the 27th of June, 1856, that his proposals as to the adjustment of

those matters appeared to be in substance conformable with what Her Catholic Majesty's Government required and thought just; and that the proposals in question would accordingly be referred to the Captain-General of Cuba for his opinion thereupon.

I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have not since received any further communication from the Government of Her Catholic Majesty with regard to the said proposals.

I beg leave, at the same time, to refer to a letter which I addressed to Señor Gonzalez on the 10th of June last, in answer to certain objections made by the Spanish Government as to one of the items of the account of the Mixed Commission at Sierra Leone, which was presented by Lord Howden to Her Catholic Majesty's Government on the 14th of August, 1854; I believe that those objections were fully and satisfactorily answered, but Her Majesty's Government have not yet received from the British Legation at Madrid any report stating what may have been the final decision of the Spanish Government upon that account.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 490.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, December 11, 1856.

I INCLOSE, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a note which I received, in the month of August last, from Señor Gonzalez, the Spanish Minister at this Court, claiming from Her Majesty's Government the sum of 15,623*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* as compensation for the owners of the Spanish barque "*Fernando Po*," which vessel was detained on the coast of Africa, in August 1855, by a British cruizer, on a charge of being equipped for the Slave Trade, and was subsequently wrecked in the harbour of Sierra Leone.

And I also inclose a copy of the answer which I have returned to the Spanish Minister's note.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 490.

Señor Gonzalez to the Earl of Clarendon.

(Translation.)

My Lord,

Spanish Legation, August 5, 1856.

THE sacred duty which Governments contract, to protect the properties and persons of their subjects, cannot be set aside for any consideration opposed to the incontrovertible principles of justice and the public law of nations.

When International Laws and Treaties establish rights protective of the property and persons of subjects, Governments cannot, and ought not, to neglect their well-founded claims, nor cease to protect the property, liberty of commerce, and industry of the claimants.

Actuated by these just feelings, Her Majesty's Government commands me to claim of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty the losses and damages, the costs and expenses sustained by the Spanish corvette "*Fernando Po*," the property of Don José Vidal y Rivas, a shipowner belonging to Barcelona, which was captured by English cruizers on the coast of Africa, near the Fort of St. James, in the roads of Accra, on the 2nd August, 1855, and, after a slow and tardy trial, was acquitted by the Mixed Court of Sierra Leone, as your Excellency will see by the accompanying documents in proof which I have the honour to transmit, to be returned to me.

The detail of the facts, methodically and simply stated, will satisfy your Excellency of the justice of this claim, and will convince you of the abuse of power and of the right of search committed by the Commanders of the English cruizers "*Dolphin*" and "*Minx*," Lieutenants Edmund Webber and Richard

Henry Roe, stationed on the coast of Africa for the purpose of putting down the cruel and inhuman Trade in Slaves.

The corvette "*Fernando Po*" and the schooner "*Mariana*" left the harbour of Barcelona on the 16th June, 1855, for the purpose of trading in palm oil at the Spanish Islands of Fernando Po and Annabon. These vessels, provided with the necessary barrels to be filled with palm oil, and furnished with the requisite documents and papers by the maritime authorities of Barcelona, certified by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in that city, departed for the place to which they were bound under the command of Captain Torrens, who sailed in the corvette.

These ships, under the security of their right, and with the confidence of being duly authorized, sailed for their destination, and had no difficulty in reaching the Fort of St. James and Accra roads, where they were captured on the 2nd August, 1855, by the Commanders of the "*Dolphin*" and "*Minx*," notwithstanding that they had their papers duly authorized by the competent authorities, and in spite of the legal protection granted by existing Treaties to vessels engaged in licit trade.

Notwithstanding the remonstrances of Captain Torrens, the vessels "*Fernando Po*" and "*Mariana*" were carried to Sierra Leone, making a passage of more than 500 leagues, to the great damage of the trading adventure.

So soon as these vessels arrived at that place, they were delivered up to the care and custody of the English functionaries, and subjected to the adjudication brought against them by Edmund Webber and Richard Henry Roe, who had captured them.

When the case was tried, and the evidence brought forward, the innocence of the captured vessels was admitted, as well as the injustice and guilt of the capturers, who, by an abuse of power, had given rise to such procedure.

The sentence of the Mixed Court of the 3rd November, 1855, completely acquits the said vessels, and, admitting that an indemnification for the losses and damages caused to the said vessels was just, ordered 25*l.* to be given to Captain Torrens; but, unfortunately, it was observed that, during the entire time of nearly four months which the trial lasted, the vessels had been injured, and the greater part of their provisions lost by damage, and by the culpable neglect of the English guards, who did not avert such serious losses.

In these circumstances, and with reference to the tenour of the sentence pronounced on the 3rd November, 1855, Captain Torrens asked for a survey of the corvette "*Fernando Po*," of 250 tons burthen, and of the provisions and goods contained in that vessel and in the schooner "*Mariana*," and the result of this survey being that the vessels had suffered damage, and required much repair that they might not be liable to shipwreck, which the corvette "*Fernando Po*" suffered subsequently, the Mixed Court resolved that these claims should be brought before the Governments of Her Catholic Majesty and Her Britannic Majesty, that justice might be done to the claimant.

All these facts are established in the documents which I have the honour to inclose, and particularly in No. 16, which contains the aforesaid Judgments and the resolution of the Court.

Your Excellency, with your judgment, will understand that, by the resolutions of the Mixed Court of Sierra Leone, the right is admitted of an indemnity to the said vessels for the losses, damages, costs, and expenses which the capture caused to them; and this explicit admission of the Mixed Court of Sierra Leone is in conformity with the letter and spirit of the Treaty and Regulations on the repression of the Slave Trade.

The object of the Treaty and of the Regulations, which prohibit, under severe penalties, this inhuman and cruel Traffic, has respected the liberty of trade, and the right of the subjects of all nations to carry on that lawful trade which is suitable to their interests; and for this reason penalties are established, and responsibility for those who infringe the Treaty of the 28th June, 1835, and the Regulations annexed thereto, and at the same time the indemnification is specified which is due to acquitted vessels for each day of their detention, and for the losses occasioned, after proof of these is shown.

Unfortunately, the summary trial carried on by the Mixed Court of Sierra Leone not only lasted more than twenty days, but even more than two months, which is the longest period contemplated in Article III of the annexed Regulation B, and therefore the said Court furnishes grounds for raising the losses, damages, and demurrage to a considerable sum.

By Article VII of the said annexed Regulation B, it is established that acquitted ships shall be justly and wholly indemnified for all the costs of suit, for all the losses and damages which the owner may have suffered in consequence of the capture and detention of the ships; and in case the loss be total, as in the present instance of the corvette "*Fernando Po*," the claimant is to be indemnified according to Regulations A, B, C, for the loss of the vessel, her tackle, supplies, and provisions, for all freight due and payable, or for demurrage, and for the value of the cargo of merchandize.

From the facts stated, your Excellency will understand that, in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the sentence of November 3, 1855, and the resolution of the 12th December of the same year, an indemnification is just and irrecusable; and the same is prescribed, with justice, in the Treaties and Regulations respecting the Slave Trade mentioned before.

I therefore hope that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, taking into its serious consideration this claim, founded in the principles of justice, will resolve that the sum of 75,844 hard dollars, 3 reals, and 14 maravedies (equivalent, at the exchange of 49 $\frac{7}{16}$ d. per dollar, to 15,623l. 2s. 2d. sterling), be paid to the house of Señor Vidal y Rivas, of Barcelona, which sum is proved by the documents accompanying this; of which sum that which legally appertains will be applied to the Prize Fund.

In order to obviate further losses to shipowners and merchants who carry on the trade in palm oil, or any other lawful commerce, and having respect to the freedom of commerce, by which the responsibility may be avoided such as has been incurred by the cruisers of Her Britannic Majesty on the African coast, as well as the just claims caused by the abuse of force, I request your Excellency to be pleased to issue the necessary orders to the effect that the said cruisers do confine themselves to the strict observance of the Treaty and Regulations, and do not molest or disturb the freedom of trade of Her Catholic Majesty's subjects in those seas or in other seas.

I take, &c.

(Signed) ANTO. GONZALEZ.

Inclosure 2 in No. 490.

The Earl of Clarendon to Señor Comyn.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 4, 1856.

ON the 9th of August last I had the honour to inform Don Antonio Gonzalez that I had referred to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the note which he addressed to me on the 5th of that month, claiming compensation for the owners of the Spanish barque "*Fernando Po*," which was detained on the coast of Africa in August 1855 by a British cruiser, on a charge of being equipped for the Slave Trade.

The grounds upon which Señor Gonzalez stated that he made this claim were, that when the case of the "*Fernando Po*" was tried by the Mixed British and Spanish Court of Justice at Sierra Leone, it was proved that the captured vessel was innocent, and that the captors were guilty of an abuse of power in detaining her; and Señor Gonzalez stated that the sentence of the Mixed Court having admitted that the owners were entitled to receive compensation for the damages and expenses which the capture caused to them, the Spanish Government demanded, on their behalf, that they should be compensated in conformity with the stipulations of Article VII of Annex B to the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain, of the 28th June, 1835, which points out the several heads under which indemnification is to be awarded to such vessels as shall have been detained under the provisions of the Treaty, but shall not have been condemned as a legal prize by the Mixed Court of Justice; and Señor Gonzalez has accordingly claimed for the owners of the "*Fernando Po*" the sum of 15,623l. 2s. 3d.

I have the honour to observe that the above-mentioned Article of Annex B does not apply to the case of the "*Fernando Po*," because in that case the Judges both pronounced that the captors were justified in seizing and sending her to Sierra Leone to be adjudicated in the Mixed British and Spanish Commission Court.

The ground upon which this vessel was seized was, that she had on board

a large quantity of water-casks in direct violation of the 6th clause of Article X of the Treaty with Spain of 1835, which stipulates that if a vessel should have on board an extraordinary number of water-casks, and if the master should not produce a certificate from the custom-house of the place from which she cleared outwards, stating that a sufficient security had been given by the owners of such vessel that such extra quantity of casks should only be used to hold palm oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce, the vessel shall be condemned and declared lawful prize, unless satisfactory evidence upon the part of the owners shall establish that such vessel was, at the time of her detention, employed in some legal pursuit; and Article XI of the same Treaty stipulates, that if any of the things specified in Article X shall be found in any merchant-vessel, neither the master nor the owner, nor any person whatever interested in her equipment or cargo, shall be entitled to compensation for losses or damages, even though the Mixed Court of Justice should not pronounce any sentence of condemnation.

As it was proved upon the trial that there was an extra quantity of water-casks on board the "*Fernando Po*," and as the master of that vessel was not provided with the above-mentioned certificate, the Court pronounced that there was sufficient ground for the detention of the vessel; but at the same time the Judges being satisfied with the evidence produced on the part of the master, showing that the excessive number of casks which he had on board were intended to hold palm oil, the Court decided that there was not sufficient ground for her condemnation, and they decreed that the "*Fernando Po*" should be restored to her owners, but without costs, damages, or expenses consequent upon her seizure and detention.

Señor Gonzalez appears to have supposed that the sum of 25*l.* mentioned in his letter, was awarded by the Court to Captain Torrens, the master of the captured vessel, as compensation for the losses and damages sustained by him and by the owners, and that the Court intended that the British and Spanish Governments should afterwards settle what further compensation the owners should receive; but it will be seen on reference to the proceedings, that the award in question of 25*l.* was not made with that view, but that it was made upon the report of the practical men who were employed to survey the vessel in conformity with an order which is to be found at the conclusion of the sentence, and which directed that the expense of refitting the vessel for sea was to be borne by the captors; and according the moiety of that award payable by the British Government was paid at Sierra Leone to the agent of the Spanish owners.

The question which was left by the Judges for the decision of the two Governments related to the circumstance of the "*Fernando Po*" having been beached by her crew in a place where she grounded upon a rock, and received so much injury that she was condemned as unseaworthy, with regard to which occurrence the following minute was signed by the British and Spanish Judges:—

"With reference to that part of the Decree of the Court in the case of the restored Spanish barque "*Fernando Po*," stating that the expense of refitting her for sea as she was at the time of detention, should be divided between the captors and claimant, which refitment was ascertained by an authorized Surveyor of the Court to amount to the sum of 25*l.*, it is now determined by the Judges of the said Court, that as the "*Fernando Po*" has subsequently become a wreck, and cannot therefore be refitted, this matter should be left for the decision of the two Governments of England and Spain."

I observe that Señor Gonzalez further states that the owners of the "*Fernando Po*" are entitled to claim damages and demurrage on account of the proceedings of the Court having extended beyond twenty days, and having occupied more than two months.

With regard to this claim, I have referred to the minutes of the trial, and I find that the case of the "*Fernando Po*" was admitted into Court on the 11th of September, and that the final sentence was pronounced on the 30th October; and although the proceedings in this case were unusually lengthy, and the adjudication of the vessel was delayed for some days owing to the illness of the Proctors on both sides, nevertheless the decision on the case was pronounced before the expiration of the period specified in the Treaty.

Under the circumstances above stated, it appears clearly that the captors of the "*Fernando Po*" were fully justified in seizing and sending that vessel to

Sierra Leone, and in proceeding against her before the Mixed British and Spanish Court there established, and that the captors would have been guilty of a neglect of duty if they had not so acted.

It appears also, that the Court was entirely borne out by the facts proved in evidence, and by the terms of the Treaty, in deciding, as they did, that the owners of the vessel were not entitled to receive costs or damages consequent upon her seizure and detention.

And as, under the said Treaty, that Court is the only tribunal competent to decide between the British captors and the owners of this ship or cargo, Her Majesty's Government must decline to entertain the claim for compensation made by the Spanish Government on behalf of Messrs. Vidal and Rivas.

You will observe that in the foregoing remarks there is no mention made of the Spanish vessel called the "*Mariana*," which is represented in Señor Gonzalez' letter to have been seized at the same time as the "*Fernando Po*," and to have been taken to Sierra Leone by the same captors. But as Her Majesty's Government are not aware that the "*Mariana*" was so seized or conveyed to Sierra Leone, as no proceedings were taken against her in the Mixed Commission Court at Sierra Leone, and as no demand for compensation has been made in that case, I have not thought it necessary to address to you any observations with regard to that vessel, although an affidavit was made before the Court in the course of the trial of the "*Fernando Po*," showing that the "*Mariana*" was the consort of the former vessel, and that her proceedings on the coast of Africa led to a suspicion that she was intended to be employed in the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 491.

Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 19.)

My Lord,

Madrid, December 14, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a translation of a note I have received from the Marquis of Pidal, in answer to one I framed on your Lordship's despatch of the 25th ultimo, concerning certain authorisation which the Spanish Government is desirous should be transferred to the Consuls of Her Catholic Majesty on the western coast of Africa.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWDEN.

Inclosure in No. 491.

The Marquis de Pidal to Lord Howden.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

Madrid, December 12, 1856.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Excellency's note, dated the 3rd instant, in which you are pleased to state to me that the British Government cannot accede to the wishes expressed in the note from my predecessor in office, Señor Pastor Diaz, respecting the transmission to the authorities of the British possessions on the western coast of Africa, and to the commanders of cruizers, of the proper instructions, in consequence of the orders sent to Spanish Consuls, directing them to furnish the masters of vessels bound for the aforesaid coast of Africa, with the certificate mentioned in Article X of the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Her Majesty's Government entertains the belief that this refusal is to be exclusively attributed to an erroneous interpretation of the spirit and real object of the aforesaid instructions to Spanish Consuls, and therefore indulges in the hope that, so soon as the efficiency of the argument on which the opposition of the British Government to the measure in question is founded will have been destroyed, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will take, on its part, the necessary steps in order that the instructions in question may be carried into

effect. But before entering into the examination of the arguments contained in your Excellency's note, it is expedient, for the purpose I have in view, that I should state to your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government, faithful to its determination of persevering in the work of repression of the Slave Trade, has only granted the authorisation for Spanish Consuls to issue the certificates in question after a minute and attentive examination of the matter, which has produced in its mind the conviction that such a measure can by no means obstruct the means of persecution against the above-mentioned Traffic, its object being, as it really is, only to afford protection to a branch of *bond fide* commerce, the interests of which considerably engross, at this moment, the attention of all Governments, and most particularly that of the British Government. It was under this point of view that the Spanish Cabinet thought the measure alluded to would have been appreciated, and therefore omitted the explanations which I now hasten to submit to your Excellency's upright judgment, in answer to your aforesaid note.

Your Excellency pretends, that by the measure in question an alteration is introduced into the above-mentioned Article X, which does away with the only means which the commanders of cruisers have for preventing the Slave Trade, and counteracts the provisions of that Article, since the custom-house authorities, and not the Consuls, are the only responsible functionaries who can require from the masters of vessels, carrying on board a large number of empty casks, the proper securities with regard to the use for which they are intended.

In order to reply to the two points constituting the foregoing argument, it will suffice to make one single observation which naturally flows from the analysis of the aforesaid Article X, and from the study of its spirit and principal object.

In that Article are specified, in the first place, the objects which are to be considered as *prima facie* evidence of a vessel being destined to the Slave Trade; but in the paragraph No. 6, on mentioning, amongst the aforesaid objects, empty casks in great number, as such casks may be used, and are even indispensable, for certain operations of lawful trade, it was stipulated that the exhibition, on the part of the masters of vessels carrying such casks on board, of a certificate, attesting the legitimate destination thereof, issued by the custom-house authority of the place of their departure, should be sufficient to guarantee them against the action of cruisers. It was likewise necessary to obtain a security, that under the shade of pretended operations of lawful trade, the persecution of cruisers should not be eluded; and it was for this purpose that the pecuniary deposit, referred to in the aforesaid Article X, was established, as a security that the empty casks on board a vessel bound for the coast of Africa will be employed in the conveyance of palm oil or of any other sort of oil, and not in being filled up with water for the necessities of a cargo of negroes.

Here appears, therefore, in the first place, and in an indubitable manner, the intention of guaranteeing the *bond fide* commerce, and of leaving open to it the intercourse with the African ports; and it likewise appears clearly and decidedly proved, that the true security as to the destination of vessels carrying the aforesaid empty casks on board, is the pecuniary deposit, and not the class or category of the functionary who exacts that security, in conformity with Article X of the Treaty. Consequently, no alteration nor modification whatsoever is introduced in the essence of the Treaty, and still less is any obstruction caused to the object of the same by the circumstance of the person before whom the aforesaid deposit is made being a custom-house officer or a Consul, provided that he be a formally constituted authority, since it is the deposit which essentially and principally constitutes the desired security respecting the destination of vessels which carry empty casks in their expeditions to Africa.

With regard to the moral authority of the functionary who issues the certificate after the aforesaid security has been deposited, it seems to be greater in a Consul than in a custom-house officer, since the former exercises functions of a higher character than the latter; he also performs acts which are peculiar to the depositaries of public faith, in everything relative to the voluntary jurisdiction between subjects of his own nation; and his assertions are officially relied on in matters of such great transcendence as the public health, as, for instance, bills of health, certified by a Consul, are the principal guarantee for preventing the propagation of contagious diseases. Moreover, the two above-mentioned functionaries are equally liable to condign punishment if they betray

the confidence deposited in them; and they are responsible, with their personal property, for the abuses they may commit in the exercise of their respective functions, being both subordinate officers of the same Government, which cannot establish any difference between them. It would, therefore, be illogical to consider the certificate alluded to in Article X of the Treaty, as being of minor force and value for the cruizers, when granted by a Consul, than if issued by a custom-house functionary, whose moral authority and responsibility are not superior to that of the former agent.

Your Excellency therefore will, I have no doubt, acknowledge that there is no well-founded motive whatever for supposing, as the British Government does, that by a Consul granting the certificate in question in the same form, and under identical circumstances, as that issued by a custom-house functionary, the cruizers are deprived of the most efficient means of persecuting the Traffic in Slaves.

On the other hand, the adoption of a measure such as that taken by the Spanish Government, and which is not inconsistent with the aforesaid Article X, since this Article acknowledges the necessity of protecting lawful trade with the ports of Africa, was so absolutely indispensable that it could no longer be deferred without inflicting serious injury on the commercial interests of Spain. It is not always convenient for the expeditions intended for the African continent to sail directly from the Peninsula, carrying already on board the casks wanted for the palm oil; and there may be some cases in which it is preferable for them to take goods destined for some port in Europe, in which they take on board the casks in question, and thence sail for the coast of Africa. In such cases if the Spanish Consul resident at the port in which they perform that operation does not furnish them with the certificate required by Article X of the Treaty, and cannot, therefore, take there on board the casks they want, they are obliged to proceed to a port in Spain, with great pecuniary sacrifices and loss of time, for the sole purpose of obtaining the aforesaid document, and taking there the casks; and should they, in consequence of the better quality or cheapness of such casks, take them at the foreign port and sail with them for Spain, in order to obtain from a custom-house authority the required certificate, they are exposed to be detained on the way by some cruiser, and subjected to a criminal prosecution of the most ruinous consequences.

The object of the measure in question has been to prevent so serious and transcendental injury to Spanish commerce, and Her Majesty's Government is confident that when it shall have been justly appreciated, in its spirit and tendency, by the upright judgment of the British Government, it will deserve its conformity and approbation, without it being necessary to resort to new arguments in order to prove the imperious duty, on the part of the Spanish Government, to contribute to the success of Spanish expeditions trading with the ports of Africa, in the same manner as is done with English expeditions and those of other nations, which have the free power of trading with the natives of that part of the world.

In conclusion, I request your Excellency will have the goodness to communicate this note to your Government, which, I entertain the hope, will issue, in consequence of the foregoing statements, the instructions alluded to in the above-mentioned note from my predecessor in office.

I avail. &c.

(Signed) EL MARQUIS DE PIDAL.

No. 492.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, December 15, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Lordship's information, copies of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba,* stating that 600 African slaves were landed at Sierra Morena on the 18th of October last; and that it was well known at Havana that the parties concerned in this criminal adventure had profitably disposed of the slaves in question.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 493.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, January 10, 1857.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch from Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba,* containing further information respecting the disembarkation of a cargo of African slaves at Sierra Morena, reported in his despatch of the 1st November last, copy of which was inclosed to your Lordship in my despatch of the 15th of December last.

I also transmit copies of two further despatches from Mr. Crawford,† reporting that two cargoes of African slaves, numbering 500 and 400 respectively, have been landed at Las Charcas and Zarza, in the districts of Sancti Espiritu and Trinidad. And your Lordship will perceive, from another despatch from Mr. Crawford, copy of which is also inclosed,‡ that he has denounced to the Captain-General of Cuba the intended landing of a third cargo in the neighbourhood of Granadillo and Sierra Morena, by the Spanish brigantine "*Paquete de Trinidad*," which vessel, at the date of Mr. Crawford's despatch, was hourly expected from the coast of Africa.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 494.

Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 13.)

My Lord,

Madrid, January 3, 1857.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 7th of May last, transmitting the answer of General Zavala respecting the circumstances attending the landing of 525 Bozal negroes at Sierra Morena, in Cuba, on the 14th of February last, I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship translation of a note I have received from Her Catholic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stating that although all the efforts of his Excellency the Captain-General of Cuba to carry out the orders of his Government for the suppression of the Slave Trade did not suffice to prevent the landing of Africans referred to—the number of them being, however, much smaller than that stated by Mr. Consul-General Crawford to Her Majesty's Government—the Lieutenant-Governor of Sagua caused the Captain in command of the district to be not only suspended, but to be committed to prison, there to await the issue of the legal proceedings instituted against him; whilst various other persons have been also arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the transaction in question, and two of them, natives of Portugal, have been expelled from the island.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWDEN.

Inclosure in No. 494.

The Marquis de Pidal to Lord Howden.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

Madrid, December 29, 1856.

ON the 3rd of May last, General Zavala stated to your Excellency, in reply to the note from the British Legation of the 1st of the same month, in which it was denounced that a disembarkation of Bozal negroes had taken place at Sierra Morena, in the Island of Cuba, that the necessary instructions had been sent to the Captain-General of the Island of Cuba, directing his Excellency to report what he might know upon the subject, and to adopt the proper measures for the purpose of preventing, in future, the repetition of acts so

* No. 543.

† Nos. 545 and 546.

‡ No. 544.

contrary to the Laws and Treaties as that which was supposed to have been perpetrated at Sierra Morena.

General Concha has, consequently, transmitted to the Government his report upon the subject, from which it appears that his Excellency, having received trustworthy information that the disembarkation denounced by your Excellency was going to take place, immediately issued peremptory orders, not only to the Lieutenant-Governor of Sagua, but also to the other Governors of the neighbouring districts, enjoining them, on their strictest responsibility, to take all necessary precautions for the seizure of the expedition in question. The Lieutenant-Governors of Remedios and Cardenas displayed the utmost possible zeal, and by their active measures prevented the landing from being effected in their respective jurisdictions. The Lieutenant-Governor of Sagua, although he acted with the same activity, and notwithstanding his having resorted to stronger means of persecution since the 8th of February, when he received General Concha's instructions to that effect, yet he could not prevent the landing in question, which took place at a place called Sierra Morena, in the district of Rancho Velon, although the number of landed slaves was considerably smaller than that mentioned by Mr. Crawford to the English Government.

The Lieutenant-Governor, however, suspended from his functions the Captain commanding the aforesaid district, so soon as he heard of the event; and General Concha, in his turn, not only ordered his definitive dismissal from his post, but also sent him in confinement to the Castle of Fernandina de Jagua, in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos; whilst the Alcalde Mayor of Jagua proceeded, on his part, with the greatest activity to the formation of the proper judicial proceedings, which are at present under the examination of the Royal Pretorial Audiencia (Court of Justice) of the island.

The Alcalde Mayor caused several individuals, who were found out to be implicated in the landing in question, to be arrested, two of whom, named Joaquim Albar Pinto and José Maria Andido, Portuguese subjects, were expelled from the island. The process, being finished, must already have been transmitted to the above-mentioned Royal Audiencia, in order that this Court of Justice may pronounce the definitive sentence according to justice.

Your Excellency will be pleased to observe, from the foregoing statement, that the authorities of Cuba, obeying, on this as on every other occasion, the orders they receive from Her Majesty's Government, have spared, on their part, no means nor effort whatsoever for the purpose of preventing the disembarkation denounced by your Excellency, which took place on a minor scale than that which had been supposed; whilst they have made every possible exertion to the effect of bringing under the action of the Courts of Justice all those persons who may have been implicated in the disembarkation in question.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) EL MARQUIS DE PIDAL.

No. 495.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, January 21, 1857.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 15th of December last and of the 10th instant, I transmit herewith, for your Lordship's information, copies of two further despatches from Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana,* inclosing copies of the answers returned by the Captain-General of Cuba to the letters which Mr. Crawford addressed to him denouncing the landing of cargoes of African slaves at Las Charcas and Sierra Morena.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

* Nos. 547 and 548.

No. 496.

Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 31.)

My Lord,

Madrid, January 25, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship a translation of a note from Her Catholic Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, announcing the nomination of a Spanish Judge according to Treaty in the Mixed Court at the Havana.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HOWDEN.

Inclosure in No. 496.

The Marquis de Pidal to Lord Howden.

(Translation.)

Most Excellent Sir,

Madrid, January 22, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency that the Director-General of the Colonial Department has written to me, under date of the 5th instant, stating that he has received a communication from the Governor and Superintendent of Cuba, informing him that Don José Manuel Espelius, the Spanish Judge lately appointed to the Mixed Court of Justice established in the Havana, is already discharging his functions in that Court, in the legal manner prescribed in Annex B of the Treaty which was concluded in the year 1835, between Spain and England for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) EL MARQUIS DE PIDAL.

No. 497.

Lord Howden to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 31.)

(Extract.)

Madrid, January 25, 1857.

GREAT efforts are made, even by individuals come over from Cuba and Porto Rico for the purpose, to obtain permission to a scheme already organized for the introduction of nominally free negroes into the above islands.

No. 498.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, February 3, 1857.

I HAVE received your Lordship's despatch of the 25th ultimo, stating that great efforts are being made to prevail upon the Spanish Government to sanction a scheme which has been organized for introducing nominally free negroes into Cuba and Porto Rico ; and I have to instruct you to do everything in your power in order to prevent the adoption of this project.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 499.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, February 5, 1857.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 10th ultimo, which inclosed a copy of Mr. Crawford's of the 10th December, 1856, stating that 400 Africans had been landed near Zarza ; I transmit herewith a copy of a further

despatch which I have received from Mr. Crawford,* stating that the landing in question did not take place near Zarza, but that 400 Africans were landed about the same time near Santa Cruz, a port considerably to the eastward of Zarza.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 500.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, February 5, 1857.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch from Mr. Crawford, &c.,† stating that he has informed the Captain-General of two disembarkations of Africans, one consisting of 485 who were landed near Sagua, and the other of 304 who were landed at the Rio Dominica.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 501.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, February 7, 1857.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 14th December last, I have to instruct you to inform the Marquis de Pidal that Her Majesty's Government have attentively considered the observations contained in his Excellency's letter to you of the 12th December, explaining the motives which led Señor Pastor Diaz to authorize Spanish Consuls to issue the certificates which are required by the 6th clause of Article X of the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain of the 28th June, 1835.

It appears that the authority in question was given by a circular of the 28th September, 1856, which was published in the official Gazette of Madrid, stating that it was not convenient, upon all occasions, for Spanish merchant-vessels trading to the coast of Africa for palm oil to comply with the provisions of Article X of the said Treaty, one of the clauses of which Article obliges the master of a vessel carrying an extra number of casks to provide himself with a certificate from the custom-house of the port from whence he clears out, showing that a sufficient security has been given by the owners of such vessels that such extra quantity of casks should only be used to hold palm oil, or for other purposes of lawful commerce.

And in order to prevent this alleged inconvenience, the Spanish Consuls at foreign ports have been authorized to issue the certificate in question, and to take security from the masters or from the consignees of Spanish vessels wanting to take in casks at a foreign port.

The Spanish Government have thus made, without consulting Her Majesty's Government, the other Contracting Party to the Treaty of the 28th June, 1835, three material alterations in a very important Article of that Treaty. The first alteration consists in conceding to Spanish vessels liberty to take in extra casks, and to obtain certificates accordingly, at foreign ports, and not at the port of clearance only, as stipulated in the Treaty; the second alteration substitutes Consular for custom-house certificates; and the third fixes the amount of security at three times the value of the empty casks, and allows that security to be given by the master of the vessel, or by her consignee, instead of by the owner, as provided in the Treaty.

With regard to the permission given to the masters of Spanish vessels bound to Africa to provide themselves with casks in foreign ports, you will observe that this course of proceeding is not permitted by the Treaty, and could not be granted to British vessels by Her Majesty's Government without a violation of the British Law which was passed in 1836, embodying all the provisions of the Treaty of 1835.

* No. 552.

† No. 553.

Moreover, the Marquis of Pidal must be aware that all the maritime Powers of Europe have entered into Treaties with Great Britain similar to the said Treaty of June 1835, between Great Britain and Spain, and, consequently, that Spanish vessels trading to the coast of Africa are only subject to the same restrictions in regard to the shipment of extra casks as the vessels of Great Britain and those of other European Powers.

With regard to the employment of Consuls instead of the custom-house authorities in the duty of issuing certificates and taking bail, it appears to Her Majesty's Government that it might become easy for the slave-dealers to evade the Treaty if the authority given thereby to the Department of the Customs in both countries were to be superseded, and if that authority were to be transferred to the British and Spanish Consuls, because Consuls are, generally speaking, mercantile or commercial men, and may have an interest in conniving at the illicit transactions which the certificates are intended to prevent.

The new arrangement made by the Spanish Government, whereby the masters or consignees of vessels are designated as the parties who are to give bail for the legal employment of the casks, instead of the owners of the vessels, as provided by the Treaty, also appears to Her Majesty's Government to be open to serious objection.

The 6th clause of Article X of the Treaty specifically directs that the bail is to be given by the owner, and in British ports it is invariably given in the sum of 500*l.*, whilst it is now proposed by the Spanish Government that this security should only be to the amount of three times the value of the casks, which is a mere trifle, and can be no guarantee to guard against a breach of the Treaty being committed.

In communicating the above remarks to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, your Lordship will state to his Excellency that Her Majesty's Government are convinced that they would be throwing open a door to an extensive revival of the African Slave Trade, if they were to consent to alter the stipulations of the Treaty of 1835 between Great Britain and Spain, either by devolving upon Consuls the responsible duty of issuing certificates and taking bail, or by adopting any of the other alterations of that Treaty which are contained in the Spanish circular of the 28th September, 1856; because, as Great Britain has concluded, with fifteen other Powers, Anti-Slave Trade Treaties, containing the same Equipment Article as that now under consideration, Her Majesty's Government must be prepared to grant to those Powers, as well as to British subjects, the same relaxation of that Article which it is now proposed that they should concede to Spain.

And you will, in conclusion, state that Her Majesty's Government still consider the relaxation in question to be entirely at variance with the spirit and intentions of the Treaty between Great Britain and Spain of June 28, 1835, and Her Majesty's Government are therefore unable to comply with the proposal of Spanish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 502.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 9, 1857.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Lordship's information, copies of two despatches which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana,* relative to the landing of two cargoes of slaves in the River Monati and at Jibaro, on the coast of Cuba, and reporting the communications which have passed between him and General Concha on the occasion of his denouncing to the Captain-General the disembarkations in question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

* Nos. 557 and 558.

No. 503.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 10, 1857.

I TRANSMIT herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Havana,* containing their report upon the Slave Trade in Cuba during the year 1856, and inclosing a Return of the number of slaves landed in the course of that year.

In communicating the substance of the inclosed report to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, your Lordship will inform his Excellency that I have instructed Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana to draw the serious attention of the Captain-General of Cuba to the fact that the slave-traders find no difficulty in obtaining "cedulas," or tickets of registration, for the newly-imported slaves; and you will express the hope of Her Majesty's Government that the Government of Her Catholic Majesty will send such instructions to the Captain-General of Cuba as may have the effect of putting a stop to this flagrant abuse.

I transmit herewith, for your information, copy of the despatch which I have addressed to Mr. Crawford upon this subject.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 504.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 20, 1857.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Mr. Crawford, Her Majesty's Consul-General at the Havana,‡ inclosing copies of a correspondence with the Captain-General of Cuba relative to the landing of two further cargoes of slaves in that island; one at or near Jibaro, the other in the District of Bahia Honda.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 505.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Howden.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 30, 1857.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter addressed by Commodore Adams, the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's naval forces on the west coast of Africa, to the Secretary to the Admiralty, reporting his having boarded the Spanish barque "*Conchita*" off Accra, and stating his suspicions that she was intended to be employed in the Slave Trade, but that he had not detained her because the master produced a certificate signed by Mr. Baker, Her Majesty's Consul at Barcelona, stating that the owners of the "*Conchita*" had entered into the usual securities that the vessel was engaged in lawful commerce.

I also inclose copies of a letter to the Admiralty, and of a despatch which I have addressed to Mr. Baker,§ relating to this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 505.

Commodore Adams to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

"Scourge," off Accra, February 7, 1857.

I BEG to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that this morning I boarded (about ten miles to the westward of

* Class A, No. 42.

† No. 562.

‡ No. 564

§ No. 506.

this place) a Spanish barque, named the "*Conchita*," twenty-two days out from Barcelona and Gibraltar. She has on board a very suspicious cargo, consisting of leaguers, plank, rum, and tobacco; but the master produces a certificate signed by Mr. James Baker, Her Majesty's Consul at Barcelona, stating that the owners, Messrs. Vidal and Riba, of that city, had entered into the usual securities that the vessel was engaged in legal trade, and that the unusual number of leaguers and the plank were intended for the palm-oil trade. Under such circumstances, of course I could not detain her; but I nevertheless entertain a very strong surmise that, if not watched and prevented, she would ship a cargo of slaves; or, failing that, take on board a legal cargo. I shall, consequently, give directions to the cruizers under my orders to watch her narrowly.

2. I seize this occasion to suggest the expediency of the Commanders of the different cruizers on this station being supplied with fac-similes of the signatures of the Consular officers at those foreign places at which the certificates alluded to are in the habit of being granted; or, if this should be deemed inconvenient, that such certificates should be given under the Consular seal or stamp, in order to provide against any collusion or forgery.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN ADAMS.

Inclosure 2 in No. 505.

The Earl of Shelburne to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 21, 1857.

I HAVE laid before the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 14th instant, inclosing a copy of one from Commodore Adams, reporting his having boarded the Spanish barque "*Conchita*," off Accra, and stating his suspicions that she was intended to be employed in the Slave Trade; but the Commodore adds that as the master produced a certificate signed by Mr. Baker, Her Majesty's Consul at Barcelona, stating that the owners of the "*Conchita*" had entered into the usual securities that the vessel was engaged in lawful trade, he could not, of course, detain her; and he suggests, with the view to prevent the commanders of Her Majesty's cruizers on the coast of Africa from being imposed upon by fictitious certificates, that they should be furnished with fac-similes of the signatures of such of Her Majesty's Consuls as are in the habit of granting certificates similar to the one produced by the master of the "*Conchita*."

In reply, I am to request that you will state to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the provisions of the Anti-Slave Trade Treaty with Spain do not require British Consuls to issue certificates similar to that furnished by Mr. Baker in the case of the "*Conchita*;" but the Treaty does require that the master of a vessel having on board any of the articles prohibited by the Treaty, among which are planks and leaguers, which formed part of the cargo of the "*Conchita*," shall produce a certificate from the Customs authorities at the place from whence she cleared, stating that a sufficient security had been given by the owners of the vessel that such articles are intended to be used for purposes of lawful commerce, and unless the master of the "*Conchita*" was furnished with the certificate required by Treaty, that vessel was liable to seizure and might have been detained by Commodore Adams.

I am to add that Lord Clarendon is not aware that any other of Her Majesty's Consular Officers are in the habit of issuing certificates of the nature of the one furnished by Mr. Baker to the master of the "*Conchita*;" and I am to state that instructions will be sent to Mr. Baker directing him to abstain from issuing similar certificates for the future.

I am, &c.
(Signed) SHELburne.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Barcelona*.

No. 506.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Baker.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 21, 1857.

I HAVE received from the Board of Admiralty a copy of a letter addressed to that Board by Commodore Adams, the Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the west coast of Africa, reporting his having boarded the Spanish barque "*Conchita*" off Accra, and stating that he suspected that she was intended to be employed in the Slave Trade, but he adds that as the master of the "*Conchita*" produced a certificate signed by you, stating that the owners of the vessel had entered into the usual security that she was engaged in lawful commerce, he could not of course detain her.

I have to state to you that the provisions of the Anti-Slave Trade Treaty between this country and Spain do not require British Consuls to furnish the masters of Spanish vessels with certificates similar to the one supplied by you to the master of the "*Conchita*," but the Treaty does require that the master of a vessel having on board any of the articles prohibited by Treaty, amongst which are leaguers and planks, which formed part of the cargo of the "*Conchita*," shall produce a certificate from the Customs authorities at the place from whence she cleared, stating that a sufficient security has been given by the owners of the vessel that such articles are intended to be used for purposes of lawful commerce, and unless the master of the "*Conchita*" was furnished with the certificate required by Treaty, the document supplied by you ought not to have prevented her being detained.

I have therefore to desire that you will abstain for the future from issuing certificates similar to the one supplied by you in the case of the "*Conchita*."

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Havana.*

No. 507.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 1.)

My Lord,

Havana, February 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 19th ultimo,* in which, with reference to my despatch of the 1st of June last, your Lordship transmits, for my information, a copy of a despatch which you had received from Lord Howden, inclosing a copy of the answer returned by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the representation which Lord Howden addressed to him upon the subject of my said despatch.

I have considered M. de Zavala's note of the 4th of last month, and I certainly so far agree with his Excellency as to admit the great difficulty there was in watching the fate of so many emancipados; and that consequently there must have been, not only some, but many, abuses. But there is undoubtedly great blame attached to the authorities for not having adopted such measures as would have effectually hindered such abuses as, notoriously and to a very great extent, were practised from the year 1825 to the calling in of all the emancipados, and placing them under their present footing. It is from the various "expedientes" which have been formed by General Concha's direction, for the purpose of discovering the truth respecting those unfortunate people, that it became known to what an iniquitous extent the abuses had been carried on, and their result, as reported to your Lordship in my despatch of June last, was arrived at, by a prudent calculation, for there is great uncertainty upon the subject; and all that has been done by these laudable investigations under the present Captain-General's orders only confirms the fact of there being so many of the emancipados who were consigned to various masters respecting whom there are no certain accounts, who have not appeared, and who, there is but too much reason to believe, are filling the places of so many of the slaves deceased upon the plantations, and so cunningly have such substitutions of the living emancipados for the dead slaves been made that it would be useless for the authorities to interfere, and I am very much afraid that nothing would be gained by further inquiry: the laxity of the Government for a period from 1825 to 1853 cannot now be remedied.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 508.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 1.)

(Extract.)

Havana, February 28, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 1st instant,† transmitting for my information copies of a despatch which your Lordship addressed to Lord Howden upon the subject of my despatch of the 31st of October last, and of that which your Lordship had received from him in reply, inclosing the copy of a note from M. de Zavala to

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 397.

† Ibid., No. 401.

his Lordship in answer to the representation which he addressed to the Spanish Government by your Lordship's instruction upon the subject of my said despatch.

M. de Zavala in his note now under my consideration, has recourse to the argument, comparing Bozal negroes to any other species of contraband, which has so often been availed of by those who are disposed to exculpate the authorities of this island with regard to their connivance with the slave-traders; but it will not have escaped the superior penetration of your Lordship, that the passage from place to place of numbers of Bozal negroes and their guards or custodiers, differs materially from that of any other contraband, since preparation must be made, rations provided, and passes be obtained for the Bozals, which would not be absolutely required for any other species of smuggled goods. Moreover, goods and merchandize clandestinely introduced are easily hidden; they may lie concealed until a fitting opportunity offers for their disposal, and all this without the knowledge of so many persons as must be engaged in the illicit operations of slave-trading: a bale of goods may be seen by any one without their detecting it as having been smuggled; but no one, having the experience of the people of this island, can see a Bozal negro, much less numbers of them together, without at once recognizing them as such, so that without connivance it is impossible for them to pass from place to place as they do. And with regard to M. de Zavala's observation, that if white persons took the same precautions for escaping discovery as are probably made use of with respect to the negroes, no doubt they would not be found out, this says but little for the vigilance of the authorities; but the whites who take precautions, I am disposed to think, do not escape detection because of those precautions, but because they are furnished improperly with passes which protect them, which is too often the case also with the newly and illegally imported negroes from Africa, who are no sooner landed (in most instances) than they are furnished with their certificates of baptism, without their ever having been seen by a priest, and with their cédulas, as slaves belonging to plantations they have never seen.

No. 509.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 1.)

(Extract.)

Havana, February 28, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of inclosing herewith to your Lordship, the copy of a correspondence which I have had with General Manzano, the Segundo Cabo of this island, in absence of the Captain-General, respecting the disembarkation of 524 Bozal negroes, which took place at Sierra Morena on the 14th instant.

The master and supercargo of this slaver (the brig "*Pierre Soulé*") came to Havana, and embarked for New York by the mail steamer "*Empire City*," on the 23rd instant; the supercargo's name, I learn, is Piedras, that he, the master and most of the crew (twelve in number, who went off from Sierra Morena) are Portuguese, and the rest were Americans. The vessel was formerly a trader between New Orleans and this port, nearly worn out, and had been therefore sold; consequently she was of but little value.

The slaves were sold at 750 to 800 dollars each, and no doubt Señor Piedras is gone to New York to proceed to the coast of Africa upon another expedition.

It is said, and I believe truly, that some of the Government spies have been assassinated in the country, in consequence of their interfering to detect the Bozals of this cargo, and that the perpetrators of these murders have not been discovered, such are the demoralizing effects of this most detestable Traffic.

Inclosure 1 in No. 509.

Consul-General Crawford to General Manzano.

Havana, February 25, 1856.

I HAVE received information of a landing which was effected some days ago at Sierra Morena consisting of 524 Bozal negroes, which were taken to an

estate near the place of disembarkation, and were soon afterwards distributed to the purchasers.

The vessel is said to have been sunk as soon as the slaves were put on shore.

The master, a Portuguese, and twelve men of the crew of this slaver (being chiefly foreigners and Americans), have come on to this city, and I understand that the master sailed again for the United States on board the American steamer "Empire City" a few days ago.

I have also been informed that this flagrant breach of the law and of the existing Treaties for the suppression of the Slave Trade has been denounced to the Lieutenant-Governor of Sagua, and I shall be much obliged by being favoured by your Excellency with any particulars which may have come to the knowledge of this Government, as well as the result of the exertions of the local authorities in this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 509.

General Manzano to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, February 26, 1856.

SINCE the 7th of this month I had confidential information that, in the jurisdiction of Sagua la Grande, was preparing a disembarkation of Bozals. I at once addressed the Lieutenant-Governors of that and the adjoining districts, charging them with the most active vigilance in their respective territories, and under date of the 16th the Alcalde Mayor of that district informed me that, on that day, he had just learnt that the disembarkation had taken place. Since then that authority, as well as the Lieutenant-Governor, set out from the place of their residence, and have not rested, day or night, in their efforts for the investigation of the fact and of its authors. According to the last official letters which I have before me, they have not been able to discover anything up to the present; but I trust, from their activity and zeal, that they will not omit any means or exertions until they make clear the certainty of what has occurred, and according to the result of their investigations I shall proceed with what it may call for.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOAQUIM MANZANO.

No. 510.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 1.)

(Extract.)

Havana, March 2, 1856.

THE Slave Trade is being carried on with great vigour, and there can be no doubt but that the good intentions of the Captain-General are constantly frustrated by those whose duty it should be, by faithfully executing his Excellency's orders, to put it down.

On the 18th ultimo, a Spanish sailor came to my residence, at a late hour of the night, and stated that two slavers, a brigantine and a schooner, had that afternoon passed this harbour, had made their private signal, and proceeded on to Cayo Blanco, beyond Bahia Honda, where all the necessary arrangements had been made for running their cargoes. He was consistent in his story; said that he himself had seen the vessels as they passed the port; that he had had previous information of their coming; and that he could not be mistaken as to one them, the schooner "*Segunda Josefa*," for that he knew her well as having already landed two cargoes of slaves at Punta de Cartas, which is a place on the south side of the island inside the Isle of Pines, in the district of Pinar del Rio.

Finding the man so positive, I did not hesitate, even at that hour, in dispatching him to the Captain-General, who at once caused the Spanish

Admiral to send off a war steamer, with the same sailor on board, in search of the reported slavers.

Two days afterwards the steamer returned to this port, and it appears, by the correspondence, a copy of which I have now the honour of inclosing herewith to your Lordship, that her cruize was without success. It is remarkable, however, that the inquiries which the Spanish Commander states, in his report, that he made of the masters of the coasting vessels he fell in with, and of the *Alcalde de Mar*, at the Morillo, were addressed to those who would most certainly mislead him, or withhold any information respecting slavers they might chance to have seen, since it is positively true that preparations are made on that coast to land no less than three cargoes of slaves expected to arrive to Don José Frezneda, of this city, by means of coasting schooners, and that one of them has been for some time lying at the Morillo for that special purpose.

I have also learnt that a cargo, consisting of upwards of 350 Bozals, was landed in the district of Pinar del Rio, in the month of January last, which also belonged to Don José Frezneda, and that the arrangements respecting them were made with the captain of the port of Batabano. There is no doubt as to the fact of the landing of the cargo of slaves just mentioned, and with regard to the connivance of the officers at Batabano, I shall make further inquiry, as I am told that he is ready and anxious to do business upon a great scale, taking no part in, but denouncing to the Government all small adventures.

Inclosure 1 in No. 510.

Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

Havana, February 18, 1856.

IT is 8 o'clock at night, and the bearer has presented himself to me, which person will give your Excellency an account of two slavers (a brigantine called "*El Emperador*," and a schooner called "*Segunda Josefa*,") which passed this port of Havana to-day for Cayo Blanco to the westward, where the landing of the Bozals is to take place, and offers himself to serve as guide, requesting me to give information to your Excellency as being very urgent, which I venture to place under the superior knowledge of your Excellency for such purposes as you may think proper, noticing to your Excellency, if the report is true (as insisted upon by this man), not a moment should be lost.

God preserve, &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 510.

The Captain-General of Cuba to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

(Extract.)

Havana, February 27, 1856.

HIS Excellency the Admiral of this station writes me under date 21st instant, as follows:

"Most Excellent Sir,

"The Commander of the steamer '*Guadalquivir*' arrived last evening and reported to me the following:

"'Most Excellent Sir,—Apprized of the object of my mission by the information given to the Captain-General by the British Consul on the 18th, which your Excellency was pleased to transmit to me, I left this port as soon as steam was up, and I went to the Colonado Reefs, inside which I reconnoitred carefully that part of the coast comprised between the landing-place of the Mulata and El Morillo, without meeting with other vessels than coasting schooners, from whose masters I made inquiry of any vessel which might have touched there from Africa; all of them assuring me that they had not seen any, nor did they know of any being expected.

"'I also communicated with Domingo Fabrega, Coast Inspector of El Morillo, without gaining better information from that person, in consequence of

which, and the sailor who originated the denouncement being convinced that there was none of the vessels he supposed on that coast, I made for this port, where I have just entered, without any particular occurrence in the navigation. This is all that I can report to your Excellency as resulting from the commission confided to me.'

"I have the honour of reporting it to your Excellency for your knowledge."

And I transmit it to your Excellency, for your information, and in answer to the letter which you addressed me on the 18th instant, at 8 P.M.

No. 511.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 1.)

My Lord,

Havana, March 2, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 29th January,* and my previous advices relative to the negro Cuaco and the mulatto Jem, belonging to Nassau, I regret to state that I have not received an answer from the Captain-General to my claim for their being given up to me as free subjects of Her Majesty, upon the plea of their having been forfeited to the Crown by the violation of the Act 46 Geo. III, cap. 52, of 1807: but I understand that they will be refused and be held in slavery, the opinion of the Council of the Real Acuerdo being opposed to the claim which I have preferred, and that a British Act of Parliament cannot be recognized here.

I am prepared to urge this claim on behalf of Her Majesty's Government with regard to these persons, upon the principle that they had become, by the operation of the law referred to, property of the Crown; they for that reason were not Dr. Anderson's slaves when they were sold by him here, and consequently he could not give legal titles with them to their purchaser, therefore they must and can be considered only as stolen, and as such should be restored, like any other chattels under similar circumstances, to the proper owner.

Their case is in every respect like that of Mary Ann Bethel, whose freedom was obtained with so much difficulty some years ago, and with regard to whom Her Catholic Majesty was pleased to pay a price to indemnify her owner, Madame Rossi, an act which it was said at that time would not be repeated by the Spanish Government, and I have reason to believe also, that that rule will be attempted to be made absolute with respect to the two men whose freedom we are at present asking for upon equally well-founded principles of right.

It is probable, then, that this matter will be referred to the Government at Madrid, and I anticipate that result of my efforts here, in thus reporting the case to your Lordship, in case it should be deemed expedient to make a representation upon the subject to the Government of Her Catholic Majesty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 512.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 1.)

(Extract.)

Havana, March 5, 1856.

MR. VICE-CONSUL STONE writes to me under date the 27th ultimo, that he had learnt from the Lieutenant-Governor of San Juan de Remedios, that a brig under Portuguese colours, with a cargo of slaves, was expected to arrive at the Cayo Frances (the loading port or anchorage of Remedios), for the purpose of taking on board a pilot for the Canal de los Barcos, which leads inside the shoals which lie off the coast of the mainland of this island to the eastward of Cardenas, called Sierra Morena, or Zaguajay, and the Lieutenant-Governor having information that said schooner would, upon arriving at Cayo

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 404.

Frances, hoist a certain signal (white field and blue ball), he requested Mr. Stone to obtain for him the earliest intelligence of her appearance, with a view to her capture.

I have written to the Vice-Consul, with directions to aid the Lieutenant-Governor, and encourage him in such laudable exertions, and I communicated the circumstances stated in Mr. Stone's letter to Captain Massie, of Her Majesty's ship "Powerful," suggesting that Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Buzzard," which was about to sail from this harbour on a cruize, might be sent in the direction of Cayo Frances, where she would have to proceed, passing the Canal de los Barcos.

No. 513.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received April 1.*)

My Lord,

Havana, March 5, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of reporting to your Lordship that there have been two arrivals here with Chinese labourers this year :—

The British ship "Australia," 580 tons, from Swatao, brought 349 men, 7 women.

The British ship "Sam Enderby," 395 tons, from Macao, brought 196 men.

On board the former vessel there were twelve deaths, and four suicides by jumping overboard.

On board the latter there were four deaths from natural causes.

The master of the "Australia" informs me that the seven females are girls from about twelve to fifteen years of age, very miserable-looking creatures; that they were kept entirely apart from the male passengers on board his ship, and that, so far as he knows, they came willingly.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 514.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 8, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 2nd ultimo, relative to the two slaves named Cuaco and Jem Ambrister, who have claimed their freedom upon the ground that they were illegally taken away from the Bahamas by their masters; and I have to acquaint you that this matter shall be referred to the proper Law Officer of the Crown so soon as I shall receive from you the evidence which you expect to be supplied by the Governor of the Bahamas, proving the origin of these slaves.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 515.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May 1.*)

(Extract.)

Havana, March 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 8th ultimo,* acquainting me that you approve of the letter which I addressed to General Concha on the 26th December last, upon the subject of the claims of Cuaco and Jem to their freedom, as I did myself the honour of reporting to your Lordship in my despatch of the same date.

I regret that it is not in my power to state to your Lordship that any progress has been made in the settlement of the claim I have made for the giving up to me of these British subjects.

No. 516.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 1.)

My Lord,

Havana, March 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 8th of February,* in which your Lordship instructs me to express to General Concha the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt that he has adopted measures which, if faithfully executed, are calculated to check the continuance of the Slave Trade; your Lordship referring to the Decree published here on the 10th of December last, providing for the registration of slaves.

I have the honour of stating to your Lordship that I have, in obedience to that instruction, made a communication to his Excellency, which was received by him with evident satisfaction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 517.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 1.)

My Lord,

Havana, April 9, 1856.

I BEG leave to lay before your Lordship a copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to J. Prideaux, Esq., Plymouth, respecting 14 free Africans and some children, who have taken their passages by this month's steamer to England on their way to Africa.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure in No. 517.

Consul-General Crawford to Mr. Prideaux.

Sir,

Havana, April 9, 1857.

HER Majesty's Government having transmitted to me a copy of your letter to the Earl of Clarendon, upon the subject of the free Africans who are returning from Cuba, by way of England, with a view of avoiding the perplexity which has attended their migration, I at once consented to the plan proposed in that letter, and regret exceedingly that up to this time it has not been acted upon. Your benevolent intentions towards that class of persons has, however, induced me to give Pedro Cabrera, a free negro, who will act for fourteen (himself included), with some children, who proceed to England by the present packet on their way to Africa, this letter of recommendation to you, stating to you at the same time that the party have assured me that they have amongst them ample means for defraying all the charges in England, and their passages to their native land in Africa.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 518.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 14, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 9th ultimo, and I have, in reply, to inform you that I approve the letter which you addressed on that date to Mr. Prideaux of Plymouth, recommending to him the 14 free negroes and children who left Havana for England by the packet of the 9th of April.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 403.

No. 519.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May 19.*)

(Extract.)

Havana, April 12, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 19th ultimo,* and its inclosures, relative to the circumstances which led to the capture of some of the Bozal negroes belonging to the cargo of slaves landed at the Granadillo in the month of October last, which Lord Howden had, considerably towards me, specially noticed to the Spanish Government on the occasion of his communicating to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs the result of the investigation instituted, by the Captain-General of Cuba, of that affair.

I feel myself much indebted to Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid for having availed himself of that opportunity to show the Spanish Government that the information which I receive and act upon in denouncing slave-trading is not always incorrect; and Lord Howden may safely assert, on any occasion, that my information is to be depended upon, however the truth may be disguised at Madrid, or the Captain-General may have been deceived here.

No. 520.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May 19.*)

(Extract.)

Havana, April 12, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatches upon the subject of the disembarkation of slaves at the Sierra Morena, from on board of a brig which was a regular trader between this port and New Orleans for many years, called the "*Pierre Soulé*," I have to state to your Lordship that the efforts of this Government have been entirely fruitless; none of the Africans have been captured, and no one connected with the adventure has been detected.

Nor is this by any means so very extraordinary when it is considered to what a pitch of demoralisation the Slave Trade has operated in this country.

I have been informed that there are other cargoes expected by the slave-traders at that part of the coast, which have been contracted for with a Portuguese called Da Cunha, and this is most probably correct, for he alludes to one vessel specially as being part of that contract, viz., the "*Midas*," which has successfully landed her cargo.

The whole north coast of Cuba, from Maternillos to Cardenas, is covered by shoals and cays, having passages between them at several places, fit only for vessels of light draught of water, having experienced pilots, but which cannot be attempted by our cruizers, and if, as I have shown in the relation just given, the efforts of the Captain-General are frustrated by the connivance of his own officers, as is constantly the case, I fear the Slave Trade is an evil so rooted that it is very difficult to destroy, and General Concha's disappointments would be intolerable to his authority, were it not that such demoralisation may be reconcileable upon the principle that the introduction of labouring hands is adding to the productiveness of the island, and that it would be impolitic, or even dangerous, to proceed in an exceedingly rigorous manner against such offences.

No. 521.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May 19.*)

My Lord,

Havana, April 13, 1856.

HIS Excellency the Captain-General having good reason to believe that certain persons who had arrived here, were engaged in making arrangements for slave-trading, proceeded to their arrest; and I have the honour of subjoining a

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 407.

list of four names of parties who have been compelled to leave the island, all of whom have proceeded to the United States, from whence, I am apprehensive, they will dispatch their slavers to the coast of Africa, as it is most probable their plans here were matured previous to the information of their being agents for slave-trading reaching his Excellency; but be that as it may, General Concha has given a proof of his sincere intention to do his best to check the abominable Traffic, by sending away these men as soon as possible; and it is to be hoped that if he has not entirely frustrated their schemes, he may have prevented their more extensive engagements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

List of Names referred to.

Don José Manuel Aciena Reis.
Don José Casanova.
Don Antonio Ceferino Abelarde.
Don Luis Croft.

Besides which, orders have been issued to all Lieutenant-Governors, to send, under arrest to this capital, all Portuguese or Brazilians who may arrive, and who engage in Slave Trade.

No. 522.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 19.)

(Extract.)

Havana, April 14, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch dated the 12th instant, wherein I alluded to extensive contracts having been made with a certain Da Cunha, for various cargoes of slaves, it has been reported to me that a house here, Menendez and Valdevieso, notoriously known to be concerned in Slave Trade, have provided themselves with a great number of cedulas, in anticipation of three cargoes of Bozals, which they are expecting to arrive at the Sierra Morena, where they have an estate, and every convenience for hiding away a large number of slaves, until convenient opportunity presents itself for their disposal.

I shall take a convenient opportunity of communicating this information to the Captain-General.

No. 523.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 30, 1856.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I approve of your having communicated verbally to the Captain-General of Cuba the information contained in your despatch of the 14th ultimo, with regard to the slave-trading firm who are said to have provided themselves with a great number of "cedulas," in anticipation of the arrival of three cargoes of slaves.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 524.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 5.)

My Lord,

Havana, April 24, 1856.

INFORMATION, upon which I thought I could rely, having reached me as to a disembarkation of negroes in the neighbourhood of Cabañas, and which it was stated had been received by Don Juan Aguirre, I addressed the Captain-

General upon the subject on the 21st instant, and I have the honour of laying before your Lordship a copy of my letter and of his Excellency's answer of yesterday's date.

I understand that the result of General Concha's investigation of this matter has been a denial that any such disembarkation has taken place, but that his orders for further inquiry are being followed out; and I have not received any further news in support of the first intelligence upon which I acted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 524.

Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.

Havana, April 21, 1856.

HAVING received information that a cargo, consisting of 315 slaves, has been landed on the north coast, near Cabañas, last week, I request that your Excellency will be pleased to inform me whether this Government has any intelligence upon the subject. The source from which I have this report leaves no doubt in my mind as to the fact of a landing of Bozals having been effected on that coast within the last few days.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 524.

The Captain-General of Cuba to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, April 23, 1856.

I HAVE received, yesterday, the communication from your Honour, communicating to me the information you had received, that, during the last week, a disembarkation of 315 Bozals had been effected on the north coast, near Cabañas, and wishing to know whether the circumstance had come to the knowledge of this Superior Government.

No information had been received of such, nor have I any other up to the present, excepting that given me by your Honour; but as soon as I received that communication I adopted the suitable measures for inquiring into the affair, and that, in case of the occurrence being certain, energetic proceedings may be taken accordingly.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

No. 525.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 5.)

(Extract.)

Havana, April 28, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of laying before your Lordship a copy of correspondence which I have had with the Captain-General respecting a landing of Bozal negroes recently effected at Granadillo, between Sagua and San Juan de los Remedios.

The number landed is variously stated from 350 to 610—the truth, probably, lays between these figures; and the part which is alluded to in General Concha's letter as having been captured consisted of 5 only.

I expressed surprise at this miserable result of the efforts of the Government officers, and have been told that the practice of the slave-traders now is, to divide the negroes, as soon as landed, into such minute lots, dispatching them in all directions so as to divide the attention of the Government officers, which I think exceedingly improbable, because of the number of auxiliaries which such an operation would require; and besides that, the spreading of the Bozals would,

it is natural to suppose, increase the risk of their being caught. I therefore look upon this case as another proof of the inadequacy of the law, as it is administered, to put down the Slave Trade, which must and will continue to be carried on unless the Captain-General adopts the remedy of following all newly-introduced negroes, and capturing them wherever they may be found.

Inclosure 1 in No. 525.

Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.

Havana, April 24, 1856.

I REGRET exceedingly to be under the necessity of stating to your Excellency that I have received intelligence of another disembarkation of Bozal negroes, which is said to have been effected at the Granadillo, and is supposed to have been brought by a vessel which was expected to have called at Cayo Frances for instructions and a pilot, but which, owing to the vigilance of the Lieutenant-Governor of Remedios, it is to be presumed could not land her slaves in that neighbourhood.

I request that your Excellency will be pleased to favour me with such particulars of this affair as may be interesting for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 525.

The Captain-General of Cuba to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, April 25, 1856.

I RECEIVED the same information which your Honour gives me in your communication of yesterday, from the Lieutenant-Governor of Villa Clara, who had left immediately for the point of the disembarkation; and having already apprehended one of the small gangs into which the Bozals were divided, he was continuing with activity in pursuit of the others, of which I hope soon to know the results.

God preserve, &c. (Signed) JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

No. 526.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 5.)

My Lord,

Havana, May 7, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch dated the 24th ultimo, I have to state to your Lordship that I have not been able to obtain any further information respecting the disembarkation of slaves which is therein alluded to. Upon the other hand I have seen the most positive assurances written from that part of the coast, and have seen persons from Cabañas who declare there has been no such landing as that which I denounced to the Captain-General on the 21st ultimo, upon information which was received from an Englishman, who stated that he had seen the slaves, and that a great proportion of them were young lads and even children; but the denials are so strongly repeated that I cannot insist upon the correctness of my informant's statements.

I have learnt that about ten days ago a slaver tried to land her cargo near Batabano, but was chased off the coast by the authorities at that place. She will, doubtless, endeavour to effect her purpose elsewhere.

I have also learnt that another slaver, which appeared on the south coast in the district of Puerto Principe, had been obliged to put off, the slavers having been unable to obtain the connivance of the local authorities.

Such instances show that General Concha has found, at Batabano, and on the south coast of Puerto Principe, officers who will co-operate in suppressing

the detestable Traffic; but it has been his Excellency's misfortune in too many instances, that his orders have been disregarded altogether, because of the superior influence of golden persuasion: I am therefore apprehensive that, by that means, both the slavers I have mentioned will have landed their cargoes at other places in the island.

Stronger measures than any hitherto adopted by General Concha are indispensably necessary to stop the Slave Trade; and his Excellency, apprehensive of alarming the inhabitants, has never had the nerve to authorise his officers to follow recently-landed negroes on to the estates, but has acted up to the letter of the provisions of the penal law, so that Bozals, once upon a property, are safe.

In other respects the Captain-General, I confidently believe, does his best, by the issuing of the most stringent orders, to put a stop to the Traffic; but, as I have said in another part of this despatch, those orders are not obeyed, and bribery is carried on in such a manner as that proofs of subornation cannot be obtained, and so the Traffic continues to be carried on.

The enemies of General Concha now and then propagate stories as to his Excellency being accessible, and that he receives large sums from the slavers. I have never for one moment believed such statements, and am satisfied that Don José de la Concha, although he has not succeeded in putting down the Slave Trade, has never lent himself to anything like dishonour in conniving at its being carried on.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 527.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 14, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 7th ultimo, reporting that two slave-vessels had made their appearance off the coast of Cuba, near Batabano and Puerto Principe, but that owing to the vigilance of the Spanish authorities in those districts they had been unable to land their cargoes; and I have to state to you in reply that Her Majesty's Government learn with satisfaction that at two places there exist authorities who do not connive at the Slave Trade, and they hope that their meritorious conduct may be approved by the Captain-General, as it may serve to encourage others in a similar performance of their duties.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 528.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 30.)

My Lord,

Havana, May 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 8th April, acquainting me that the matter of the 2 men, Cuaco and Jem Ambrister, who claimed their freedom upon the ground that they had been illegally taken away from the Bahamas by their masters, should be referred to the proper Law Officers of the Crown so soon as the evidence which I expected would be supplied by the Governor of the Bahamas, proving the origin of those slaves, had been received from me.

As respects the man Cuaco, he has himself settled the question, having claimed the protection of the British flag on board Her Majesty's ship "Powerful."

And as to Jem, I hear that Mr. Hartmann, having learnt that not only he, but a number of other coloured persons whom he held in slavery, similarly circumstanced, were abducted from the Bahamas, has sold Jem and all the others, and that they will probably be brought to Havana, when, doubtless, I shall hear more of them, and I shall not fail, in such event, to report their cases to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 529.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 26.)

My Lord,

Havana, June 28, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 29th December last,* instructing me to use my best endeavours to trace a certain emancipated African named John Baptist Dasalu, and to take such steps as might be practicable and necessary in order to enable him to leave Cuba and provide him with a passage to this country, the expense of which would be borne by the Church Missionary Society, I have the honour of acquainting your Lordship that my endeavours to trace the man John Baptist Dasalu have been successful, and I have the satisfaction of stating to your Lordship that, having applied to the Captain-General for him to be given up to me to be sent to England at the disposition of the Society, his Excellency has been pleased to accede to my request, and the said John Baptist Dasalu will be sent to England by the next mail-steamer, which leaves this on the 10th proximo, and will be due at Southampton about the 1st August, where it would be convenient Lord Chichester should move the Church Missionary Society to give directions for their agent to receive him on his arrival; and I shall direct him to apply there to the Captain-Superintendent of the packet-service, at whose office the Society's agent will be able to obtain the earliest intelligence respecting this interesting African.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 530.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 1.)

My Lord,

Havana, June 23, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 14th ultimo, in approval of a letter which I addressed of that date to Mr. Prideaux, of Plymouth.

I avail myself of this despatch to report to your Lordship that I have, by the mail which arrived yesterday, received from Mr. Prideaux a number of printed directions for such freed Africans as may be desirous of returning to their native country by way of England, by which it appears that, besides their passage-money from hence to Southampton, each adult should be provided with 10*l.* for his fare from England to Lagos or Sierra Leone, and 4*l.* more for expenses in case of having to wait for the African mail-boats, which Mr. Prideaux says is by no means an unusual thing.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 531.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 1.)

My Lord,

Havana, June 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 30th ultimo, approving of my having communicated verbally to the Captain-General the information contained in my despatch of the 14th April, with regard to the slave-trading firm, who it is said have provided themselves with a great number of cédulas in anticipation of the arrival of three cargoes of slaves.

The abuses which have been so extensively practised in the improper and unauthorized issue of cédulas seems to have attracted General Concha's notice, and in consequence a number of those entrusted with these tests have been arrested and subjected to prosecution. Their conviction and punishment in

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 396.

some exemplary manner, however, is what I am wishful to see, but I am apprehensive that there will arise a similar difficulty in the obtaining of judicial proofs which has in every case occurred to prevent the conviction and punishment of the slave-traders, and of those who notoriously have connived for carrying on the detestable Traffic.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 532.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received August 1.*)

(Extract.)

Havana, June 28, 1856.

ON the 12th instant I addressed a communication to the Captain-General respecting a disembarkation of slaves which took place near Cabañas on the 8th.

The circumstances are correctly stated in my letter to his Excellency, a copy of which, as well as a copy of General Concha's answer, I have now the honour of laying before your Lordship.

General Concha's answer, as your Lordship will observe, does not throw much light upon the subject, but I am enabled to state to your Lordship that an "Oidor" of the Royal Audiencia was sent to Guanajay (the seat of the local Government of the district in which the landing was effected), to investigate the matter, and form the processes against those concerned.

Numerous arrests were ordered, several of the Government officials included. Don Juan Aguirre was taken up, but M. Ascarate escaped.

I may be mistaken in my anticipation of the result of the labours of the Commission at Guanajay, but as I understand Don Juan Aguirre, whose agency in this affair is notorious, has been put at liberty, I presume that the whole guilt of the transaction will be imputed to Ascarate, who, as I before stated, has escaped, or is not to be found, and so this commission will be just as unproductive as all the rest have hitherto been in such like cases.

The "Oidor," M. de Rosales, to whom the commission has been confided, is a magistrate of the most upright character, and will do justice according to the proofs before him; but in this country proofs of slave-trading it has been found impossible to obtain, and false testimony for almost any purpose is found to abound; so that a Judge of M. de Rosales' reputation, or any who will not give way to the allurements to which they are exposed when detached from the Royal Audiencia upon such services, have to be deceived by a chain of false testimony, the getting up of which is nowhere better understood than here in the Island of Cuba.

The 40 (odd) Bozals of this last expedition, when captured at the Yngenio Santiago, were provided with their cédulas; another proof, if such were needed, of the corruption which pervades all branches of the public administration here.

Inclosure 1 in No. 532.

Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.

Havana, June 12, 1856.

IT has come to my knowledge that a cargo consisting of about 300 Bozal negroes was landed near Cabañas on or about the 8th instant.

I understand that some 40 of them have been captured by your Excellency's officers, but that the remainder of these Bozals have been sent off to various places in the interior, under the direction of a person who offered to take charge of them, and who supplied the captain of the slave-vessel with money to pay his crew, and that said vessel, after having landed the negroes, proceeded on to the westward, supposed for New Orleans.

I have also heard that the person who received these Bozals and advanced the money to the slaver-captain, was not the owner of the expedition, and that another person to whom they belong, or were consigned, has since presented

himself, and asked for the negroes, but that they have been refused by the person who received them until payment has been made of the demands he makes for his commission and the money he has advanced.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 532.

The Captain-General of Cuba to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, June 18, 1856.

IN answer to your Honour's letter of the 12th instant, in which you communicated to me the information which you had obtained respecting a landing of Bozals recently effected near Cabañas, I can merely say to your Honour, that by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bahia Honda 49 Bozals have been captured, who are already in this city, not being able to give your Honour further particulars regarding the parties concerned in the expedition, which data can only be derived from the result which may be shown by the trial which is being instituted; and adding to your Honour that I have adopted all the measures best calculated to effect the capture of the rest of the Bozals which may have been landed.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

No. 533.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 1.)

(Extract.)

Havana, July 10, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, under flying seal, a letter which I have addressed to the Earl of Chichester, containing some particulars of the case of John Baptist Dasalu, the emancipated African, who, I did myself the honour of reporting to your Lordship in my despatch of the 28th ultimo, had been discovered and redeemed, and who would be sent to England by the present mail steamer.

I consider that I have been most successful in the cause of humanity in the tracing of this African, the information I had to proceed upon being so scanty, but it has been a matter which has not been lost sight of since I had the honour of receiving your Lordship's instruction.

No. 534.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 27, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 10th ultimo, I inclose for your information, a copy of a letter I have received from Lord Chichester, conveying the thanks of the Church Missionary Society for the successful efforts which have been made to trace, and to send to this country, the emancipated, African John Baptist Dasalu.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure in No. 534.

The Earl of Chichester to the Earl of Clarendon.

My dear Lord,

Stanmer, August 14, 1856.

I AM desired by the Committee of the Church Missionary Society to convey to you their best thanks for the efficient measures by which, under your

orders, the African J. B. Dasalu has been recovered, and sent back to this country.

The Committee are also much indebted to Mr. Crawford for his successful efforts in carrying out your Lordship's instructions.

The African, who arrived in good health, is most grateful for the kindness shown him by the Consul and other friends, and will be sent to Africa in the course of next month, by the Society.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CHICHESTER.

No. 535.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 15.)

My Lord,

Havana, August 18, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of laying before your Lordship a copy of a correspondence which was given rise to by a letter dated the 18th of June last, which I received from Don Pedro de Regil y Peon, the British Vice-Consul at Merida de Yucatan, respecting some 80 Indians, who, according to the information which he had received, were collected at the Island of Cozumel, and were intended from thence to be embarked on board the fishing-smacks of Don Francisco Marty, to be disposed of here in Cuba.

I lost no time in addressing M. Torrescano, the Mexican Consul, upon this subject, transmitting to him a copy of the Vice-Consul's letter; and I addressed a despatch to Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico upon this important subject.

I have since received from the Mexican Consul an official letter, stating the result of an investigation which the Government of Yucatan inform M. Torrescano had been gone into, and which I conceived it to be my duty to forward to Mr. Lettsom, at Mexico, so as to enable him, by communicating with Don Pedro de Regil y Peon, to ascertain the truth of this matter, as I cannot but consider it very suspicious that Don Juan Bautista Anduse should be mentioned, knowing his connection with Don Francisco Marty y Torrens' schemes for kidnapping Indians on a former occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 535.

M. Regil y Peon to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Merida, June 18, 1856.

I HAVE to acquaint you that I have this day received information that, at the Island of Cozumel, there are 80 Indians, who, without having been legally contracted, are intended to be shipped on the fishing-vessels of Mr. Marty without passports, and in contravention of the orders of the State Government, to be sold in the Island of Cuba.

I have reason to believe that this information is true, therefore I place it before you, that you may proceed according to the instructions you may have received from Her Majesty's Government, who, you know, are so much interested in putting down so odious and criminal a Traffic.

I have, &c.
(Signed) PEDRO DE REGIL Y PEON,
Vice-Consul of Her Majesty.

Inclosure 2 in No. 535.

Consul-General Crawford to Mr. Lettsom.

Sir,

Havana, July 11, 1856.

I BEG leave to draw your attention to the inclosed copy of a letter which I have received from Don Pedro de Regil y Peon, the British Vice-Consul at Merida, acquainting me that a number of Yucatan Indians (some 80) were at the Island of Cozumel, without having been legally contracted, and that they were intended to be embarked, without passports, on board the fishing-vessels of Don Francisco Marty, contrary to the orders of the Yucatan Government, to be sold in this island.

This Don Francisco Marty y Torrens has been extensively engaged in this infamous Traffic before now; and although he received a check upon one occasion, and had the survivors of one of his expeditions taken from him and sent back to Yucatan, it seems that the profits arising from such villainy are so great that he has again engaged in it.

I learn from a good source here that the privilege granted to this man by the Government of Yucatan (which never was authorized by the Superior Government of Mexico), having some time ago been annulled by an order which was issued upon the representation of Mr. Doyle, of the abuses practised under that concession, Don Francisco Marty y Torrens has, nevertheless, been able to negotiate with the authorities of Yucatan, and has, for a consideration or bribe of 200 dollars a-month, which he pays again secretly, and without the authority of the Superior Government of Mexico, obtained a renewal of his privilege.

I lost no time in addressing M. Torrescano, the Mexican Consul here, upon that important subject, and I transmit herewith a copy of that correspondence; but it lays with the Government of Mexico to crush this Traffic in human flesh by inflicting an exemplary punishment upon the authority in Yucatan, which would have the effect of deterring others from its repetition.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 3 in No. 535.

The Mexican Consul at Havana to Consul-General Crawford.

Translation.)

My dear Sir and Esteemed Colleague,

BESIDES the other steps which the Consulate considered necessary to take, in consequence of the note which you addressed to me on the 9th of last month, I thought it opportune to address myself to the Government of the State of Yucatan, and of date of the 18th of the same I have been answered as follows:

"As soon as I took charge of the government of this State, I used all my zeal and vigilance that the natives should not be carried abroad: satisfying thus my private feelings, and very especially the duty I have to comply with the supreme dispositions directed to counteract the abuses which probably would be committed with the utmost impunity.

"Consequently the moment that, in the month of June last, I had information that, on board a schooner called the "*Ramona*," belonging to the foreigner Don Juan Bautista Anduse, it was proposed to embark 82 Indians to convey them to the Island of Cuba, I dictated the most efficacious measures to prevent that embarkation, even to the extreme of directing that an armed force should go to the Island of Cozumel, at the expense of the State Treasury, to investigate this matter, because it was said that at that island the natives were whom it was intended to embark.

"The result of that investigation, which was conducted with legal formality, and of which I shall give an account to the Supreme Government of the nation, was, that neither on the said Island of Cozumel, nor on board Anduse's schooner, did they find a single Indian.

"Which I state to you in answer to your attentive official letter of the 11th current; but notwithstanding I shall be obliged to you if you have notice of Indians being brought to your island, you will let me know, so as, without loss of time, to proceed to the investigations, in order to discover the guilty persons."

And in transcribing this to your Honour, I have to state that the Supreme Government of the Mexican Republic, according to what his Excellency the Secretary of State informs me, is occupied with this matter, with the view of preventing the clandestine extraction of the Indians.

Please, Mr. Consul, to accept, &c.

(Signed)

PABLO. M. TORRESCANO.

Inclosure 4 in No. 535.

Consul-General Crawford to the Mexican Consul at Havana.

My dear Sir and Colleague,

Havana, August 12, 1856.

I HAVE had the pleasure of receiving your letter of yesterday's date, acquainting me of the steps you have taken in consequence of my communication of the 9th ultimo, upon the subject of the abduction of Indians from the Province of Yucatan, and transmitting to me a report from the Government of that province, to the effect that, in consequence of the reports that had reached them in the month of June last, respecting the schooner "*Ramona*," belonging to the foreigner Don Juan Bautista Anduse, on board which it was proposed to embark 82 Indians, for the purpose of transporting them to this island from Cozumel, an investigation was ordered, and which was gone into with all legal formality; when it resulted there were no Indians found at said Island of Cozumel, or on board the schooner of the said Don Juan Bautista Anduse.

I observe with great satisfaction that the Superior Government of Mexico is occupied in devising the means of preventing the clandestine extraction of the Indians from that territory.

I beg, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 5 in No. 535.

Consul-General Crawford to Mr. Lettsom.

Sir,

Havana, August 14, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 11th ultimo, I have now the honour of transmitting herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from M. Torrescano, the Mexican Consul at this place, by which it would appear that the information which was given to Don Pedro de Regil y Peon, the British Vice-Consul at Merida, and which he communicated to me, was without foundation.

It would, therefore, be advisable to communicate with Don Pedro de Regil y Peon upon this subject, so as that he may be made aware of what is stated to have been the result of the investigation of the rumour by the authorities of Yucatan.

In the meantime, I have so high an opinion of Don Pedro de Regil y Peon's accuracy, that his explanation cannot, I think, be otherwise than interesting in elucidation of the truth.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 536.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, September 30, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 18th ultimo, and I have to acquaint you that I approve the steps which you have taken in consequence of

the information sent to you by the British Vice-Consul at Merida de Yucatan, stating that 80 or more Indians had been collected in the Island of Cozumel, in order to be disposed of as labourers in Cuba.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 537.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received November 3.*)

My Lord,

Havana, September 30, 1856.

I HAVE been informed that the American ship "*Shanghai*," of 645 tons, has been sold here to a Spanish house, and that she will take a cargo of sugar to Marseilles, after which it is intended that she shall be employed in Slave Trade.

Having changed her flag, the "*Shanghai*" is now the Spanish ship "*Hayana*," loading produce: she will be ready to sail in about a fortnight, and should anything more transpire respecting her, I shall not fail to report the particulars to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 538.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received November 3.*)

My Lord,

Havana, October 1, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith to your Lordship a list of the Chinese labourers imported at this place during the current year,

numbering	3,868 men	..	7 women
Previously, as reported ..	7,711 „	..	0 „

Making the total number ..	11,579 men	..	7 women
----------------------------	------------	----	---------

All of whom have found employment.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure in No. 538.

List of Chinese Labourers imported at Havana, up to 30th September, 1856.

Date of Arrival.	Nationality and Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Where from.	Consignees.	Chinese landed.		Deaths, &c., on the voyage.	Days at Sea.	Remarks.
					Males.	Females.			
1856									
February 23	British ship, "Australia" ..	580	Swatao ..	Torices and Co. ..	349	7	14	113	The great mortality observable in the cases of the "Duke of Portland" and "John Calvin" was owing to typhus fever, which broke out amongst the passengers, and to the length of their voyages.
March 5	British ship, "Samuel Enderby" ..	395	Macao ..	Ditto ..	196	..	4	99	
" 22	Spanish ship, "Paquita" ..	348	Ditto ..	Zuheta ..	246	..	5	103	
" 22	American ship, "Swordfish" ..	1,034	Hong Kong ..	Torices and Co. ..	375	..	20	80	
" 28	American ship, "Seawitch" ..	907	Amoy ..	Drake and Co. ..	500	..	82	95	
May 6	American ship, "Golden Eagle" ..	1,120	Swatao ..	Pereda and Co. ..	484	..	66	104	
June 5	Spanish barque, "Teresita" ..	459	Hong Kong ..	Torices and Co. ..	327	..	63	120	
" 14	British ship, "Hope" ..	818	Amoy ..	Drake and Co. ..	452	..	52	92	
July 13	American ship, "War Hawk" ..	1,067	Swatao ..	Pereda and Co. ..	564	..	46	107	
August 30	British ship, "Duke of Portland" ..	533	Hong Kong ..	Torices and Co. ..	200	..	132	149	
September 1	British ship, "John Calvin" ..	470	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	175	..	122	171	
					3,868	7			
					7,711	..			
Total					11,579	7			

Number previously reported in my despatch No. 50 of August 7, 1855 ..

Havana, September 30, 1856.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD, Consul-General.

No. 539.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 3.)

My Lord,

Havana, October 7, 1856.

I BEG leave to lay before your Lordship a copy of correspondence which I have had with the Captain-General respecting a disembarkation of Bozal negroes, which I had heard was effected at Las Posas, a place situated a few leagues to the westward of Bahia Honda, but which his Excellency states it is his belief did not take place, as no sort of information respecting such an occurrence had reached this Government.

It is, however, certain that Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Falcon" chased a suspicious brigantine off Bahia Honda, and lost sight of her in a heavy squall during the night, in the direction of Las Posas, just about the date when the landing of the slaves was said to have taken place, and Commander Campion informs me that he is at a loss to conjecture what became of the chase, but it is quite possible, in my opinion, that she may have run through an opening of the Colorado reef, inside of which Las Posas is situated, whereas the "Falcon" had to keep clear of said reefs by altering her course to the northward.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 539.

Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.

Havana, September 29, 1856.

IT has been stated to me that a landing of Bozal negroes was effected a few days ago near Las Posas, or elsewhere, in the district of Bahia Honda, and that about 200 of them had been captured by the authorities under your Excellency's orders.

I beg leave to inquire whether this statement is true, and, if so, I shall be very much obliged if your Excellency will favour me with the particulars for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 539.

The Captain-General of Cuba to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, September 30, 1856.

I HAVE received your Honour's communication of yesterday, in which you make known to me the landing of Bozals which has just been effected near Las Posas, in the jurisdiction of Bahia Honda, of which the authorities have succeeded in capturing 200 of them.

In answer I must state to your Honour that I do not believe the fact of the landing to be correct, still less that of the capture of the Bozals, especially as I have no official nor confidential report of such an event, which assuredly, were it true, the authorities of the district in which it had taken place would have given me, unless the communication they may have addressed to me has been delayed by the present weather.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

No. 540.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 15, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, copies of three despatches from Mr. Otway, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid,* inclosing copies of notes from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, denying the accuracy of the reports furnished by you to Her Majesty's Government, with regard to the landing of slaves in Cuba in the year 1855.

I also inclose a copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid,† in reply to the communications from the Spanish Minister.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 541.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 1.)

My Lord,

Havana, October 25, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 30th ultimo, approving the steps which I took in consequence of the information sent to me by the British Vice-Consul at Merida de Yucatan, stating that 80 or more Indians had been collected in the Island of Cozumel in order to be disposed of as labourers in Cuba.

It is very satisfactory that the result of the investigation of that matter by the authorities of Yucatan, which our interference gave rise to, should have been that the Indians referred to were enabled probably to return to their homes, as I am assured they have not been brought over here, and I have been informed by M. Torrescano, the Mexican Consul, that Anduz, the man who had been so long connected with Don Francisco Marty y Torrens, of this place, in the kidnapping of Indians, and the same who was convicted of that offence some time ago at Belize, British Honduras, has been captured and imprisoned in Yucatan.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 542.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 1.)

My Lord,

Havana, November 1, 1856.

I BEG leave to lay before your Lordship the copy of a correspondence which I have just had with the Captain-General respecting a cargo of slaves consisting of upwards of 600, which arrived at Sierra Morena, on Saturday the 18th ultimo, on board a vessel, barque-rigged, seemingly Spanish, from which they were transferred to two or more schooners and carried away to be landed, the slaver having sailed again the next day.

These slaves are, as I am credibly informed, part of those contracted for about seven months ago by Menendez y Valdevieso with the Portuguese Da Cunha, and for whose reception they had provided themselves with the requisite number of cédulas, so that, as the schooners were no doubt furnished with passes, as if for slaves going from one part of the island to another, there would be no difficulty about landing them wherever they took them, and I understand they were all sold previously at from 700 to 800 dollars each for young, strong, and healthy hands.

Your Lordship will not fail to observe that his Excellency had not been able to obtain any information respecting this affair from any of the authorities

* Nos. 480, 481, and 482.

† No. 486.

who ought to have been aware of such a violation of the laws and of the existing Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade, which shows the combination and connivance of the subaltern local authorities in a very determined manner.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 542.

Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.

Havana, October 30, 1856.

I HAVE received information, upon which I can rely, that a cargo, consisting, it is said, of upwards of 600 slaves, has been landed from a vessel, barque-rigged, painted black, and, apparently, Spanish, which arrived at Sierra Morena on Saturday, the 18th instant, from whence she sailed again the day following; the Bozals having, in the meantime, been transferred to two or more schooners, which carried them to the places where they were landed, probably provided with passes and cédulas for the purpose. I have no doubt that this cargo was one of several others which were contracted for with the Portuguese Da Cunha, some time ago, by parties here who have long been notorious slave-traders, and who have an estate in the district beyond Cardenas.

I have also received information that several other cargoes of Bozal negroes are very soon expected by them; and it is even said, that there are advices in town of the vessels having arrived on the coast of this island, at the place where they were ordered to call for orders, so that the interested parties are in hourly expectation of hearing that they have safely landed their cargoes, they having provided themselves with cédulas for a very large number of Bozal negroes in anticipation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 542.

The Captain-General of Cuba to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, October 31, 1856.

ALTHOUGH I had no information respecting the disembarkation of Bozals which your Honour denounced to me in your communication of the 30th of this month as having been effected on Saturday, the 18th, at Sierra Morena, and notwithstanding that, owing to the time which elapsed without any official or extra-official information having reached this Government, I deemed such rumours unfounded, I immediately gave telegraphic orders to the authorities of the island that they should inform me whether, in their respective districts, such had taken place. All, nevertheless, have answered me, assuring me, on their honour, that the disembarkation has not been effected in their districts; and these statements, added to the absolute want of information before me of the occurrence, which is very improbable after the lapse of so many days, in case it had taken place, enables me to assure your Honour that such a disembarkation has not been effected.

Notwithstanding this, I have again charged those under my orders with the most strict vigilance, and wait for the results of the measures which they shall adopt in the matter.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

No. 543.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 5, 1857.)

(Extract.)

Havana, November 28, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 1st instant, I have it in my power to assure your Lordship that there is no doubt whatever as to the fact of the disembarkation of slaves in the manner described in that despatch. The British Vice-Consul at Cardenas informs me that they were landed from the schooners completely provided with cédulas, certificates of baptism, passes, as from another part of the island, &c., so that your Lordship can form an estimate of the amount of corruption by means of which this infraction of the law and of the Treaty has been effected.

I have not discovered where the whole of this cargo was put on shore, but one lot of 114 were landed at Sierra Morena.

The Governor of Cardenas, in whose district the Sierra Morena is, reported that he had not been able to discover anything whatever of the transaction.

No. 544.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 5, 1857.)

My Lord,

Havana, November 29, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of laying before your Lordship a copy of a written memorandum which I personally delivered to the Captain-General on the 19th instant, denouncing an intended landing of slaves at the Granadillo and the Sierra Morena, from on board the Spanish brigantine "*Paquete de Trinidad*." As I had my information from an undoubted source, and have not heard anything about the matter since its denouncement, the slaves have most probably been safely disembarked, and as they were one of the cargoes contracted for by Don Gregorio Menendez with the Portuguese Da Cunha, which I reported to your Lordship in my despatches dated the 12th and 14th of April last, for whom cédulas were at that time provided, it is also probable that all the other arrangements were then completed for their being safely disposed on shore upon their arrival, in a way similar to the recent slaver's cargo at Sierra Morena, subject of my despatches of the 1st and 29th instant; my observations in the last-mentioned being applicable to this new case, which I regret to state is not the last of a similar nature which it will be my duty to bring under your Lordship's notice.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure in No. 544.

Memorandum.

THE Spanish brig-schooner "*Paquete de Trinidad*" is expected every moment to arrive at the Granadillo; there, in the first place, to deliver about half her cargo of slaves, who are to be taken to an estate belonging to the Messrs. Abreu of Villa Clara, near to that landing, and afterwards the vessel will proceed to the Canal de los Barcos, in order to land the remainder of the slaves, who are to be taken to the estate of Don Gregorio Menendez in the Sierra Morena.

Don Gregorio Tejadon left this city the day before yesterday, for the purpose of receiving these negroes, and attending to this business.

Havana, November 19, 1856.

(Signed)

JOS. T. CRAWFORD,

Consul-General in Cuba.

No. 545.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received January 5, 1857.*)

(Extract.)

Havana, December 4, 1856.

IT is my disagreeable duty to report to your Lordship another infraction of the Treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade which took place at a place called Las Charcas, in the district of Sancti Spiritu, in October last, where (about) 500 Bozal negroes were landed from a vessel, barque-rigged, and were purchased by the notorious, but most wealthy and influential, Don Mariano Borrel and Don Pedro Chopereno, from the Portuguese Botelho, who has made his appearance here under the assumed name of Olivia.

Mr. Vice-Consul Smith reports that 24 of these Bozals were resold by Chopereno to the estate called the Luiza, and that very great secrecy and caution were observed by Borrel and Chopereno so as not to compromise the Governor of Trinidad, the Brigadier Serrano.

Her Majesty's brig sloop "Arab" had arrived at Trinidad from Jamaica, having called at the Grand Cayman, where Commander Pearse learnt that a barque had been, about the end of October, and that the people there had been unable to ascertain what she was, but her crew, consisting of Spaniards and Portuguese, had plenty of money, and were heard to say that they had just landed a cargo of slaves on the Island of Cuba. Most of said barque's crew were transferred at the Cayman to a schooner which was to carry them to this island, and the barque herself sailed, it was said, for New York.

As Commander Pearse has returned to the Caymans he was to endeavour to obtain further information, and, if possible, some depositions as to the facts of the suspicious vessel's visit; there can be little doubt but she was the slaver which landed her cargo at the Charcas.

I have the honour of laying before your Lordship a copy of a communication which I yesterday addressed to General Concha upon this subject.

Don Mariano Borrel and Don Pedro Chopereno were both arrested and placed under trial by the late Captain-General, the Marquis de la Pezuela, for their slave-trading practices; but after General Concha's arrival the proceedings were discontinued, and the parties set free.

Mr. Smith informs me that it is rumoured at Trinidad that two more slavers are expected on that coast, which information he had communicated to the Commander of the "Arab," and would impart to the Commander of Her Majesty's sloop "Mariner," which vessel was soon expected to touch at Trinidad, and both brigs had orders to cruize off the south side of the island for prevention of the Slave Trade.

Her Majesty's sloop "Atalanta" arrived here from Jamaica on the 24th ultimo, with orders to cruize for the like purpose on the northern coast from Matanzas to Cape Antonio. I communicated to Commander Pasley all the intelligence which I had, and he sailed again on the 26th.

Inclosure in No. 545.

*Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.**Havana, December 3, 1856.*

INTELLIGENCE reached me, some time ago, that there had been a cargo of Bozal negroes landed in the district of Sancti Spiritu, in the month of October last. I have now ascertained that they were brought to a place near Las Charcas, by the notorious slave-trader M. Botelho, who, as I am informed, sold them to Don Mariano Borrel and Don Pedro Chopereno, of Trinidad, and they consisted of upwards of 500 slaves, of whom 24 were resold by Chopereno to a person who took them to an estate called La Luisa.

The slaver was a barque, and the crew, consisting chiefly of Spaniards and Portuguese, were landed afterwards by a schooner employed for that purpose, which brought them from the Gran Cayman. Botelho, passing by the name of Olivia, was within a few days past (about the 20th ultimo) in this city, at a boarding-house, No. 30, Calle de Compostela.

I request that your Excellency will be pleased to let me know, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, such particulars as may have been discovered respecting this matter, which I am informed has occupied your Excellency's attention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 546.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 5, 1857.)

My Lord,

Havana, December 10, 1856.

MR. VICE-CONSUL SMITH, of date the 1st instant, has reported to me that another cargo, consisting of about 400 Bozal negroes, had been landed at a place a short distance to the windward (eastward) of Zarza, and that the Governor of Trinidad had gone out accompanied by troops in pursuit of the expedition by land, the Commander of the Coast Guard having proceeded in the Government launch for the same purpose. But Mr. Smith adds that, as the parties engaged in the transaction were said to have provided themselves with cédulas, &c., in anticipation, and have taken the slaves into the neighbouring mountains to remain hidden until they can be disposed of, he doubts much that the Government officers will effect the capture of any of them.

Your Lordship will see in this new infraction another proof of the impulse recently given to the Slave Trade, that it can now be carried on with almost perfect safety owing to the connivance of these authorities, and the combined arrangements for having the cédulas, certificates of baptism, and passes, are ready in anticipation; our cruisers not being able, because of their size and excessive draught of water, to go inside the cays, reefs, and shoals, where the slavers pass to land, or transship their cargoes.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 547.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 19, 1857.)

(Extract.)

Havana, December 16, 1856.

I BEG leave to lay before your Lordship translation of the official answer which I have received from the Captain-General to the letter which I addressed to his Excellency on the 3rd instant, and which is referred to in my despatch dated the 4th, respecting a disembarkation of Bozal negroes which took place at Las Charcas in the month of October last.

General Concha states that the Lieutenant-Governor of the district where the disembarkation took place, had used every effort to discover the slaves and the parties implicated, being morally satisfied that the landing did really take place, notwithstanding all the precautionary measures put in practice.

But his Excellency expresses his belief that the number introduced was very much under 500, which I denounced; the class of vessel, in which it appears the expedition was conveyed, a barque, as stated in my letter, not being calculated to hold so many—a conclusion which my knowledge of maritime affairs entitles me to consider as totally erroneous.

Inclosure in No. 547.

The Captain-General of Cuba to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, December 15, 1856.

BEFORE receiving your Honour's communication of the 3rd instant, respecting the landing of Bozal negroes, which you denounce to me as having taken place two months ago in the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritu, to the number

of more than 500, who were sold to parties in Trinidad; already this Government had had advices of said landing having been effected, and had already adopted, in consequence thereof, the dispositions it considered best calculated, not only to ascertain the fact of the matter itself, but also to discover the whereabouts of the negroes and to punish the guilty parties. From the investigation ordered to be made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad, in whose jurisdiction the landing took place (and not in that of Sancti Spiritu, as your Honour states), it results that the said functionary acquired the moral conviction that the landing did actually take place, and that he could not frustrate it with all the precautions and measures he put in practice. I believe, however, that the number of negroes was very much under 500, which your Honour has denounced, as may be deduced from the class of vessel in which it appears the expedition was conveyed, which was a barque, as your Honour says in your letter. The Lieutenant-Governor continues his endeavours to discover the guilty parties, and although up to the present time not one has appeared, I have already ordered the dismissal from office of the captain of the district in which it seems the negroes were landed, for his want of zeal and vigilance in the fulfilment of his duties. I consider it opportune to place it also in your Honour's knowledge, that in virtue of the circumstances which you communicated to me respecting the slave-trader called Botelho, I have given the requisite orders for his arrest, and if from his declarations, after his apprehension, and from whatever further steps may be taken in this affair, the whereabouts of the Bozals may be inferred, and who were the accomplices in their disembarkation, I will proceed according to the laws and treaties which treat upon such matters, and I will acquaint your Honour of the result in due course.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

No. 548.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 19, 1857.)

My Lord,

Havana, December 19, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatches of the 1st and of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour of laying before your Lordship translation of a letter, of yesterday's date, which I have received from the Captain-General, stating that, notwithstanding the investigations gone into by the various authorities of Villa Clara, Sagua, and Cardenas, absolutely nothing could be discovered of the landing of Bozal negroes from a vessel which brought them to the coast near Sierra Morena, and his Excellency is therefore of opinion that no such landing took place.

It is not surprising that such should have been the result of these investigations, since the way was so paved for the introduction of those slaves as almost to defy detection at the places they were put on shore, provided as they were, on board the coasting craft which received them from the original slaver, with all the requisite papers as if coming from some other place in the island.

My information is so complete and circumstantial from undoubted sources, that I am quite satisfied of the fact, as well as of the combination which I have described, by which means the disembarkation was effected as I have reported it to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure in No. 548.

The Captain-General of Cuba to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.) Havana, December 18, 1856.

AFTER what I stated to your Honour in my letter of 31st October last, I received several communications from the Lieutenant-Governors of Villa Clara, Sagua, and Cardenas, in addition to the steps taken by the Chief Justice of the latter place, in order to ascertain the fact of the landing of 600 Bozal negroes,

which, under date of the 30th of said month, your Honour denounced to me as having taken place at Sierra Morena, a district within the jurisdiction of Sagua.

From all the investigations made by all the authorities mentioned, with a zeal and scrupulosity highly commendable, it results that absolutely nothing could be proved with regard to the verification of such a disembarkation, I being also for my part convinced that it did not take place.

Which I say to your Honour, as a continuation of my aforesaid letter, and as a final answer to your said denouncement upon this subject.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

No. 549.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 27, 1857.

I TRANSMIT herewith, in copy and extract, three despatches which I have received from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda,* relative to the arrival at Benguella of an American vessel called the "*Flying Eagle*," and the interception of letters found in that vessel, which show that a person named Lucas shipped, in December 1855, at a place between Benguella and Mossamedes, and on board a brig named the "*P. Soli*," a cargo of more than 500 slaves, which he successfully landed in Cuba in February 1856.

I have to instruct you to communicate the substance of these despatches to the Captain-General of Cuba.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 550.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, January 29, 1857.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from Lord Howden, Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid,† inclosing a copy of a note addressed to him by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, stating the result of the inquiries which have been instituted, and reporting the steps which have been taken by the authorities in Cuba with regard to the landing of 524 Bozal negroes at Sierra Morena, on the 14th of February last, which was reported by you in your despatch No. 7 of the 28th of that month.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 551.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 2, 1857.)

My Lord,

Havana, December 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 15th ultimo, transmitting, for my information, copies of three despatches from Mr. Otway, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, inclosing copies of notes from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, denying the accuracy of the reports furnished by me to Her Majesty's Government with regard to the landing of slaves in Cuba; and also inclosing to me a copy of a despatch which your Lordship had addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, in reply to the communications from the Spanish Minister.

I have read these communications with great interest; and I have no doubt that the Spanish Minister's notes are precisely the result of what has been reported to that Government by that of the island, and in all respects corre-

* Class A, Nos. 57, 97, and 99.

† No. 494.

sponding to what appears upon the proceedings ("espedientes") in the archives of the General's office; but the information which I have received and acted upon is too reliable to be affected by what has been made to appear as the true results of investigations gone into after the occurrence of the various breaches of the law and of the treaty had been complained of by me, and recourse had been had to the usual mode of closing such official investigations; which will be clearly perceptible to your Lordship from the fact that not one of the authorities whom the Spanish Secretary of State asserts were deprived of their appointments in the districts where it is admitted that landings of slaves were effected, have been prosecuted to conviction of their criminal connivance.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 552

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received February 2, 1857.*)

My Lord,

Havana, December 28, 1856.

IT appears by the result of the investigation practised by the Governor of Trinidad with regard to the disembarkation of 400 Bozal negroes, reported to have taken place a short distance to the eastward of Zarza, subject of my despatch dated the 10th instant, that no such landing took place there at that time; and Mr. Vice-Consul Smith has written to inform me that it is exceedingly doubtful whether there was such breach of the law or of the treaty.

I have learnt, however, from another source, that there was a cargo consisting of the same number of slaves landed about that time near Santa Cruz, a port situated considerably to the eastward of the other; but as my information has not been confirmed as yet from other quarters, I have not denounced either that reported by Vice-Consul Smith to the Captain-General, nor that which is said to have been effected near Santa Cruz; the latter I think very likely to be true, as I have been told there were several slavers expected by the traders of Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus, on that part of the coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 553.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received February 2.*)

My Lord,

Havana, January 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honour of laying before your Lordship a copy of a letter which, of this date, I have addressed to the Captain-General, denouncing the landing of 485 Bozal negroes from the Spanish brigantine "*Paquete de Trinidad*," near Sagua, on the north side of this island. Also, acquainting his Excellency that another cargo is hourly expected on the same coast; and denouncing the landing of another cargo of slaves at the Rio Dominica, a place between Cabañas and Mariel, also on the north coast of this island, consisting of 304 Gangas.

I understand that these infractions have been committed with the most complete success and impunity by the parties concerned, notwithstanding that the coming of the "*Paquete de Trinidad*" was reported by me to the Captain-General so long ago as the 19th of November last, subject of my despatch dated the 29th of that month.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure in No. 553.

*Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.**Havana, January 3, 1857.*

IT has come to my knowledge that the cargo of Bozal negroes recently landed to the westward of Sagua consisted of 485, and that they were disposed of at 612 dollars each by the interested parties.

I learn that another cargo is every moment expected to arrive on the north coast, eastward of Cardenas, between that place and Sagua, the parties interested in the expedition being already at the Ingenio Isabel, Sierra Morena, awaiting the vessel's appearance.

The cargo which was recently landed between Cabañas and the Dominica, consisted of 304 Gangas, and I shall be much obliged if your Excellency will do me the favour of letting me know what has been the result of the investigations which, I understand, have been gone into by your Excellency's orders respecting these cases, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 554.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 20, 1857.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, an extract of a despatch which I have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, Her Majesty's Acting Commissary Judge at Sierra Leone,* reporting that 900 slaves are assembled in a river to the northward of that Colony, and that they are destined for Cuba.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 555.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 27, 1857.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch which I have received from the British Vice-Consul at Buenos Ayres, containing information respecting the Spanish barque "*Sultana*," which vessel is reported to have landed a cargo of 800 slaves near Matanzas, in Cuba, and is suspected of being about to engage in another slaving voyage; and I have to desire that if you should think it expedient to do so, you will communicate the information respecting the slave-trading transactions of this vessel to the Captain-General of Cuba.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 556.

The Earl of Shelburne to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, February 28, 1856.

I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you, for your information, and for communication to the Captain-General of Cuba, if you should think fit, the accompanying despatch received from Mr. Bartlett, the Acting British

* Class A, No. 13.

Consul at Baltimore,* containing a report of the trial of Baker, Baptista, and Stabell, who were indicted for having carried on the Slave Trade in an American vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole.*"

I am, &c.
(Signed) SHELBURNE.

No. 557.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 4.)

(Extract.)

Havana, January 11, 1857.

I BEG leave to lay before your Lordship a copy of a correspondence which I have had with the Captain-General upon the subject of a disembarkation of slaves, which took place the end of December last, in the River Manati, which is to the eastward of the port of Trinidad, on the south side of this island.

Your Lordship will observe that Mr. Vice-Consul Smith's denouncement has been contradicted by Brigadier Serrano, the Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad, to General Concha, and that his Excellency has given implicit credit to his own officer's statement; but Mr. Smith informs me that there is no doubt of the fact as reported by him.

Inclosure 1 in No. 557.

Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.

Havana, January 9, 1857.

THE British Vice-Consul at Trinidad, under date the 5th instant, has reported to me that a cargo consisting of 300 Bozal negroes has been landed in the River Manati, a few days previously, that they were immediately provided with cédulas, and distributed amongst the estates in the neighbourhood.

Under date the 6th instant, the Vice-Consul confirms this intelligence, and states that the consignee of these slaves was Don Joaquim Eschania, and that some of them had been purchased for an estate called Buena Vista.

I would respectfully request your Excellency's attention to the frequency of disembarkations of Bozals at that part of the south coast, and the fact that Slave Trade, which under the Government of Colonel Riquelme was checked, appears to have taken quite an impetus, and seems to be carried on with impunity in that quarter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 557.

The Captain-General of Cuba to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, January 10, 1857.

IN consequence of the communication which your Honour addressed to me under yesterday's date, relating to the disembarkation of Bozals which was said to have been effected in the River Manati, I gave the necessary orders by telegraph to the Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad, who, through the same medium, answers me that by yesterday's post he stated to me that the information given by the English Vice-Consul in that city was devoid of any foundation, and that he was proceeding with activity to discover the origin of such a report.

On transmitting to your Honour this reply, I cannot but add that the Brigadier who at present is in command of that district, merits from me for his good qualities, the same confidence as Colonel Don José Riquelme his predecessor.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

No. 558.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 4.)

My Lord,

Havana, February 4, 1857.

I REGRET to be obliged to report to your Lordship that I have received intelligence from Mr. Vice-Consul Smith, dated at Trinidad the 30th ultimo, by which it appears that another cargo of Bozal negroes, consisting of upwards of 400, had been landed at Jibaro, in the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritu.

I understand that there have been several Portuguese visiting the Districts of Trinidad and Sancti Spiritu, all of them slave-traders, and, most probably, connected with the expeditions which have, within the last few months, been successfully landed on that coast, their business having been with parties well known as slave-dealers in Trinidad, and Mr. Smith having denounced one of the said Portuguese, named Diaz, to Brigadier Serrano, he was arrested and sent here in charge, to be dealt with by the Captain-General, who informed me that he had retained him in prison to be sent out of the island, the circumstances of his connection with Salvador de Castro and other notorious slave-traders being undoubted.

I considered it my duty, under these circumstances, to suggest to General Concha the expediency of dealing in a similar manner with De Castro, and his Excellency assures me that he and others are under surveillance, and will be subjected to such "gubernative" measures as may be rendered necessary, should their conduct lead to the moral conviction that they continue to be engaged in the detestable Traffic.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

No. 559.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 4.)

My Lord,

Havana, February 6, 1857.

I HAVE the honour of laying before your Lordship the inclosed copies of a letter, dated the 26th ultimo, which I addressed to the Commodore commanding Her Majesty's ships and vessels at Port Royal, Jamaica, and another to the Rear-Admiral Commander-in-chief of the West India station, dated the 2nd instant, upon the state of the Slave Trade.

Recently we have had Her Majesty's brigs "Atalanta" on the north coast, the "Arab" and "Mariner" cruising on the south coast, of the island, but, I believe, they have all returned to Port Royal, according to their orders.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 559.

Consul-General Crawford to Commodore Kellett.

Sir,

Havana, January 26, 1857.

I AVAIL of the opportunity of Her Majesty's sloop "Atalanta" to acquaint you that the Slave Trade continues to be carried on to very considerable extent, and that the result of the information which has reached me during the past year, 1856, is that that detestable Traffic is not diminished. It appears to be carried on by Portuguese agents in connection with parties in this island. The vessels being obtained, and dispatched from ports in the United States, either retain their American registers or have no papers of any kind on board, but would, if chased, show the American flag. They come to a certain place or places, either one of the cays which lay off the coast of Cuba, or are met at sea by a coaster with instructions where they are to go to run their cargoes, which, lately, have been taken out by the schooners and other craft belonging to the

island, who go on that service provided with papers which protect the negroes when landed, and which papers are fraudulently obtained by the bribery and connivance of the Government authorities; or else they are taken to be run at points where the connivance of the local authorities has been previously secured.

But often the slavers from the African port are of such construction, that they can run in between and inside the innumerable cays and reefs which surround this island, where our cruisers cannot follow them if they saw them, and where they cannot be seen by the officers from on board of our men-of-war, and it is for that reason, and no other, that they escape the vigilance of our naval Commanders.

I am, therefore, of opinion that a class of vessels of lighter draft of water than any which are at present employed upon that service would, probably, be more efficient, not passing 6 to 10 feet draught, and in sufficient numbers to watch the coast well, would, I submit to your superior judgment and experience, be more likely to check and put an end to this horrible Trade in human flesh, and, if you should be of the same opinion, perhaps you may think it advisable to suggest such an alteration in the proper quarter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 559.

Consul-General Crawford to Rear-Admiral Fanshawe.

(Extract.)

Havana, February 2, 1857.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting herewith a copy of a letter which, on the 26th ultimo, I addressed to the Commodore at Jamaica upon the subject of the Slave Trade, which continues to be carried on in this island, and with reference to the opinion which I have therein expressed with regard to the class of vessels which are employed cruising to prevent that horrible Traffic, I think it necessary to state that that opinion is founded upon the experience of many years' residence, and the result of the efforts of Her Majesty's cruisers during that period, and for some time previous, enabling me to report that not one slaver with slaves on board has been brought into this port for sixteen years, and the captures by the "Vestal" the only ones which, with two or three exceptions, have come under the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court. Previous to that time the captures of slavers with slaves on board were numerous, but never in proportion to what might have been the case had the cruisers been vessels of a description better adapted for the arduous service in which they were engaged, experience having shown the danger to which our officers and men exposed themselves by boating expeditions inside the cays and islands, as in the case of Lieutenant Murray, of the "Rover," and others, where the cruisers, being unable to follow the slavers, their fleetier craft, of lighter draught, were followed by the cruiser's boats, and disappointment and loss of men was the consequence of the untiring zeal which characterizes our naval Commanders, who have done all that skill and energy could effect in the execution of their duty.

It is that untiring execution of their duties by our officers which has rendered it necessary for the slavers to devise the means of avoiding our cruisers, and so the trader (if not calculated to run inside the cays and reefs) is met at some given point by craft of lighter draught of water, and by these last the slaves are brought in and landed in the way I have described in my letter to Commodore Kellett, and I think I may safely assert that, unless the prevention of the Slave Trade is carried out by cruisers such as I have described, and in sufficient numbers effectually to guard the whole coast of the island, the Slave Trade will continue to be carried on as it is, and has been ever, since the celebration of the Treaty for its suppression.

No. 560.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 9, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 11th January last, inclosing copies of a correspondence which has passed between you and the Captain-General of Cuba relative to a disembarkation of slaves which is reported to have taken place in the River Manati, to the eastward of Trinidad, and I have to acquaint you that I approve the letter addressed by you to the Captain-General, and the steps taken by you in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 561.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 9, 1857.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 4th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that I approve the steps taken by Mr. Vice-Consul Smith and by you in order to obtain the expulsion from Cuba of the slave-traders Diaz and De Castro.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 562.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 10, 1857.

WITH reference to that part of the despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners dated the 31st of January, which relates to the manner in which cédulas, or tickets of registration, have been fraudulently obtained by the slave-traders, and have been used by them to prevent the detection of their newly-imported African slaves, I have to instruct you to bring the whole subject of these cédulas under the serious consideration of the Captain-General of Cuba.

You will state to his Excellency, that it is quite clear that however good may have been the intentions with which the system of registration of slaves was established, it now operates as an effectual disguise of the newly-imported negro, and consequently it is a direct encouragement given to the slave-dealers by the authorities of the Government.

You will add, that Her Majesty's Government therefore trust that General Concha will take measures immediately for the enforcement of a *bond fide* registration of the slaves in Cuba.

You will make the above representation to the Captain-General verbally, offering to address a note to him on the subject if his Excellency should desire it.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 563.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 13, 1857.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 20th ultimo, I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Sierra

Leone to Mr. Secretary Labouchere, containing further particulars with regard to the slaves collected in the Rio Pongas for exportation to Cuba.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

Inclosure in No. 563.

Governor Hill to Mr. Labouchere.

Sir,

Government House, Sierra Leone, January 3, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that information having reached me on the 27th ultimo, to the effect that 900 slaves are in irons in a barracoon at a town called Balandogoo, in the Rio Pongas, said to be the property of a Spaniard named Calantovah, I at once communicated the same to the Senior Naval Officer of the Northern Division.

Mr. Calantovah, the owner of those slaves, is supposed to have gone to the Havana for the purpose of making his arrangements respecting the disposal of them, and he is expected to return about a month from this date, with two schooners to ship the slaves for transportation to Cuba.

I have made the Senior Naval Officer acquainted with the proceedings and intentions of this slave-dealer, including the manner proposed for eluding the scrutiny of any searching officer, which is to stow the slaves in the bottom of the vessel, covering them with a light deck, on which a load of ground-nuts are shipped, thus making the vessel appear in the character of an honest trader, with the usual cargo on board.

I beg leave to add, that this information satisfies me that I am correct in believing the great number of slaves which are passed in canoes from the south to the northward of this Colony are intended for transportation, and not for domestic labour, as some persons are pleased to suppose.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL.

No. 564.

Consul-General Crawford to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 17.)

My Lord,

Havana, February 10, 1857.

I BEG leave to lay before your Lordship a copy of a letter which I addressed to the Captain-General, and also his Excellency's answer, respecting two cargoes of slaves which were recently landed on this island.

The one, consisting of upwards of 400 Bozals, took place at or near to Gibaro (or Jibaro), in the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritu, on the south side. The other landing was effected near to and in the district of Bahia Honda, from the Spanish schooner "*Pajaro Verde*," and consisted of between 400 and 500, not one of either cargo having been captured by the authorities, who, your Lordship will observe by General Concha's note, have denied all knowledge of such disembarkations.

Mr. Smith, the Vice-Consul at Trinidad, and my informant on the north side, with regard to the occurrence near Bahia Honda, have both confirmed their first communications, so that I have no doubt of the facts which I have reported to his Excellency, and the inducements, now stronger than ever they have been are such, that I am apprehensive the Slave Trade will be carried on with renewed activity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 564.

Consul-General Crawford to the Captain-General of Cuba.

Havana, February 7, 1857.

I HAVE the unpleasant duty of acquainting your Excellency that the British Vice-Consul reports from Trinidad, of date the 30th ultimo, that upwards of 400 Bozal negroes had been landed in the vicinity of Jibaro, in Sancti Spiritu; and I have also received intelligence that a cargo consisting of between 400 and 500 slaves have been landed on the coast of Bahia Honda very lately.

I understand that the Bozals landed near Jibaro were brought by a vessel rigged as a brig, and those landed near to Bahia Honda were brought by the Spanish schooner "*Pajaro Verde*."

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOS. T. CRAWFORD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 564.

The Captain-General of Cuba to Consul-General Crawford.

(Translation.)

Havana, February 2, 1857.

I HAVE received your Honour's communication of the 7th of this month, relative to the disembarkations of Bozal negroes which you inform me were lately effected in the jurisdiction of Bahia Honda and Sancti Spiritu; and although the respective Lieutenant-Governors, after the orders which I sent to them by the telegraph, have answered that until now they knew nothing of any such matter, I shall take care to communicate to your Honour whatever results, true or false, respecting the matter, in consequence of the further investigations which these authorities are making.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOSE DE LA CONCHA. .

No. 565.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Crawford.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 19, 1857.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Mr. Campbell, Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos,* containing information respecting the shipment of two cargoes of slaves from the Bight of Benin.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Porto Rico.*

No. 566.

The Earl of Clarendon to Acting Consul Lindegren.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 28, 1856.

THE Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian Legations and Consulates are made acquainted with the information which from time to time reaches the Imperial Government with regard to the designs of the slave-traders in the United States, Havana, and on the coast of Africa; and the Brazilian Minister further states, that if the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of Her Majesty will communicate with the Legations and Consulates of Brazil, they will always meet with the greatest willingness on the part of Brazilian Agents to co-operate with them for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have accordingly to instruct you to communicate freely on Slave Trade matters with your Brazilian colleague on all occasions on which you may be of opinion that such a course would be useful in frustrating the designs of the slave-traders.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 567.

Acting Consul Lindegren to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 14.)

My Lord,

Porto Rico, May 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 28th April last, stating that the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs had informed Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio Janeiro, that the Brazilian Legations and Consulates are made acquainted with the information which, from time to time, reaches the Imperial Government with regard to the designs of the slave-traders in the United States, Havana, and on the coast of Africa, and that the Brazilian Government further states that, if the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of Her Majesty will communicate with the Legations and Consulates of Brazil, they will always meet with the greatest willingness on the part of Brazilian Agents to co-operate with them for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

As long as the present Governor remains here I see no chance of any attempt being made to renew the Slave Trade in this island; and although I know from undoubted authority that, owing to the recent mortality among the working classes occasioned by the cholera, several persons were desirous of applying to the General for permission to undertake an expedition, they desisted doing so, on account of his well-known animosity to the Traffic, and his Excellency, with the view of obviating the want of labour as much as possible, has lately granted a privilege to a commercial house here to bring in 3,000 Coolies by way of trial, to be followed up by others in case of its proving successful. I shall not, however, hesitate to communicate with my Brazilian colleague whenever I am of opinion that such a course would be useful in frustrating the designs of slave-traders.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES LINDEGREN.

No. 568.

Acting Consul Lindegren to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 14.)

My Lord,

Porto Rico, May 27, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 23rd of March last, a negro girl named Celinda presented herself at this Consulate with a letter, copy of which I have the honour to annex, stating at the same time, that although born a slave in the Dutch Island of Curazoa, she had been emancipated in the Danish Island of St. Thomas, where she had been residing with her mistress some years, when that event took place in 1848. Some time subsequently she accompanied her original mistress to this place, where it would appear that person, doubtless instigated by a second party, threatened to again reduce her to slavery, and as there were neither Dutch nor Danish Consuls in this island, she had applied to me for protection.

I readily granted her an asylum, telling her she could remain in my house until her case could be investigated, finding which her pretended mistress instantly drew up, and presented personally a petition to the Governor, claiming her as her slave, which petition his Excellency forwarded me in a letter dated 28th of March, copy of which, with translation and my answer thereto, I have the honour to inclose. General Lemery subsequently informed me verbally that he had referred the case to the Governor of St. Thomas, asking him information upon the subject.

In this state the affair rested until yesterday, when I received a despatch from the Governor of St. Thomas, copy of which I have also the honour to inclose, returning me thanks for the steps I had taken in the girl's behalf, and fully confirming her claims to freedom.

Trusting your Lordship will approve of my proceedings in this matter, I have, &c.

(Signed)

CHARLES LINDEGREN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 568.

Mr. Bithorn to Acting Consul Lindegren.

Sir,

St. John's, Porto Rico, March 23, 1856.

THE bearer Celinda, native of Curazoa, has begged me to apply to you as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul in her behalf, stating that she has been illtreated yesterday by Mr. E. Gimenez, brother of Don Eleuterio, and although being emancipated in St. Thomas in 1848, has been threatened by him to be tied, and sent to the country, where he is living, in case he could not sell her here in town.

It seems Mr. Gimenez is a frequent visitor of Señora Cohen's house, to whom this girl belonged until the emancipation in St. Thomas, and having followed her former mistress by her own free will to this place four years after the emancipation, Mr. Gimenez wishes to make her believe, that she is still a slave, as she cannot show any paper concerning her freedom. To my knowledge the bearer is an honest, industrious person, and I have therefore not hesitated in recommending her to your kind protection, hoping you will be able to see justice done her without having much trouble.

I remain, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. BITHORN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 568.

The Governor of Porto Rico to Acting Consul Lindegren.

(Translation.)

Porto Rico, March 28, 1856.

MRS. SARAMI COHEN, an inhabitant of this city, has made her appearance before me with the accompanying petition soliciting from me the

necessary orders so that the slave Celinda, belonging to her, be forced to return to her house, from which she has been absent for some days, and is, it would appear, in that of your Honour; in consequence of which you will please inform me of what you know in the matter, so that I may be enabled to come to a decision upon the subject.

God preserve, &c.

(Signed) JOSE LEMERY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 568.

Acting Consul Lindegren to the Governor of Porto Rico.

Sir,

Porto Rico, March 31, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's note of the 28th instant, inclosing me a petition made by Donna Sarami Cohen, relative to a negro girl that she affirms belongs to her, but who had run away from her house, and had taken refuge in mine, and asking me for information upon the subject.

In reply, I beg to state to your Excellency that, on Sunday the 23rd instant, the girl Celinda came to me with a letter, copy of which I inclose, and by which your Excellency will see that she had been ill-treated by Don Euclides Gimenez, who it appears cohabits with, and has two children by, Sarami Cohen. The girl also states, and there are persons here who know it to be the fact, that at the time of the emancipation of the slaves in the Danish islands, she had been for some time living with her mistress, domiciliated in that of St. Thomas, and that she continued there for four years afterwards; the girl, therefore, is unquestionably free: and in addition to this I am told, from very reliable authority, that Sarami Cohen received, through her sister, who still lives at St. Thomas, an indemnification for her from the Danish Government.

The unjustifiable attempt, therefore, of Sarami Cohen and Don Euclides Gimenez to reduce her to slavery in this island is highly censurable, and I have no doubt your Excellency will consider it and dispose of it as such. I told the girl that although I pitied her it was a case in which I could not officially interfere, and recommended her to present herself personally to your Excellency, which she intended doing on Wednesday last, Monday and Tuesday being holidays.

On Tuesday, however, Don Francisco Sigel, Head of the Police here, called at this Consulate, and left a verbal order that she was to present herself to the Secretary immediately, a circumstance that, had it not been on account of the day, would not have surprised me, as I am told M. Garcia received several "empeños" on the mistress' behalf. I however desired her to go immediately, and sent my clerk with her to explain matters. M. Garcia told her she could return here, and that he would speak to your Excellency upon the subject.

The matter remained in this state until I received your Excellency's note, to which I should have replied before had my time not been taken up with other matters consequent upon the arrival of the steamer.

I have spoken with persons who knew the girl in St. Thomas, and they all declare her free, and the would-be mistress has repeatedly said so before the people residing in her neighbourhood. A person who read the letter relative to the money paid by the Danish Government is also, I am told, in the island, and would, no doubt, substantiate the fact if called upon to do so.

I beg to return to your Excellency the petition referred to, and have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES LINDEGREN.

Inclosure 4 in No. 568.

The Governor of St. Thomas to Acting Consul Lindegren.

Sir,

Government House, St. Thomas, May 24, 1856.

ALLOW me to express to you the grateful sense of this Government for the exertion which you have so kindly and so successfully bestowed in behalf of the black girl Celinda, whose liberty her former mistress, Donna Sarami Cohen,

it appears, has dared attempt to deprive her of, although she, through her substituted attorney, according to power of which, I have the honour to inclose a copy, had received the indemnity accorded by law to owners of slaves which became free by the Act of Emancipation in the year 1848.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. H. BERG.

No. 569.

The Earl of Clarendon to Acting Consul Lindegren.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 30, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 27th May last, reporting the steps which you had taken to prevent the illegal reduction to slavery of a negro girl named Celinda, who had been emancipated in the Danish Island of St. Thomas, and had afterwards accompanied her mistress to Porto Rico.

And I have in reply to inform you that I approve your proceedings in this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 570.

Acting Consul Lindegren to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 18.)

My Lord,

Porto Rico, July 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 30th June, in answer to mine of the 27th May, reporting the steps I had taken in the case of the negro girl Celinda in preventing her illegal reduction to slavery after having been emancipated in the Danish Island of St. Thomas, and I am happy to learn that your Lordship has been pleased to approve of my proceedings in this matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES LINDEGREN.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Teneriffe*.

No. 571.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Murray.

Sir,

Foreign Office, November 21, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Mr. Scarlett, Her Majesty's Minister at Rio de Janeiro,* stating that he has been informed that slave-vessels are furnished with water and the stores necessary to enable them to carry on the Slave Traffic from the Canary Islands; and I have to instruct you to take the necessary steps with the view to ascertain whether Mr. Scarlett's information is correct, and you will report to me the result of your inquiries in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 572.

Consul Murray to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 8, 1857.)

(Extract.)

Canary Islands, Teneriffe, December 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch dated the 21st ultimo, transmitting to me a copy of a despatch dated the 14th of last October, addressed to your Lordship by Her Majesty's Minister at Rio de Janeiro, stating he has been informed that slave-vessels are furnished with supplies from these islands, and that a Portuguese, named Lima, is said to be the person who furnishes them.

I beg to assure your Lordship that I am not aware of any such transaction taking place within my jurisdiction; and from the manner in which affairs of this nature become known, I should deem it almost impossible that they could take place without coming to my knowledge. My Vice-Consuls—copies of whose despatches I have the honour to inclose—express themselves of the same opinion with myself, and are unaware that any person bearing the name of Lima is residing in these islands. I should therefore be inclined to believe that Mr. Scarlett's informant was in error when alluding to the Canary Islands, and that some other group was intended.

Inclosure 1 in No. 572.

Vice-Consul Carpenter to Consul Murray.

Sir,

Port Orotava, December 8, 1856.

I HAVE received your circular dated the 5th instant, requesting to be informed whether any slave-vessels have been furnished with water and stores in this port for carrying on the Traffic, and whether any person bearing the name of Lima is known here, and also whether it is likely that such proceedings could take place without being known to me.

In reply, I have to inform you that nothing of the above has or could take

* No. 184.

place within this district without coming to my knowledge, and that there is no Portuguese or other person hereabouts that is at all likely to be concerned with slave-vessels or their Traffic.

I am, &c.
(Signed) THOS. CARPENTER.

Inclosure 2 in No. 572.

Vice-Consul Houghton to Consul Murray.

Sir,

Grand Canary, Las Palmas, December 11, 1856.

IN answer to your circular of the 5th instant, stating "that Her Majesty's Minister at Rio Janeiro had been informed that slave-vessels had taken in stores and water in these islands for carrying on their Traffic, aided by a person of the name of Lima," I have only to say, that on this island no person of that name is known, nor have I any suspicion of any one here who may be thus employed, it not being easy in so small a town that anything of the kind should take place without its coming to my knowledge, and I have heard no rumours of the sort.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HOUGHTON HOUGHTON.

No. 573.

Consul Murray to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 14, 1857.)

My Lord,

Canary Islands, Teneriffe, December 30, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 24th instant, on the subject of slave-vessels being supplied with provisions and water in these islands, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a despatch from Mr. Vice-Consul Topham, which I received too late to forward on that occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY JOHN MURRAY.

Inclosure in No. 573.

Vice-Consul Topham to Consul Murray.

Sir,

Lanzarote, Port Arrecife, December 16, 1856

IN answer to your circular of the 5th instant, I beg leave to state that, since my appointment as Vice-Consul for this island, no transaction of the nature therein specified has taken place, nor do I remember anything of like nature having taken place since my residence in this island, or think it probable that such a proceeding should be attempted within this Vice-Consulate district, and much less without my knowledge. I will, however, be on the alert, and should any such act be attempted, I will take every means in my power to prevent it, and give you timely advice.

There is no person here of the name of Lima, nor does any one remember having known or heard of the name.

I am, &c.
(Signed) JOHN T. TOPHAM.

SPAIN. (*Consular*)—*Trinidad de Cuba.*

No. 574.

Vice-Consul Smith to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 1.)

My Lord,

Trinidad de Cuba, March 31, 1856.

I HAVE the honour and satisfaction to report to your Lordship, that during the quarter of the year this day ended, there have not been any expeditions of slaves from Africa landed within the jurisdiction of this Vice-Consulate.

Having received information that a slaver is expected shortly to arrive on this coast, I took occasion to acquaint the Governor of what I had heard, and I have now the pleasure of informing your Lordship that such steps have been taken by his Honour as doubtless will preclude the possibility of a landing of the negroes being effected without detection in this district.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 575.

Vice-Consul Smith to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 1.)

My Lord,

Trinidad de Cuba, March 31, 1856.

ON the 16th instant his Excellency the Captain-General Don José de la Concha arrived at this city, and remained till the evening of the 19th. During his stay every demonstration of respect was shown to him by all classes of the people, who held a sort of jubilee in honour of his arrival.

A fitting opportunity having presented itself, I expressed to his Excellency the satisfaction which it must have afforded Her Majesty's Government to learn that, owing to the vigilance and zeal of his Excellency's officers in command during the past year, so many slavers had been unable to effect a landing of their miserable victims on the coasts of this jurisdiction, and that to be able to report a continuance of such praiseworthy conduct on the part of those officers would always be for me a source of the highest satisfaction.

General Concha in reply was pleased to say, that his orders upon that subject were most peremptory, and that although the extent and nature of these coasts afforded great facilities for carrying on the Slave Trade, he nevertheless felt confident that the measures he had taken for the purpose would speedily result in its total annihilation in this island.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. SIDNEY SMITH.

No. 576.

Vice-Consul Smith to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 1.)

My Lord,

Trinidad de Cuba, June 30, 1856.

THE Commandancia-General of the Central Department of this island having been removed to this city, the Brigadier Commandante-General, Don Luis Maria Serrano, arrived here on the 16th ultimo, and assumed the political

and military command of this Lieutenant-Governorship, the late Governor, Colonel Riquelme, having gone to Spain.

Previous to the Brigadier setting out for his new destination, he was invited by General Concha to visit the capital to receive his instructions, which were, I learn from himself, principally with regard to the African Slave Trade, which he was to prevent by every means in his power.

Since his arrival here two or three suspicious vessels have appeared on this coast, but owing to the prompt and well-combined measures taken by the Brigadier, any attempts which the slave-traders may have made have been thwarted, thus again affording me the lively satisfaction of being able to report to your Lordship that there have not been any slaves from Africa landed in the jurisdiction of this Vice-Consulate at any time during the three months ended this day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WM. SIDNEY SMITH.

TRIPOLI.

No. 577.

Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 20.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, April 28, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that the exportation of negro slaves from all the ports of this Regency has been for ever prohibited.

The Governor-General in his circular despatch proclaiming this event, stated, however, that from the great conglomeration of slaves at different points of the coast, by the recent arrivals of several large caravans from the interior, and, moreover, from the great difficulty of subsisting them in the state of famine and pestilence to which the country is at present reduced, that he had suggested to the Government of Constantinople the expediency of suspending the execution of the prohibitory Decree until the month of March 1857.

In the meantime, until the decision of the Imperial Government be known, the Decree will be rigorously enforced.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. HERMAN.

No. 578.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Herman.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 28, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Canca,* inclosing a list of fourteen vessels which arrived at Canca and Luda, between the 5th of January and the 8th of April last, bringing slaves from the Regency of Tripoli.

I have to instruct you to use your utmost efforts in order to prevail upon the Pasha of Tripoli to take effectual measures for the purpose of securing the observance within his Regency of the Vizirial letter of the Porte of the 18th March, 1855, prohibiting the exportation of slaves from the Regency of Tripoli to Crete.

If such measures shall not be adopted, Her Majesty's Government will be under the necessity of seriously remonstrating with the Porte against the Pasha's remissness in regard to the prevention of Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 579.

Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 30.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, June 20, 1856.

IN my despatch of the 28th April I had the honour to report to your Lordship that the exportation of negro slaves had been prohibited from all the ports of this Regency.

* No. 638.

Some days after the promulgation of this order, I discovered that 95 slaves had been embarked by the principal municipal authority of the town during the night, and dispatched at daybreak to the Levant.

I immediately informed the Governor-General that I should be compelled to report to your Lordship and to Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte, this flagrant infraction of the order in question by a public authority, and that too at a time when it is particularly incumbent on all persons of rank and station in the land to set an example of devotion to their country by actively co-operating in the application of those measures of reform which it is the enlightened solicitude of the Government to introduce into the Ottoman Empire.

This morning I received a reply to my communication, the substance of which I can only to-day convey to your Lordship, as there is no time for a translation.

His Excellency states that at the period when he received orders from the Porte to prohibit the further exportation of slaves, from the recent arrivals of several large caravans from different parts of the interior, there were upwards of 6,000 in the Regency; that from the difficulty of subsisting these unfortunates, exhausted as the country is by the triple calamity of civil war, pestilence, and famine, he had, by the advice of the Municipal Council, taken upon himself to extend the period of exportation to the 15th of the Ramadan (19th May), during which interval he admits that, in addition to the 95 mentioned by me, 40 or 50 more were embarked in two other ships; and concludes by assuring me that henceforward the prohibition will be rigorously enforced.

But so closely interwoven into all the habits and traditions of Turkish life is domestic slavery, and so powerfully arrayed is the whole body of the ancient prejudice with all the inert resistance of ancient habits against the measure of prohibition, that for some time to come I fear it will be impossible to prevent a contraband trade in slaves from this Regency.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. HERMAN.

Inclosure in No. 579.

Consul-General Herman to the Governor-General of Tripoli.

Excellency,

Tripoli, June 10, 1856.

I HAD the honour of receiving from your Excellency on the 26th April last, a despatch conveying the gratifying intelligence that by an Imperial firman the exportation of negro slaves from all ports of this Regency was henceforward prohibited, and, moreover, that the most precise instructions had been issued to all the public employés to rigorously enforce the execution of the measure.

It is with the most poignant regret that I have now to report to your Excellency that on the 13th night of the month of Ramadan, only twenty-three days after the promulgation of the order in question, the Sheik El Bled, by a base prostitution of the power and authority with which he is invested, under cover of the darkness, embarked 95 slaves on board his own vessel the "*Eftichia*," Captain Rais Mohamed, and dispatched her at daybreak in the morning to Smyrna, by a flagrant evasion of the usual custom-house regulations of the port.

This grave and outrageous violation by a public authority of the enlightened measure of humanity so recently promulgated by His Highness the Sultan, it becomes my imperative duty to report to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and to Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte.

To your Excellency I must unequivocally express the opinion that in the present instance the offence is intensely aggravated by the status of the delinquent, the highest municipal authority of the town, and committed as it was at a moment when it is particularly incumbent on all persons of rank and station in the land to set an example of devotion to their country, by actively co-operating in the application of those great and salutary measures of reform which it is the enlightened solicitude of the Government to introduce in the various branches of the administration of the Ottoman Empire.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. HERMAN.

No. 580.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Herman.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 5, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 20th ultimo, reporting that the principal municipal authority of the town of Tripoli secretly shipped off 95 slaves to Smyrna, after the promulgation of the Decree prohibiting the exportation of slaves from all the ports of the Regency of Tripoli.

I have, in reply, to inform you that I approve your proceedings in this matter; and I have to instruct you in future to keep the strictest watch upon the proceedings of the parties interested in the Slave Trade, and to denounce to the Government of Tripoli any attempt which may be made to continue that trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 581.

Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 28.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, June 28, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 20th instant, I have now the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the examination taken in my presence of Antonio Scotto, a British subject, and an employé in the Quarantine Department of this place. This document will demonstrate the extremely loose and unsatisfactory manner in which the service of the Department in question is carried on.

I am well aware the Director may urge, that by virtue of superior orders from Constantinople he may issue bills of health without reference to any authority here; but whether the fact of leaving blank bills of health already signed, to be filled up at the discretion of the "escrivanos," be equally a standing order of the Department, remains to be proved.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. HERMAN.

Inclosure in No. 581.

*Deposition.**Tripoli, June 27, 1856.*

THE following examination was this day made by the Undersigned :—

Antonio Scotto, sworn.

Q. Your profession?—A. Clerk of the Quarantine.

Q. How long are you in the service?—A. Some sixteen years.

Q. You are then well acquainted with all its rules and regulations?—A.

I am.

Q. When a vessel is about leaving the port for the Levant, what are the formalities required by the Quarantine?—A. The captain of the ship presents a "teskere" or "permis de départ," signed by the captain of the port, and countersigned by the custom-house. The captain must then present the passports or "teskeres" of the passengers, upon which the bill of health is granted.

Q. In the patent, do you make a nominal return of the passengers?—A. No, the aggregate number alone is given.

Q. The bill of health, by whom is it signed?—A. By the Director and medical officer with their seals.

Q. Who at present is the Director of the Quarantine?—A. Dr. Dickson, in the absence of the Director.

Q. In the early part of the past month of Ramadan were not some 90 to 100 people embarked during the night on board a vessel belonging to the Sheik

El Bled, and which sailed at daybreak the following morning?—*A.* Some hundred were embarked; but whether by day or night I know not.

Q. On this occasion were the usual formalities required by the Quarantine rigorously observed and fulfilled?—*A.* They were, with the exception of the permit of the captain of the port.

Q. Was not this document absolutely required by the Quarantine before issuing the “teskere” or patent; or was the Quarantine, by its instructions, justified in allowing the vessel to depart without it?—*A.* On this occasion we departed from the rule, as the Sheik El Bled guaranteed us against all the consequences of the infraction.

Q. Was this informality communicated to Dr. Dickson, and was it done with his consent?—*A.* It was.

Q. On your oath, did you not know that the major part of the people embarked on this occasion were negro slaves?—*A.* I did not see them with my own eyes, but I was informed they were slaves.

Q. Are you ignorant that some time before the exportation of slaves had been prohibited?—*A.* I only heard that the trade was to be abolished.

Q. Are you ignorant that the Decree was read in the Medglis by the Governor-General and communicated officially to the foreign Consuls?—*A.* I am ignorant of all this.

Q. You said just now that you had been informed that slaves had been embarked. When you took the patent to Dr. Dickson for his signature, did you inform him of this fact?—*A.* I did not.

Q. At what hour was the patent signed?—*A.* I cannot say, as blank patents already signed are left with me, which I fill up as occasion requires.

Q. In that case the direction of the Quarantine is entirely left to the “escrivanos;” they may accordingly dispatch vessels without the slightest reference to the Director?—*A.* That is the case.

Q. On this occasion, besides the usual permit of the Captain of the Port which you stated was wanting, was the certificate of the custom-house equally wanting?—*A.* The custom-house certificate is always annexed to the permit of the Captain of the Port.

Q. What is your monthly pay?—*A.* 150 Turkish piastres a-month, about 17. 10s. sterling.

Q. Did the chief of your Department never make known to you that the exportation of slaves was strictly prohibited?—*A.* Never.

Q. Are the public orders of the Government affecting the trade of the port never made known to you by the Director?—*A.* Never.

Q. Are you also ignorant that the exportation of cattle is prohibited?—*A.* Officially I am.

(Signed) ANTONIO SCOTTO.

Witness:

(Signed) SEBN. CARALAINA.

No. 582.

Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 28.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, June 28, 1856.

I REGRET to have to report to your Lordship another infraction of the recent law against the exportation of slaves.

Some eight days ago a small Tunisian xebeque cleared out for Gerbi. On leaving the port she stood to the westward, and, at a point on the coast about ten miles from the town, took off between 50 and 60 slaves, and bore up for the Levant.

When this circumstance became known to the Pasha, he immediately reported it to the authorities at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Alexandria, for the purpose of taking those ulterior measures which the case required.

Three individuals, who were supposed to be the owners of the slaves, were cited to appear before him, and explain their conduct in the affair. These people, however, produced documents showing that they had disposed of the slaves some time before to the individuals who had smuggled them off. Until

this matter can be cleared up they have been compelled to enter into heavy securities for their appearance when required.

In the meantime, it has been reported that a vessel answering to the description of this xebeque has been wrecked in the Gulf of Syrtis. A party of Cavalry has been sent off to ascertain the fact. The result I will communicate to your Lordship so soon as it may reach me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. HERMAN.

No. 583.

Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 28,)

My Lord, Tripoli, July 1, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 28th May last, transmitting a Return of fourteen vessels that had arrived at the Island of Candia with slaves from this Regency.

When the Vizirial letter of the 18th March, 1854, prohibiting the exportation of slaves to the Island of Crete was made public here, it was, from the first, foreseen that it would prove utterly inoperative, so far as the jurisdiction of the authorities here was involved, and from the obvious reason, that it might be evaded by simply clearing out vessels destined for Candia for some other part of the Empire. Such was, in fact, the case of the three vessels from this port mentioned in Mr. Ongley's Return.

By a reference to the archives of the Captain of the Port, I find that all cleared for the Levant.

As the firman prohibiting the exportation of slaves from this Regency at the period when these vessels sailed had not been promulgated, the local authorities here had no power or authority to prevent their conveying slaves to Smyrna or other ports of the Levant, but this objection cannot be urged in favour of the authorities in Candia. Vessels, in contravention of the law, had entered the ports of the island, and yet no steps, it appears, were taken to detain them.

Although, as I have already had the honour to observe to your Lordship, in this case no blame attaches to the authorities here, I nevertheless expressed to the Governor-General the feelings of Her Majesty's Government on the subject, and the steps they will be compelled to take, should not greater vigilance be displayed for the future.

It is, however, but justice to the Pasha to state to your Lordship that his efforts to arrest the evil are unceasing; but, unfortunately, he stands alone: the whole body of ancient and inveterate prejudice is arrayed against him on this question. In fact, to the Mussulman mind, domestic slavery comes down recommended with the accumulated weight of old tradition and religious precept; it constitutes almost the fundamental condition of their social system.

Again, it must be borne in mind that this Regency is encompassed on three sides by a boundless desert, and, on the fourth, by an almost uninhabited seaboard of 1,600 miles. To prevent smuggling, with the slender means at the disposition of the Pasha, along so extended a line of frontier, is utterly impossible; but were even the converse the case, unless a corresponding zeal and activity be displayed in other parts of the Empire, no results would be achieved. But such a consummation is, I fear, extremely remote, since it is notorious that slaves are not only landed almost daily in the Ottoman capital, but are actually passed through the custom-house as objects of legitimate merchandize—a fact I should certainly have questioned had I not derived it from the authority of the Governor-General and of the Director of Customs here.

Thus it would appear that, in its practical operation, the late Imperial firman on the question of slaves bears a striking affinity to a Spanish Royal order—it is “obedecido y no cumplido.”

For this anomalous state of things there would appear to be but one remedy, namely, the total abolition of slavery throughout the Empire; a measure which was, some years ago, adopted by the Bey of Tunis, and with such happy results.

But at a moment when a series of great organic changes are in process of operation in Turkey, some of which may affect the very existence of the Empire,

the policy of the immediate abolition of an institution so closely interwoven with the habits and prejudices of a people remarkable for a reverential attachment to ancient custom may be fairly questioned.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. HERMAN.

No. 584.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Herman.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 29, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th ultimo, inclosing a copy of the depositions of Antonio Scotto, a British subject employed in the Quarantine Department, with regard to the recent embarkation of 95 slaves from Tripoli by the principal municipal authority of that town, and, in reply, I have to state to you my opinion that it must be in the power of the Pasha to remedy such a state of things as is shown to exist by the flagrant evasion of the usual port regulations in the case of the embarkation of these slaves, and I have to instruct you to call the serious attention of the Pasha to this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 585.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Herman.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 30, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 28th ultimo, reporting the shipment, on board a small Tunisian vessel, of 50 or 60 slaves, who were embarked at a point on the coast about ten miles from Tripoli; and I have to acquaint you, in reply, that Her Majesty's Government learn with satisfaction the proceedings which you state have been adopted by the Pasha in this affair.

I have to add, that I have received a despatch from Mr. Ongley, Her Majesty's Consul at Canea in Crete, in which he reports the arrival at Luda of a small Turkish vessel, with 54 slaves on board, answering the description of the one referred to in your despatch, and I inclose herewith a copy of Mr. Ongley's report for your information.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 586.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Herman.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 31, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 1st instant, stating that you have ascertained, by a reference to the archives of the port, that the fourteen vessels reported by Mr. Consul Ongley to have arrived at Canea and Luda with slaves from Tripoli, had evaded the Vizirial order of the 18th of March, 1855, which prohibits the exportation of slaves from Tripoli to Candia, by taking clearances for the Levant; and in reply, I have to observe to you, that the frequent evasions of this Vizirial order, as proved by the shipments above referred to, and the facilities afforded for the shipment of slaves by the authorities themselves, as shown by the depositions inclosed in your despatch of the 28th ultimo, only tend to prove the necessity for more effectual measures being taken by the Pasha with the view of carrying into effect the orders of the Porte for the entire prohibition of the export of slaves from the Regency of Tripoli.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

* No. 641.

No. 587.

Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 5.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, July 18, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 5th instant, approving of my proceedings in the affair of the 95 slaves secretly shipped off by the Sheik El Bled, and further instructing me to keep a strict watch, and to denounce all similar operations to the local authorities.

Your Lordship's order in this matter shall be rigorously obeyed.

I have further the honour to state to your Lordship that the report of the shipwreck of the xebeque that had clandestinely taken off some slaves to the westward of this place, that I communicated in my despatch of the 28th of June last, has proved to be unfounded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. HERMAN.

No. 588.

Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 26.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, August 14, 1856.

THE Governor-General has just sent to inform me that the xebeque which, in my despatch of the 28th of June last, I had the honour to report to your Lordship had clandestinely received on board some 50 or 60 slaves to the westward of this place, has been seized by the authorities of the Island of Candia, and her master sent in chains to Constantinople.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. HERMAN.

No. 589.

Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 11.)

(Extract.)

Tripoli, September 6, 1856.

WITH reference to your Lordship's two despatches of the 29th and 31st of July last, directing me to urge upon the Pasha the necessity of taking effective measures for the entire prohibition of the export of slaves from this Regency, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that, for the more complete attainment of the object, the prohibitory firman being unfettered by either conditions or limitations, the Governor-General has determined that no negroes, not even household servants, will be permitted to embark until they shall have been manumitted by their owners in the presence of the Cadi and two members of his Court.

Letters of manumission in duplicate, signed by the Cadi and two members of his Court, are then delivered to the master of the ship by which the liberated slaves may be about to proceed, to be presented to them at the port of disembarkation, and to the local authorities of the same. A general register of all similar transactions will be likewise preserved here. That means will be devised, in many instances, for evading these dispositions, is extremely probable; nevertheless they will act as a salutary check upon the infractions that have marked the initiatory stages of the measure of prohibition—as the negroes will soon discover that, if wronged, an appeal to a foreign Embassy or Consulate will lead to immediate redress.

Only four days ago a negress lodged a complaint against her master for habitual cruelty and ill-treatment. Finding that the poor creature's tale was fully borne out by facts, I immediately sent her to the Pasha, with a report of

her case. On the following morning his Excellency sent her back liberated, with a request that to her letters of manumission I would affix a memorandum of mine own confirmatory of the fact.

No. 590.

Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 11.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, September 8, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 30th of July last, transmitting the copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Canea, which reports the seizure, by the authorities of that island, of a small Tunisian vessel that had clandestinely embarked some 50 or 60 slaves to the westward of this place.

The information I had had already the honour of reporting to your Lordship in my despatch of the 14th of August last.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. HERMAN.

No. 591.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Herman.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 30, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 6th of September last, reporting the measures which had been adopted by the Pasha of Tripoli to enforce the firman of the Porte entirely prohibiting the exportation of slaves from that Regency; and I have, in reply, to instruct you to express to the Pasha the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt his proceedings with respect to the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 592.

Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 17.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, November 15, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a despatch that reached me by the last courier from M. de Fremeaux, Her Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul at Mourzouk.

It appears from the same, that a very active commerce in slaves is carrying on between Ghat and Tuat on the Algerian frontier; and that all purchases are made in French money.

I do not, however, infer from the latter circumstance, that the traders in question are French subjects; on the contrary, I should rather opine that they are Berbers or Arabs belonging to tribes not yet under French subjection, who by contraband means introduce slaves into the Algerian territory, or more openly into Morocco.

M. de Fremeaux further reports, that he had ascertained that, at Tuila, a caravan of slaves was in process of organization destined for Egypt.

On reporting this circumstance to the Governor-General, he promised to send orders to the authorities of Augella and Jallo, two oases on the caravan route from Mourzouk to Egypt, to intercept all slaves moving on those two points.

Unfortunately for the success of this operation, both Augella and Jallo may be turned without much inconvenience; but even were the case otherwise, any orders that his Excellency may transmit will be utterly powerless, when opposed to the seductive and glittering arguments that the slave-trader will bring to bear upon the Turkish officials.

It is not, therefore, by partial and ill-sustained operations on the sources of supply, such as prohibiting the exportation of slaves from a particular province of the Empire, that the Slave Trade in Turkey will be ever suppressed: such a consummation is only to be achieved by a vigorous onslaught on the great centres of demand, by the total abolition, in fact, of the institution of slavery itself throughout the Empire.

The demand once suppressed, the supplies, as a necessary consequence, would cease of themselves.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. HERMAN.

Inclosure in No. 592,

Acting Vice-Consul Fremereux to Consul-General Herman.

(Extract.)

Mourzouk, October 18, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that, in Ghat, had arrived about 150 slaves by caravans from Sinder, and from Bargu, and others were expected from Soudan. The market of Ghat continues still to be frequented by the Tuat traders. The most of the slaves that arrive there are purchased by them at the price of from 40 to 80 dollars each. The money that they (the Tuats) bring for that scope, and which is the most current in Ghat, are only French pieces of 5 francs.

Although I have made all my endeavours, it has not been possible for me to get an exact information of the number of slaves exported, or to be exported from those parts into the territory of Algeria. I am only assured that many of the Tuats, Sufis, and Suafis, re-sell their slaves in the French territory.

In this week I have received a visit from his Excellency the Pasha, and in our long conversation, among other things, I made some observations on the vigilance which is not yet used here, and which is very necessary, to put in due execution the orders relative to the requested suppression of Slave Trade; and, moreover, that in the village It-tuila, some of the Megebris made a deposit of slaves to conduct them thence, and re-sell them into Egypt: He feigned, perhaps, to ignore what I reported to him; but promised me that he would do his utmost in order to prevent such inconveniences.

No. 593.

Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 17.)

(Extract.)

Tripoli, November 16, 1856.

I REGRET to have to report to your Lordship another flagrant infraction of the Imperial firman prohibiting the exportation of negro slaves from this Regency.

By the copy of a despatch which I have the honour to transmit inclosed, received on Monday last from Her Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul at Bengazi, your Lordship will perceive that a Turkish vessel, after a navigation of twenty-five days, had been compelled, by stress of weather, to put back to that port, when eighteen unfortunate slaves, in a condition at which humanity shudders, were discovered by the authorities battened down under hatches, in the stifling and pestiferous atmosphere of the hold.

Your Lordship will further perceive by the recriminations which, on the occasion, passed between the Governor of the province and the Director of the Quarantine, the imperturbable audacity with which the orders of the Central Government are evaded, not to say mocked at, in this remote province of the Empire.

On reporting this event to the Governor-General, he admitted that he was already cognisant of all its details, and by the first courier he would transmit orders to place the delinquents (two employés of the Quarantine and Custom-house, who in all probability only acted by the orders of their superiors) in irons for six months, which, he added, by his orders from Constantinople, was the maximum punishment he was in all such cases empowered to inflict.

In another despatch of the same date, Mr. Xerri informs me, that in consequence of the high prices negro slaves were fetching in the Ottoman capital, that caravans were actually preparing to start from Bengazi to Negritia for further supplies.

Now, not twenty-four hours after I communicated these facts to his Excellency, some 120 slaves were, under the mantle of night, embarked on board the Imperial steam-frigate "*Saidi Shaki*," which on the following morning sailed for Constantinople.

That these slaves were provided with letters of manumission, according to the form which I had the honour to transmit to your Lordship in my despatch of the 6th September last, is possible, but this subterfuge is transparent to the most obtuse capacity; as it is notorious to the whole town, that slaves embarked here with all due observance of this formality have been afterwards disposed of, or retained in captivity at Constantinople and other ports in the Levant.

Thus, my Lord, either by open infraction or by legal fiction, the action of the Imperial firman is absolutely nullified.

Inclosure in No. 593.

Acting Vice-Consul Xerri to Consul-General Herman.

Sir,

Bengazi, October 27, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that on the 24th instant arrived in this port, by stress of weather, the Ottoman brig "*Messhaud*," commanded by Bucrà, with patents from this Health Office for Constantinople, with ten persons crew, three passengers, with addition of fourteen persons, total number of persons twenty-seven.

Guards were immediately placed round the said vessel, and seeing that the passengers did not come on shore, the local Governor held a Council, and the next morning sent people on board, who found 18 slaves.

Those unhappy creatures were placed on board under planks, nailed in such a manner as could not easily be found; but the weariness and the miserable situation which they had been suffering for twenty-five long days during the voyage, on hearing the noise of those people on board, made them cry; thus the persons sent on board perceived there were people on board, and got out those poor souls half alive, presenting a great spectacle.

In consequence were taken the depositions of the captain, who first said to have embarked them on the coast, then to have taken them from the port, in three times, through the medium of a custom-house guardian.

The depositions of the owners of those slaves state that they had agreed with the captain for 460 piastres a-head, and that he, the captain, was to think about the embarkation.

The Governor has thought, in this affair, to throw the great blame on the Director of the Quarantine, for his having granted the bill of health without having in his possession the "*teskeres*," which show the number, and the free permit of each passenger.

The Director, finding himself attacked, said in full Council, that since the time Soliman Bey has been here, 696 passengers left for Constantinople, out of which 297 left during the time that existed the prohibition of embarking slaves.

In the meantime the owners were arrested, together with the Health Office guardian, for having declared that the passengers on board were anything else than slaves; and those unhappy creatures remained under custody.

(Signed) PAOLO XERRI.

No. 594.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul-General Herman.

Sir,

Foreign Office, December 26, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 16th ultimo, respecting 18 slaves who were discovered in the hold of the Turkish vessel "*Messhaud*," which was forced to put into Bengazi on the 24th of October.

I have to acquaint you that I have sent copies of that despatch and of its inclosure to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and that I have instructed his Excellency to make a strong representation to the Porte with regard to this case, and to require that the captain of the slave-vessel and the local authorities who have so audaciously violated the Sultan's firman shall be punished in an exemplary manner.

I have to instruct you to transmit to Viscount Stratford copies of all despatches which you may address to me on Slave Trade matters, and to inform me when you have done so.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 595.

Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 30.)

(Extract.)

Tripoli, December 12, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship another infraction of the Imperial Decree prohibiting the exportation of slaves.

This morning the Ottoman brig "*Meshauda*," Mohamet de Buski, master, sailed for Smyrna with 40 negro slaves on board.

No. 596.

Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 12, 1857.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, December 26, 1856.

IN my despatch of the 16th November last, I had the honour to report to your Lordship that the Ottoman frigate "*Saida Shaki*" had conveyed to Constantinople some 120 negroes.

The same vessel returned to this port on the 21st instant, and two days after sailed again for the Ottoman capital with upwards of 100 negroes on board.

In the short space of thirty-six days some 260 negroes have, in spite of the Imperial firman, been shipped from this port, and the major part in a Government vessel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. HERMAN.

No. 597.

Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 4.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, January 21, 1857.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to report, that orders have been sent to Bengazi to manumit the 18 slaves found in the hold of the Turkish vessel "*Messhaud*," and to put the owners of the same in irons for six months.

By the first courier I shall learn if the Lieutenant-Governor of that district has rigorously fulfilled his orders.

Since the promulgation of the Imperial firman prohibiting the exportation of slaves, I have constantly sent copies to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople of every despatch that I have had the honour of addressing to your Lordship on matters connected with the Slave Trade; and shall continue so to do for the future.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. HERMAN.

No. 598.

Consul-General Herman to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 9.)

My Lord,

Tripoli, February 16, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship the arrival here, two days ago, of Her Majesty's ship "Recruit," from Malta, dispatched by the Admiral Sir Montague Stopford, to inquire into the contraband Trade in Slaves that for some months past, in spite of the prohibitory Decree of the Porte, has been so extensively and so actively carried on.

I have accordingly furnished the Admiral with all the data on the subject which I am in possession of, accompanied by a return, copy of which I have likewise the honour to inclose, derived from the archives of the Quarantine Department, of the number of slaves embarked from this port since the promulgation of the prohibitory Decree.

Your Lordship will observe that the official is far below the aggregate number of slaves which in my despatches of the 16th and the 26th November last, I reported had been conveyed to Constantinople by the Imperial steam-frigate "*Sayik Shadi*." The differential figure is made up by the slaves belonging to the Government officials that were clandestinely embarked during the night.

At this moment slaves are being trooped in private depôts against the arrival of the "*Sayik Shadi*," which is daily expected from Constantinople.

During the same period some 700 slaves have been exported by sea from Bengazi, independent of those marched overland into Egypt, the precise number of which it is impossible to ascertain.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. F. HERMAN.

Inclosure in No. 598.

RETURN of Slaves imported from Tripoli since the promulgation of the Imperial prohibitory Decree.

Date of Departure from Tripoli.	Quality of Ship.	Name of Vessel.	Captain's Name.	Tons.	Number of Crew.	Bound for.	Nature of Cargo.	Number of Slaves.
1856								
April 11	Ottoman Brig ..	Messoud ..	Ali Maroof ..	89	10	Mitylene ..	Mixed cargo ..	170
May 2	" Brig ..	Nadimi Derdiga ..	Hafiz Mehmed ..	300	16	Constantinople ..	Salt ..	140
" 8	" Schooner ..	Eftihigah ..	Mohamed Kithuin ..	75	8	Mitylene ..	Mixed cargo ..	100
" 24	" War Schooner ..	Sayah ..	Mehmed Captain ..	..	78	Constantinople ..		15
June 24	" Brig ..	Mashallah ..	Mohamed Debaski ..	89	12	Smyrna ..	Mixed cargo ..	15
August 30	" War Brig ..	Yewidi Fittooh ..	Mehmed Captain ..	..	89	Canea ..		28
October 8	" Brig ..	Messoud ..	Hussein ben Bekir ..	75	13	Smyrna ..	Mixed cargo ..	37
November 14	" War Steamer ..	Sayik Shadi ..	Ismaïl Bey ..	..	200	Constantinople ..		80
December 12	" Brig ..	Mashallah ..	Mohamed Debaski ..	89	13	Smyrna ..	Mixed cargo ..	25
" 23	" War Steamer ..	Sayik Shadi ..	Ismaïl Bey ..	..	200	Constantinople ..		50
1857							Total in 1856 ..	660
February 7	" Brig ..	Messoud ..	Mohamed El Grew ..	253	19	Bengazi, Smyrna, and Constantinople	Ballast ..	110

TURKEY.

No. 599.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, April 26, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith copies of two despatches which I have received from Her Majesty's Consuls at Rhodes and at Canea,* reporting the arrival of slaves at those places from Tripoli; and I have to instruct your Excellency to communicate to the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs the facts stated in these despatches, and to point out to his Excellency that the sale of some of the slaves in question which has taken place in Candia is a violation of the Vizirial Order, a copy of which accompanied your Excellency's despatch to me of the 19th March, 1855.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 600.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 7.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, April 24, 1856.

INCLOSED herewith, for your Lordship's information, are copies, in translation, of a letter from the Pasha of Tripoli to the Grand Vizier, and of the Kaimakam Pasha's reply, respecting negro slaves brought down to Tripoli for exportation.

Your Lordship will observe that a difficulty exists as to the disposal of those unfortunate creatures who, after reaching Tripoli, are left in the hands of their owners without a prospect of sale.

It is very desirable that the measures adopted with a view to prevent the entrance of the slaves into the territory of Tripoli should be enforced in such manner along the interior frontier as to discourage the dealers from persisting in the odious traffic of their fellow-creatures.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 600.

The Governor of Tripoli to the Grand Vizier.

(Translation.)

Tripoli in the West, February 22, 1856.

I HAD the honour of receiving on the your Highness' two despatches, dated and stating that the purchase and sale of slaves had been prohibited by Imperial order, and instructing me in consequence to take measures for preventing any slaves from among the blacks being brought into the Province of Tripoli, or any whatever being sent to the capital. I shall act in strict conformity with His Imperial Majesty's orders.

* Nos. 634 and 658.

With respect to the non-importation of black slaves into the Province of Tripoli West, the slave-dealers were prohibited from going to that quarter a year ago, as well as the other traders. Nevertheless, last year a set of black and other traders lately crossed the desert, and a large number of slaves were brought to the Sandjacks of Bengazi and Fezzan, to the Qazas of Djebel Garb, which will not be permitted to be conveyed to Constantinople.

It is painful to reflect that owing to the great scarcity of provisions in this country, these slaves must perish at the ports of embarkation; but proclamation will be made to the slave-dealers and other merchants, forbidding them to import black slaves in future as far as practicable, and they shall likewise be prevented from being conveyed to the capital.

Inclosure 2 in No. 600.

The Grand Vizier to the Governor of Tripoli.

(Translation.)

April 19, 1856.

NOTWITHSTANDING that, on the general proclamation of the prohibition established by order of His Imperial Majesty against the purchase and sale of slaves, your Excellency was peremptorily instructed more than once to take prompt and efficacious measures for fully enforcing this prohibition, and to exercise a strict vigilance in this respect, information has been received that again lately a party of slaves was exported from within the Province of Tripoli West, sent to Cyprus, and there sold.

It is needless to repeat to you the instructions which have been repeatedly sent to you at length. This Traffic in Slaves is not only contrary to the dictates of humanity, but is provocative, likewise, of representations from abroad, and it is therefore highly important that the instructions should be carried fully into effect, and the trade put an end to altogether.

You will thus sedulously persevere in giving full course to all measures of efficacy which may be necessary in that quarter for putting it vigorously down. The main point is to prevent the importation of these slaves into the Province of Tripoli, and you are instructed to issue peremptory orders to the authorities at all the ports and passes to attend most scrupulously to the means of carrying this into effect without fail.

No. 601.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, May 13, 1856.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 24th ultimo, inclosing translations of a correspondence between the Grand Vizier and the Pasha of Tripoli, respecting the Traffic in Negro Slaves carried on in that Regency; and I have to instruct your Excellency to observe to the Grand Vizier, that it appears to Her Majesty's Government that the best mode of putting an end to this Traffic would be to direct the Governor of Tripoli to inflict summary punishment upon the slave-dealers who disobey the Sultan's decrees, and to make them pay for the support of any slaves who may hereafter be brought by them from the interior to Tripoli.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 602.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, May 28, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tripoli,* stating that a Decree has been issued prohibiting for ever the exportation of negro slaves from all the ports of that

* No. 577.

Regency, but adding, that the Pasha has recommended the Porte to suspend the enforcement of the Decree in question until the month of March 1857.

I have to instruct your Excellency to express to the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs the hope of Her Majesty's Government that the suggestions of the Pasha of Tripoli as to the suspension of this Decree may not be adopted by the Porte.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 603.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 23.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, June 9, 1856.*

I CONTINUE to send in to the Turkish Ministers such additional information as I receive from Her Majesty's Consuls respecting the introduction of negro slaves into Turkey.

I am assured, in reply, that the question of the Slave Trade is under the consideration of the Council, and that, as soon as a final decision is adopted, it will be communicated to Her Majesty's Embassy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

No. 604.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, June 23, 1856.*

MR. CAMPBELL, Her Majesty's Consul at Rhodes, has transmitted to me a copy of his despatch to your Excellency of the 4th instant, stating that the Governor-General of Rhodes, and the Governors of the other islands, have refused to take any measures for the suppression of the Slave Trade, alleging that they had received no firman or instruction from the Porte ordering them to prevent that Traffic.

I have to refer your Excellency to your despatch of the 22nd March, 1855,* which stated that, although the Grand Vizier was not prepared to sign a Convention for the suppression of the Georgian and Circassian Slave Trade, he did not object to render more stringent the prohibition of that Trade by the Porte; and I have to state that, if the Porte has also given orders to prohibit the Slave Trade in the Mediterranean, those orders appear to be utterly disregarded.

Your Excellency will call the attention of the Ottoman Government to this matter with reference to the above-mentioned despatch from Consul Campbell, and you will endeavour to concert with the Grand Vizier the adoption of measures which may be effectual for the total suppression of the African Slave Trade.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 605.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 9.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, June 26, 1856.*

INCLOSED herewith is an extract of a despatch from Acting Vice-Consul Colnaghi to Her Majesty's Consul at Rhodes respecting the arrival, at Mitylene, of slaves from the coast of Barbary.

I have communicated it to the Porte, in sequel to similar advices successively received from various parts of the Archipelago, and I have obtained the

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 418.

usual answer, that the subject of slavery is under the consideration of the Council, and that remedial measures of a comprehensive character are in contemplation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Inclosure in No. 605.

Acting Vice-Consul Colnaghi to Consul Campbell.

(Extract.)

Mitylene, May 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that, since the commencement of the present year, three vessels, under the Turkish flag, carrying slaves, have arrived at this port from Tripoli. Their dates of arrival are as follows:—

January 7.—The brig “*Beinet*,” of 300 tons, Captain Abdallah, having on board 85 slaves.

January 11.—The schooner “*Eftichia*,” of 75 tons, Captain Omer, having on board 61 slaves.

May 14.—The brig “*Eftichia*,” of 75 tons, Captain Mehmet, having on board 100 slaves.

None of the slaves on board the two first-mentioned vessels were landed at Mitylene, but were taken to Smyrna for sale.

Of the slaves on board the brig “*Eftichia*,” only 8 were landed at Mitylene, the rest were taken to Smyrna.

No. 606.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 22.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, July 10, 1856.

THE intelligence contained in the despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Tripoli, a copy of which I inclose herewith,* is but too completely in keeping with other notices of persistence in the Slave Trade between that province and Turkey, which, of late, have reached your Lordship as well as myself.

I have lost no time in bringing Colonel Herman's statement to the knowledge of the Porte, and the letter to Fuad Pasha, with which I have accompanied it, is forwarded herewith, in copy, for your Lordship's information.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Inclosure in No. 606.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to Fuad Pasha.

M. le Ministre,

Péra, le 10 Juillet, 1856.

J'AI eu l'honneur de vous adresser à plusieurs reprises relativement au Commerce d'Esclaves, qui, malgré la défense proclamée par Sa Majesté le Sultan, continue à se maintenir activement entre les côtes de Tripoli et les ports Ottomans de l'Archipel. Je me suis fait un devoir en outre de vous fournir divers rapports et d'autres documents tendant à constater l'existence de ce Trafic désastreux. Votre Excellence m'a fait assurer plus d'une fois que la Porte s'occupe sérieusement de la question, et que vous serez bientôt dans le cas de me faire connaître le résultat de ses délibérations. Respectant les occupations nombreuses de votre Excellence, j'attends, mais non sans impatience, le moment où elle sera à même d'entrer en matière avec moi relativement aux moyens de mettre fin, une fois pour toutes, à un mal qui est trop douloureusement connu pour que l'on ait besoin de le caractériser ici. Je vous prie de vouloir bien me faire savoir, un moment plutôt, quand les obstacles qui ont retardé jusqu'ici le dénouement de cette affaire, seront écartés de manière que nous puissions en effectuer la solution d'une manière convenable. Mon

Gouvernement s'intéresse vivement à toutes les phases et à toutes les branches de cette question importante.

Je profite de cette occasion pour attirer l'attention de votre Excellence à la communication ci-jointe qui m'est arrivée de Tripoli, et qui vient à l'appui de mes représentations tant de fois réitérées.

Je saisis, &c.

(Signé) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

No. 607.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, July 28, 1856.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 10th instant, inclosing a copy of a note which you addressed to Fuad Pasha respecting the Slave Trade which is carried on between the coasts of Tripoli and the Ottoman ports of the Archipelago, and I approve the representation which your Excellency addressed to the Turkish Government in this matter.

The importance and urgency of effectual measures being taken for the suppression of this Traffic are shown by the reports which some of the British Consular Agents in the Levant have recently forwarded to your Excellency, as well as to Her Majesty's Government, and, more particularly, by a despatch which I have received from Mr. Campbell, in which he informs me that he has reported to your Excellency the landing of 44 slaves at the Island of Scio by the Ottoman brig "*Masgaout*," from Bengazi, and that the masters of Turkish vessels, in order to elude the law, are in the habit of having the slaves which they embark put down in the ships' articles as passengers.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 608.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, August 8, 1856.

I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch* which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Consuls at the places noted in the margin,† respecting the Trade in Negro Slaves which is carried on from the coasts of Tripoli.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 609.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, August 8, 1856.

I INCLOSE, for your Excellency's information, copies of two despatches which I have received from Major Herman,‡ Her Majesty's Consul-General in Tripoli, respecting the shipment of slaves from that Regency.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 610.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, September 29, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, a copy of a despatch dated the 12th ultimo, with its inclosures, addressed by the Govern-

* No. 643.

† Smyrna, Rhodes, Canea, Salonica, Dardanelles, Prevesa.

‡ Nos. 582 and 583.

ment of Bombay to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, together with a copy of a despatch dated the 2nd July, addressed by Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Jeddah to the Bombay Government, on the subject of the Slave Trade carried on by Turkish vessels in the Red Sea.

And I have to instruct your Excellency to take such steps as you may deem advisable, with a view to induce the Porte to empower the Commanders of Her Majesty's cruisers, and of those of the Honourable East India Company employed in the Red Sea, to act in the suppression of the Slave Trade carried on under the Turkish flag.

Inclosure 1 in No. 610.

The Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors.

(Extract.)

Bombay, August 12, 1856.

WE beg to forward to your Honourable Committee copies of two letters from Brigadier Coghlan, Political Resident and Commandant at Aden, dated the 6th and 19th ultimo, pointing out the difficulties which, under existing circumstances, beset all measures which may be adopted for the suppression of the Slave Trade conducted in vessels under the Turkish flag.

As connected with this question, we have also the honour to bring to the notice of your Honourable Committee the remarks of Mr. Page, the Acting Vice-Consul at Jeddah, in his letter dated the 2nd ultimo, upon the state of the Slave Trade in the Hedjaz, and upon the means by which it may be suppressed. This letter forms one of the inclosures to our despatch by this mail, dated the 9th instant.

We do not think it would be necessary, or indeed possible, to obtain the permission of the Porte to seize slaves in the harbours of Hodeida, Jeddah, &c., or after they have landed, but we consider that, with the right of searching vessels under Turkish and Arab colours, outside the harbour, and with clear instructions for the guidance of the officers of the Indian navy, it will be perfectly possible to check, and ultimately to suppress, this Traffic.

Inclosure 2 in No. 610.

Brigadier Coghlan to the Secretary to the Bombay Government.

(Extract.)

July 6, 1856.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th ultimo, on the subject of the suppression of the Slave Trade, and with reference to paragraph 4, I am of opinion that the instructions therein alluded to, though complete as to the manner in which slavers belonging to the subjects of the Imaum of Muscat and certain Arab Chiefs are to be disposed of, are on the whole unsatisfactory, and that the silence observed as to the course adopted towards vessels sailing under other flags must cause doubt and hesitation in the minds of officers employed in checking the Slave Trade.

Native vessels carry on this Traffic under the flag of the Sublime Porte to a greater extent than under that of any other Power.

The question of the power of officers of the Indian navy to seize vessels sailing under the flag of independent Arab Chiefs not under engagements with us, such as those of Maculla and Shuhr, should be clearly defined; probably some of these Chiefs, though virtually independent, may be under the nominal suzerainty of the Imaum of Muscat, and may as such be brought within the provisions of the Treaty with that Prince; it is therefore advisable that the limits of the Imaum's Arabian territories as recognized by Government be specified.

Inclosure 3 in No. 610.

Brigadier Coghlan to the Secretary to the Bombay Government.

Sir,

July 19, 1856.

I FORWARD, for the information of the Government, a copy of a correspondence relative to the searching of vessels for slaves within Turkish ports. I trust that the sentiments contained in my letter dated the 17th instant may be approved.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. M. COGHLAN.

Inclosure 4 in No. 610.

Brigadier Coghlan to Captain Frushard, I.N.

(Extract.)

May 24, 1856.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date. I imagine that you are misinformed as to the state and extent of the Slave Trade as carried on in our immediate vicinity. I am informed from a source which precludes the possibility of any great mistake, that nearly 2,000 slaves were carried during the early part of this month from the port of Tajourra to that of Hodeida.

This is also the season when many vessels come from the coast of Africa about Zanzibar, bound for the Red Sea.

The proceedings of the vessels of war at this station are generally well known at the ports whence slaves are exported, and none are sent off until it is believed that no vessels are in the way.

I would suggest, as the most efficacious way of putting the exporters off their guard, that one of the vessels of war should lay for some time in the harbour of Perim, and keep a constant watch on the Straits of Babel-Mandeb, searching any vessel which enters by means of the ship's boats.

If this be not done speedily it will fail of success, as the slave-vessels will soon cease to run between Africa and Arabia.

The ports of Sonakin and Massowah have also exported slaves largely this year; indeed, notwithstanding the constant presence of vessels of war in the Red Sea, I am led to believe that this Traffic has this season been more than ordinarily brisk.

Inclosure 5 in No. 610.

Lieutenant Adams, I.N., to Brigadier Coghlan.

Sir,

"Queen," July 16, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report the return of the "Mahi" from a cruize. I beg to forward, for your information, a copy of Lieutenant Walker's report and of two letters from Mr. Barroni to his address.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. N. ADAMS.

Inclosure 6 in No. 610

Lieutenant Walker, I.N., to Lieutenant Adams, I.N.

(Extract.)

Aden, Back Bay, July 16, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report the arrival of the Honourable Company's schooner "Mahi," under my command, from the Red Sea, and to forward, for your information, a copy of the sailing instructions I received from Captain Frushard, late Senior Naval Officer at Aden.

CLASS B,

3 Q

On my way to Massowah I was obliged to put into the Island of Perim to refit. I remained there four days; a good look-out was kept; no boats were seen either entering or leaving the sea.

The Political Resident, in his letter dated 4th May, suggests Perim Island a good watch-place for vessels of war while employed in search of slavers. It would be so if all parts of the sea could be seen from the mast-head, which cannot be done. No part of the small straits can be observed from that elevation, and but a very small part of the large strait.

The "Mahi" left Perim May 10; arrived at Mocha 8 A.M. June 12. Between these places several boats were examined, in none of which were any slaves. During my stay at Mocha, a period of four days, all arrivals and departures were searched.

Leaving Mocha at 3 P.M. of 16th June, the "Mahi" arrived at Massowah at 2 P.M. June 24th, and remained there nearly seven days. While there all boats were strictly examined, a proceeding not at all understood by the Governor of Massowah, as will be seen from two letters which I have received from Mr. Barroni, copies of which I have the honour to inclose. I called upon the Governor, and explained to him that I was there to assist him in carrying out the firman of his Sultan.

Mr. Barroni could give me no information whatever relative to the Slave Trade, but slaves are always expected, as they were when he wrote his letter dated April 16. I asked him to show me any slaves in Massowah; he could not.

The "Mahi" arrived at Hodeida at 2 P.M. July 11; while there several boats were searched.

I consider, as far as the appearance of a vessel of war goes, the "Mahi's" cruize has been most effectual. The Arabian coast, from the Straits to Zebayer Islands, and the Abyssinian coast from the Coordineat Islands to Massowah, have been well explored. Very few boats were seen on the Abyssinian coast; those that were seen were boarded, but no slaves were discovered.

Inclosure 7 in No. 610.

Mr. Barroni to Brigadier Coghlan.

(Extract.)

Massowah, June 28, 1856.

I BEG to inform you, that on the arrival of the schooner "Mahi," all the people of Massowah, and chiefly the Governor of this town, were afraid very much, when the captain of the schooner visited and inspected the boats and "yelebe" which were entering this harbour: and when this Governor would understand by his interview with Captain Walker that he was perhaps charged to seize the slaves who should be sent to Jeddah, Hodeida, &c., he took with the inhabitants of this island, all the precautions necessary to avoid this inconvenience; and so all the slaves who were ready to be sent to Jeddah on the evening of the 27th instant, remained in the houses of their masters, who are awaiting a safe opportunity to send them to their destination.

If you like seize all the slaves who are sent to Jeddah or to Yemen. It is very easy to do so if you put a ship near the Island of Nuna, between Dahalak and Consuta, and another ship near Desai.

Inclosure 8 in No. 610.

Brigadier Coghlan to Lieutenant Adams, I.N.

(Extract.)

July 17, 1856.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, with Lieutenant Walker's report, and copies of Mr. Barroni's letters, dated 27th ultimo, to that officer.

I do not remember to have seen Captain Frushard's instructions to Lieutenant Walker, but I did not suppose they would authorize the examination of Turkish vessels in Turkish ports.

The whole question is under the consideration of the authorities in

England, and the Government of Bombay is preparing a code of instructions which will clearly state what may and what may not be done in searching for slaves. I am of opinion, therefore, that pending the decision, our vessels of war should abstain from examining or seizing suspected slavers within Turkish ports.

Inclosure 9 in No. 610.

Vice-Consul Page to the Secretary to the Bombay Government.

(Extract.)

Jeddah, July 2, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that, since the departure of Abu Moutallib, everything in this vicinity has remained quiet.

The exportation of slaves is continued here, and is brisker than ever; in fact, I am fully convinced that it never was the intention of the Mushir to carry the orders sent from Constantinople into execution; but it is not at all improbable that the full extent of his instructions were merely to have the firman of the Sultan read. However that may be, the reading of it in Mecca (a most useless formality as regards stopping the Slave Trade) had the effect intended, that of making it appear that the disturbances there, and in the whole of the Hedjaz, were caused through the Sultan having ceded to the wishes of England in suppressing slavery; whereas the real fact was, that the recall of Abu Moutallib having become known, and the Government too weak to make him attend to it was the cause: the reading of the firman in Mecca was unnecessary, especially as it was evidently not the intention of Government to carry it out, and was merely a snare to cause Abu Moutallib and his friends to declare themselves.

Should it be actually the intention of the Ottoman Government to prohibit the Traffic in Slaves, it could very easily be effected here without any disturbance whatever, especially as there should be no interference with those already in the country, but the further importation stopped; yet, to expect that any Turkish Governor would act honestly up to this, is requiring more than is to be found amongst them; and the only sure means, therefore, would be, employing in the Red Sea one or two steamers, under the command of officers in the Indian navy, who, if kept well informed, by agents in the ports of Hodeida, Massowah, and Jeddah, of all departures and arrivals of slaves, with permission to seize them in the harbours if not landed, would, in a very short time, put an end to it. I have made a representation of this to Constantinople.

No. 611.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 8.)

My Lord,

Therapia, September 29, 1856.

ADVICES continue to reach me, from time to time, of negro slaves exported from Africa, chiefly from Tripoli, and introduced into the ports of the Ottoman dominions in Asia and Europe. Your Lordship is aware that Turkish vessels are frequently employed in this Traffic, illegal as it is, and condemned by the Imperial firmans. In every instance brought to my knowledge I have reminded the Porte of its duty, and placed the facts under its consideration. In every instance, or nearly so, I have received assurances that the question was not lost sight of, and that I should soon have proof of the Porte's attention to my representations.

Your Lordship knows, from Major Herman, what measures have been adopted in the Province of Tripoli, and what is the nature of the difficulty which impedes their complete and effective enforcement. Whatever prospects of improvement there may be for the future, numerous parties of slaves continue to be imported into the islands of the Archipelago and the adjacent continental ports.

Cargoes have lately arrived at the Dardanelles, and on a recent occasion I did not confine myself to a simple communication of the Consul's report, but I addressed an official letter to Fuad Pasha, and called upon the Porte to order the liberation of the slaves, and the punishment of those concerned in their

conveyance to Turkey. Copies of this document and of Mr. Calvert's despatch are inclosed herewith for your Lordship's information. The Porte's reply will serve to guide me, while waiting for your Lordship's instructions, as to the ulterior course which it may be advisable to pursue.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 611.

Consul Calvert to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Dardanelles, September 20, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Excellency's information, the copy of a letter I have this day addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,* and also of another to the Governor of the Province of the Dardanelles, respecting the arrival of a vessel with slaves, now in quarantine at this port.

The Governor, as on the former occasion reported to your Excellency, on the 11th instant, tells me that he has no instructions from his Government how to deal with these cases.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. W. CALVERT.

Inclosure 2 in No. 611.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to Fuad Pasha.

M. le Ministre,

Thérapia, le 28 Septembre, 1856.

JE me suis adressé à plusieurs reprises soit à votre Excellence, soit à son Altesse le Grand Vizir, relativement aux esclaves noirs qui sont introduits de l'Afrique dans les ports Ottomans à bord de bâtiments naviguant sous pavillon Turc.

Ce commerce se fait principalement entre la Province de Tripoli et les îles et côtes de la Turquie en Asie et en Europe, en pleine contravention des firmans de Sa Majesté Impériale le Sultan, et, selon la déclaration des autorités locales, sans que les instructions nécessaires pour arrêter son abus aussi déplorable leur aient été envoyées par la Sublime Porte.

A présent j'ai l'honneur de communiquer ci-joint à votre Excellence la copie d'une lettre adressée par le Consul de Sa Majesté la Reine à Djemal Pacha, Gouverneur des Dardanelles. Elle y verra qu'une goëlette Turque est arrivée aux Dardanelles de Tunis, ayant à son bord des esclaves Arabes au nombre de cinquante-trois.

Je supplie votre Excellence de vouloir bien écrire un moment plutôt à qui de droit pour faire remettre en liberté les individus ainsi réduits à l'esclavage, et punir le capitaine de la goëlette et tout autre sujet de la Porte convaincu de les avoir embarqué.

Je saisis, &c.
(Signé) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

No. 612.*

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, October 9, 1856.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 29th ultimo, inclosing a copy of the letter which you addressed to Fuad Pasha on receipt of Consul Calvert's despatch of the 20th of September, stating that a Turkish schooner had arrived at the Dardanelles with 53 slaves on board, and that the Governor of the province had informed him that he had received no instructions from his Government as to how he was to deal with such cases.

* No. 652.

I have to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government approve the letter which you addressed to Fuad Pasha, and in answer to your Excellency's request for instructions as to the ulterior course to be pursued in this matter, I have to state that it is to be hoped that, by continuing a course of unceasing remonstrance, and by making every case of slave-trading known to the Ottoman Government, the Porte may be brought to a sense of what is due to humanity, to the earnest wishes of Her Majesty's Government, and to the engagements voluntarily contracted by the Porte on this subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 613.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord, *Foreign Office, November 26, 1856.*

I HAVE received from Captain Kemball, Her Majesty's Consul-General at Bagdad, a copy of a despatch which he addressed to your Excellency on the 30th of September last, reporting the capture by Lieutenant Giles, commanding the Honourable Company's corvette "Falkland," of a slave-vessel under Turkish colours belonging to the port of Koweit; and I have to state to your Excellency that it is important that the Turkish authorities should come to a right decision in this case.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 614.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 18.)

My Lord, *Therapia, December 8, 1856.*

I HAVE lately had some conversation with Reshid Pasha on the subject of the Slave Trade, and particularly with reference to the disposal of the slave-vessel lately captured in the Gulf of Persia and consigned to the Pasha of Bagdad, who has referred to his Government for instructions.

On the general subject I had repeatedly urged the late Grand Vizier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs to adopt some measure calculated to repress in an efficient manner that part of the Traffic which proceeds from the Turkish possessions in Africa. I had also brought under their notice, as incidents occurred, the several cases in which the Imperial firmans were violated by the introduction of slaves from that quarter into the ports and islands of European Turkey. Nor had I neglected to solicit their attention to the case of the above-mentioned slave-vessel. Notwithstanding the assurances which I received from Aali Pasha, his Highness went out of office without taking any step whatever in the line of my representations. When I proposed a conference for the purpose of bringing the points in question to some kind of decision, he requested me to suspend my intention, with a promise to take the matter into serious deliberation with his colleagues on an early day.

Though I have not lost sight of this important subject since the change of Ministry, it was necessary to allow time for the new occupants of office to take cognizance of the pending affairs. Mr. Pisani, however, acting under my directions, put Ethem Pasha in possession of the circumstances which required his attention, and in private conversation with the Grand Vizier I performed a similar duty. The result of these communications is a promise on the part of Reshid Pasha that the questions coming under the head of Slave Trade shall be considered in Council without delay, and in reliance on his Highness's promise I have sent in two official notes to the Porte, of which copies are herewith inclosed. I have entered at some length on the more general question, with the view of impressing its importance and the soundness of our views respecting it on this Government at a time when I have reason to hope that it will be taken into serious and liberal consideration by the Turkish Ministers.

I have, &c.
(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 614.

*Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to Ethem Pasha.**Therapia, December 6, 1856.*

THE Undersigned, in the course of his long official residence in Turkey, has frequently had occasion to address the Porte on a subject to which his Government and nation attach the greatest importance. The question, however, to which he alludes, is one that concerns them only in common with other Governments and other nations, yet in such manner that barbarous and civilized countries are like interested in its solution. There is, indeed, no country so plunged in barbarism, but it finds a deeper degradation from partaking in the Traffic in Slaves. There is none so high in the ranks of civilization as not to derive a moral taint and a social embarrassment from the practice of slavery. Examples would be superfluous. More than half-a-century has been devoted to the exposure of evils resulting from the sale of man, and to exertions on the part of every intelligent Government in Europe to remove or to mitigate so fatal a plague.

England has taken a prominent, perhaps it may be said the foremost, part in waging this bloodless war of humanity. Her people, her capital, her possessions, had been long engaged, as is well known, in the trade, and in the use of slaves. Much wealth had flowed into her coffers from that source, and the profits of the Traffic prolonged a blindness, as to its real character, which had originated in ignorance and mistake. No sooner was the matter seen in its true light than the British Legislature declared, by severe enactments against trading in slaves, the sounder convictions which it had acquired. It gradually engaged the co-operation of other enlightened States in the same course of policy; it assisted, at the Congress of Vienna, in fixing the stamp of indelible reprobation on a practice that outrages the best feelings and clearest rights of humanity. At length it crowned the evidence of its sincerity by purchasing at a cost of twenty millions sterling, the right to extinguish slavery throughout its colonies. In accomplishing that great measure of justice, the British Government impoverished for a time its richest dependencies, and exposed their very existence to hazard; but esteemed both the loss and the peril as light in comparison with the advantages accruing to its empire at large, from the practical establishment of a principle fertile in beneficial results to the whole productive world. The real emancipation was not that of the slave, but of him who held his fellow-creatures in bondage. The estates of west Indian slave-owners fell greatly in value, but the commerce of the British Empire took a new spring, and its vast extension is still indefinitely progressive.

Turkey, though it still retains the disease, cannot in justice be reproached with indifference to the advantages of a healthier condition. Among the improvements which have distinguished the reign of Sultan Abdul Medjid, are several measures calculated to restrict the importation of slaves, and to render their sale an object less openly sanctioned by the ruling authorities. The introduction of slaves from Africa is now a clandestine and indeed an illegal act. A firman, issued during the late war, prohibited the purchase of slaves in Circassia, and their sale in His Majesty's dominions. The slave-market had been previously abolished at Constantinople, and one of the Ottoman dependencies had been allowed to go the full length of improvement by abolishing slavery itself.

Unfortunately the application of principle and the enforcement of law are but too prone to lag behind, when legislative provisions are directed against practices reconciled to national sentiment and rooted in long usage. Authority may be excused if, in such cases, it shrinks from an abrupt rigour, and vindicates the soundness of its enactments by a more gradual process. Provided its advance be continued, its slowness in the commencement may be overlooked, and even in some degree approved. But if the law be allowed to sleep, if the mischief which it denounces lose nothing of its strength and activity, it is impossible to exempt the magistrate from blame. A heavy responsibility must then of necessity fall on every department concerned in the ministration of the law, and the Supreme Government itself will become liable to the charge of neglect or bad faith.

The Undersigned in communicating on this subject with the Sublime Porte has furnished numerous proofs of the open audacious manner in which the Imperial firmans are violated. He has given the particulars of cases which left no doubt as to fact, and offered means both of saving the victims and of punishing the offenders. It is certain that a considerable and increased importation of slaves from Tripoli has taken place within the last two years, nor can it be questioned that cargoes of those unhappy beings have been sold in Turkey with the knowledge, if not with the connivance, of local authorities.

The Undersigned thinks it but just at the same time to acknowledge that such representations and evidences of guilt have been received by the Sultan's Government with attention, and that assurances of a cordial disposition to redress them have been frequently repeated. He cannot, however, enjoy the satisfaction of adding, that to his knowledge any practical result has hitherto ensued, that the imported slaves have been restored in any considerable number to freedom, or that any more stringent measures of repression have been adopted.

In these respects there is undoubtedly much room for regret, and not the less so because the authorities of the Empire are discredited, and their relations with friendly Powers impaired, by their want of energy in putting down evils which the united voice of Europe has denounced, and which their own legislature has armed them with the means of repressing. The British Government in particular cannot fail to observe with disappointment and deep concern a state of things which tends to limit the action of their own benevolent policy, and even to frustrate their unrelaxing efforts and unequalled sacrifices in this department of humanity.

The Undersigned is, nevertheless, still prepared to assure his Government that the Porte will not postpone much longer the adoption of adequate measures for the extinction of the Slave Trade within her dominions. Nothing would serve more efficiently to bring her into full accordance with the States of Europe, and place in a stronger light her claims to the character of a wise and equitable Power, alive to the importance of removing abusive practices, and habituating its subjects to that respect for the rights of others which is the best security for their own.

The Undersigned entertains a sanguine hope that the Porte will justify his reliance on her intentions by at once redeeming the pledges which have been so repeatedly given in her name. In this persuasion he seizes, &c.

(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 614.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to Ethem Pasha.

Therapia, December 6, 1856.

THE Undersigned, referring to his official note of this day's date, on the subject of Slave Trade, begs to remind the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs of the case which he had the honour of submitting to his Excellency's predecessor in office four weeks ago, respecting a vessel with slaves on board, under the Turkish flag, captured by a British cruiser in the Persian Gulf, and consigned to the Pasha of Bagdad.

The papers respecting this affair have been communicated to the Porte, which has also received information on the subject from its own Representative.

It is more than time that some decision should be taken with respect to the vessel in question, and the circumstances connected with its voyage and capture. It is, moreover, desirable that the decision should be such as to mark with reprobation the odious Traffic in which the vessel, its owners, and its crew were engaged, and to encourage the brave men who displayed their zeal in effecting its capture, and their respect for the local authorities by delivering their prize to the Mushir of Bagdad.

The British Government, desirous that the Traffic in Slaves should be repressed in the Gulf of Persia, as on the broader waters of the ocean, is prepared to co-operate with the Porte for that purpose; and it is to be hoped that the Turkish Government will not be less disposed than that of Persia to

sanction, with respect to vessels navigating under their flag, such acts of inquiry on the part of British cruisers in the Gulf, as may be necessary to carry that very important and salutary object into complete effect.

The Undersigned cannot recommend the early solution of this matter too strongly to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Signed)

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

No. 615.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, December 26, 1856.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 8th of December, reporting the steps which you have taken in order to draw the particular attention of Reshid Pasha and Ethem Pasha to the question of the Slave Trade carried on within the dominions of the Porte.

And I have to acquaint you that I entirely approve your Excellency's proceedings upon this affair, as well as the two notes which you addressed to Ethem Pasha on the 6th of December, explaining the measures of the British Government with regard to the Slave Trade, and urging that steps should be taken by the Ottoman Government upon the case of the slave-vessel lately captured in the Persian Gulf.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 616.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, December 26, 1856.

I TRANSMIT herewith copies of a despatch, and of its inclosure, which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Tripoli,* stating that a Turkish vessel, named the "*Messhaud*," was forced, by stress of weather, to put into Bengazi on the 24th of October, after having been twenty-five days at sea, and that 18 slaves were found closely confined under some planks in the hold of that vessel.

I have to instruct your Excellency to draw the particular attention of Ethem Pasha to this case. You will observe that the captain of the slave-vessel has been detected in flagrantly defying the Sultan's prohibition against the exportation of slaves from the coast of Africa; and as it has been also shown that there can be no doubt that the local authorities were guilty of gross neglect of duty, and of delinquency in this affair, your Excellency will call upon the Porte to make a signal example of all the parties by whom the Sultan's firman has been so audaciously violated.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 617.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

(Extract.)

Foreign Office, January 2, 1857.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 26th of December, I transmit herewith a copy of a further despatch which I have received from Colonel Herman, Her Majesty's Consul at Tripoli,† stating that the Ottoman brig "*Meshauda*" had sailed from Tripoli for Smyrna with 40 negro slaves on board.

I have to instruct your Excellency to represent to Ethem Pasha this fresh violation of the Sultan's firman prohibiting the exportation of slaves; and you will observe to his Excellency that it proves how urgently necessary it is, as

* No. 593.

† No. 595.

pointed out in my previous despatch, that the Ottoman Government should visit, in a marked manner, the delinquency of the authorities of Tripoli in regard to the Slave Trade.

No. 618.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 9, 1857.)

(Extract.)

Constantinople, December 29, 1856.

THE Sultan has not yet issued his approval of the Council's decision on the subject of Slave Trade, including the capture of a slave-trading vessel in the Persian Gulf. It is expected from day to day. In the meantime, assurances are given to me that the negro Trade is to be wholly and efficiently abolished; that vessels will be stationed on the coast of Africa and in the Gulf of Persia, for giving effect to the Sultan's Decree; and that the arrangements will be such as to admit the co-operation of other Powers, of England and France specifically, in the Mediterranean, and of England in the waters of Persia.

No. 619.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 9.)

(Extract.)

Constantinople, January 8, 1857.

THE Porte's official note, abolishing completely the Traffic, and eventually the slavery of blacks throughout this Empire, is placed in my hands.

No. 620.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, January 15, 1857.

I TRANSMIT to your Excellency herewith a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Tripoli,* reporting that the Ottoman frigate "*Saida Shaki*," the same vessel that, on a former occasion, shipped a cargo of 120 negroes for Constantinople, returned to Tripoli on the 21st ultimo, and, two days afterwards, shipped from thence a second cargo of 100 negroes, also destined for Constantinople.

This second shipment of slaves on board a Government ship is an abuse so flagrant that the Porte, it is to be hoped, will not hesitate to bring the parties concerned in it to punishment, and with this view I have to instruct your Excellency to bring the facts reported by Major Herman to the notice of the Ottoman Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 621.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 25.)

(Extract.)

Constantinople, January 5, 1857.

THE Sultan has given his sanction to the abolition of the Black Slave Trade, and to its attendant measures.

I am in daily expectation of a formal communication to that effect from the Porte.

No. 622.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 25.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, January 12, 1857.

THE Porte's official note respecting the abolition of the Slave Trade in Blacks has not yet been sent to Her Majesty's Embassy.

I understand that, in consequence of some remarks of mine bearing on what I understood to be a qualification of the measure in point of immediate enforcement, a more minute inquiry as to existing regulations on that subject has been set on foot at the Porte.

It would seem that no firman prohibiting the Traffic in African Slaves has ever been issued, and that the Vizirial letters forbidding their exportation, especially in vessels belonging to the Government, have never been enforced by orders imposing a complete responsibility on persons concerned in the Trade, whether officers of the Porte or private individuals. Hence, in appearance, arises a difficulty as to enforcing the new and complete measure of abolition without a term for notice, and the rescue of slaves already imported, together with the impunity of those who have taken part in their importation.

I have no doubt that the Grand Vizier is serious in now at length carrying a complete measure of abolition into effect, and, balancing the future results of such a measure with the exceptions of past or present periods, the latter, though regrettable in no small degree, are of little comparative importance. I am, nevertheless, unwilling to acquiesce, without a clear necessity, in any arrangements which may be thought to compromise, however slightly, the great principle in question, and I can only hope that the note in preparation will be finally so completed as to reconcile the rights of humanity with the claims of justice.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

No. 623.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 25.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, January 12, 1857.

INCLOSED herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, is copy of an official note which I addressed to the Ottoman Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the receipt of Colonel Herman's despatch to your Lordship reporting the detention of a Turkish brig with negro slaves on board at Bengazi, and the embarkation of other black slaves on board a Turkish man-of-war at Tripoli.

Though I am in hourly expectation of receiving the Porte's official note concerning the complete abolition of the Trade in Black Slaves, and the adoption of measures for its suppression, I thought it my imperative duty to bring the circumstances reported by Colonel Herman and Mr. Xerri to the knowledge of the Turkish Ministers, and to demand the punishment of those individuals who appear to have taken part in offences which violate at once the Imperial commands and the most sacred laws of humanity.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

Inclosure in No. 623.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to Ethem Pasha.

Pera, January 10, 1857.

THE Undersigned, with reference to his previous communications on the subject of the Slave Trade carried on from Africa in spite of the Imperial firmans, has the honour to bring a new and most revolting instance of inhumanity to the knowledge of the Sublime Porte.

The circumstances are as follows :—

An Ottoman brig was driven by stress of weather into the port of Bengazi on the 29th October last. It was placed under custody by order of the Governor, and, no one landing, people were sent on board to make inquiry. These, after some delay and trouble, discovered 18 slaves confined in the hold under planks nailed over them. No one hinted that they were on board; their cries alone gave notice. On their being taken out, the dreadful effects of their suffering became evident to all, and the sight was most distressing. The name of the brig is "*Messhaud*," that of the captain, Bucra.

These particulars are taken from the report of the British Vice-Consul at Bengazi, and the report itself is annexed to this note.

His Excellency Ethem Pasha will not fail to observe that, although the Governor appears to have done his duty on the occasion, there is, nevertheless, good reason to suspect collusion on the part of his officers; that the Director of the Quarantine exposed himself to severe censure; that no provision was made for the emancipation of the slaves; that the punishment of the offenders was anything but satisfactory; and that the 18 slaves (who owed their rescue to the violence of the weather) were a very small part of those who had been exported since the prohibition to embark them had been established.

The British Consul at Tripoli reports that, on stating the case to the Mushir of that province, he found his Excellency aware of the facts, though nothing had been done in consequence, and obtained from him an assurance that the official delinquents should be put in irons for six months, the extreme amount of punishment authorized, as he said, by the Porte.

The Consul, moreover, states that caravans were preparing to start from Bengazi in search of more slaves from Nigritia, and that, within twenty-four hours after his conference with the Mushir, 120 slaves were embarked, at night, for Constantinople on board the Imperial steam-frigate "*Saiki Shadi*."

Such transactions, it is clear, are no less criminal as infractions of the Sultan's firman, than as violations of the common law of humanity. In either point of view, it is disgraceful to any Government to allow the perpetrators, whether private individuals or official functionaries, to escape with impunity.

The Undersigned is commanded by his Government to state its expectation that the Porte will make a signal example of all the parties by whom the offences in question have been committed.

No reasonable doubt can be entertained that the captain of the brig "*Messhaud*" has been detected in flagrantly defying the Sultan's prohibition, and that the local authorities were guilty of gross delinquency in the same affair.

The case of the "*Saiki Shadi*" appears to lie open equally to suspicions of the worst kind, and the Undersigned will not allow himself to believe that the Turkish Ministers can reconcile it to their sense of duty to pass over such audacious violations of the Sultan's authority.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed)

STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

No. 624.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, January 28, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 12th instant, and I have to acquaint you that I approve the note which you addressed, on the 10th instant, to Ethem Pasha respecting the brig "*Messhaud*," which was discovered with African slaves on board at Bengazi, and the exportation of slaves from that place on board the Imperial frigate "*Saiki Shadi*."

I am, &c.

(Signed)

CLARENDON.

No. 625.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 12.)

My Lord, *Constantinople, January 26, 1857.*

THE Porte's official note declaring the complete abolition of the Negro Slave Trade throughout the Sultan's dominions, with a temporary reserve as to the Hedjaz, continues to hang fire. My confidential communications on the subject have had some effect in improving the efficiency of the measure, and the necessity of referring again to the Council is probably the cause of the delay.

Assurances have been given to me by Reshid Pasha that the formal communication of the intended measure shall not be deferred beyond the present week.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

No. 626.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 12.)

(Extract.) *Constantinople, January 31, 1857.*

THE Porte's official note declaring the final abolition of the negro Slave Trade, with a view to the extinction of slavery itself throughout the Sultan's dominions, with the temporary exception of the Hedjaz, on grounds of special necessity, has at length been placed in my hands. The delay, occasioned by fresh representations on my part respecting the Porte's obligation to punish existing offenders, and not to extend the periods of notice too far, has been attended with salutary results.

For my own part I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude to Providence for having been permitted, under your Lordship's instructions, to contribute, as the humble instrument of Her Majesty's Government, to an act of such real and extensive benevolence.

Several weeks have to elapse before the measure so liberally announced will go into complete execution. Distance and long-established usage account for the delay, nor can it be denied that local prejudice renders it necessary to proceed with more than usual circumspection in that quarter. Care must at the same time be taken to prevent the exception from counteracting the effect of the whole measure. To this important object I propose to direct the special attention of the Consuls at Djedda, Hudideh, Moossul, and Alexandria.

Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to observe that the Porte has taken what I trust your Lordship will deem a proper decision respecting the slave-vessel captured in the Persian Gulf, and the Ottoman steam-frigate accused by Colonel Herman of having embarked slaves at Tripoli for this capital.

A translation of the Porte's note, and a copy of mine acknowledging its receipt, are inclosed herewith.

Inclosure 1 in No. 626.

Elhem Pasha to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

(Translation.) *January 29, 1857.*

I HAVE received the two notes dated the 6th and the 10th of December, 1856, addressed to me by your Excellency, respecting the Slave Trade. Your Lordship's observations on this subject are most just and appropriate, for these unfortunate black slaves while on their passage from remote parts of Africa to the coast, are exposed to all sorts of hardships and privations in the desert. A number of them thus perish, while the remainder, being transported suddenly from a hot climate to a cold one, suffer mostly from complaints of the chest, and other ills, and die at an early age. These are evils the contemplation

of which wrings the hearts of well-thinking men, and causes them to apply themselves with all their might to seek the means for their total suppression.

The Sublime Porte is, in short, desirous of giving effect, as soon as possible, to a praiseworthy deed, so much in harmony with the dictates of humanity: indeed, as a preliminary to the acceptance of the principle of the abolition of negro slavery, the Sublime Porte had already, from time to time, addressed suitable instructions on this subject to some of the provinces; but, as these were found to be insufficient, the definitive resolution has been adopted of abolishing the negro Slave Trade altogether, and of severely punishing those acting contrary to this interdiction.

The definitive resolution adopted by His Imperial Majesty on this subject will naturally be communicated to the proper authorities. His Majesty's commands have been, therefore, sent to Egypt and Tripoli West to the following purport: that any black slaves arriving at the coast of Tripoli after the receipt of the Imperial firman to be sent there, are peremptorily not to be allowed to be sent for sale in any direction, while at the same time the slave-traders in the province, and those scattered about in the remote interior of Africa, are to receive prompt notification of the total abolition of the trade. Slave-traders, however, in any remote places, shall be granted a term of eight weeks, and should any black slaves arrive after the expiration of that period they shall not be permitted to be sold within the province, and the slave-traders who brought them shall be compelled to liberate them on the spot, and they shall be set free: as it would, however, imperil the lives of these unfortunate creatures to send them back to their own country, no measures shall be taken for that purpose; and as they would be equally reduced to destitution by being abandoned to their own resources, they shall be located in proper quarters and provided with food.

Although the taking away the slaves from the traders, in the first instance, after the expiration of the established period, is a sort of punishment in itself, a proportionate punishment shall be inflicted on repetition of the offence; such offenders shall, therefore, be imprisoned during one year for the first offence, and an additional year's imprisonment shall be awarded for each repetition of such offence.

Imperial orders will likewise be addressed to all the authorities on the coasts and the islands of the Mediterranean, and any slaves arriving after the receipt of such orders are not on any account to be allowed to be sent to another quarter: the slave-traders shall be obliged to set such slaves free; they shall be suitably located and provided with food. Imperial orders to the above purport shall be duly published; and as six weeks are sufficient for the promulgation in the Mediterranean of this prohibition, it shall be added that all vessels containing black slaves, arriving at the ports and "scalas" after the expiration of the above term shall be confiscated to the State, the captain imprisoned, and a report of the circumstance made to the capital.

All captains of ships of war cruising in the Mediterranean are to preside constantly over the (execution of these orders), and they shall take possession on behalf of the State of any vessels which they may fall in with carrying negro slaves after the expiration of the aforesaid term, and send them to Constantinople, in conformity with the explicit instructions furnished to them.

Special orders have been addressed to the Governor-General of Bagdad instructing him to grant a delay of three months for the Persian Gulf, owing to the distance of that sea; to promulgate the regulations established with regard to the negro slaves of Tripoli West and Egypt; and to send back to their country, by sea, any black slaves coming to that quarter, if it be easy to do so. Special orders have also been issued for putting the ships of war lying at Bussorah in proper condition: the vessels are to cruise in the proper directions so as to watch over the entire abolition of the Slave Trade; any vessel taken with slaves is to be seized on behalf of the State, the captain imprisoned, and a report of the case to be sent to Constantinople.

Looking to the delicacy of this subject as affecting the neighbourhood of the Hedjaz, it is necessarily exempted from this prohibition for the present. It will be impossible to compel those who, before the promulgation of this interdiction in the Imperial States, had, in pursuance of ancient custom, purchased negro slaves to liberate them. Henceforward no more negro slaves will be imported, and it is not the custom to prolong the servitude of slaves throughout

the term of their lives; it is well known that they are usually liberated, sometimes within two or three years, and, at the latest, after eight or ten years' service. This part of the subject is, therefore, transitory, and must be passed over in silence.

The delivery up to the arsenal at Bussorah of a vessel carrying slaves, and taken by an English cruiser, calls for the thanks and acknowledgments of the Sublime Porte. The Governor-General of Bagdad has been instructed to take possession of the said vessel on behalf of the State, and to hand it over to the captain of the English cruiser for conveying to their country the slaves found on board of her.

The captain of the "*Messhaud*," detained lately at Bengazi with slaves, as set forth in your Excellency's note dated the 10th January, having committed an act of inhumanity, instructions have been sent to the Governor-General of Tripoli for his punishment, as well as the punishment of those among the authorities who have acted in contravention of the Government orders according to their faults, and for the immediate liberation of the slaves found on board that vessel, without reference to the period established, in consideration of the sufferings undergone by them.

With reference to the steam-vessel "*Shadi*," if it should be ascertained that she took negro slaves on board, the captain of her shall be duly punished.

Such, my Lord, is the broad resolution newly adopted by the Sublime Porte, in all sincerity (of purpose), and the several measures of detail consequent upon it, will, no doubt, be duly appreciated by her sincere ally the Government of Great Britain.

It is by His Imperial Majesty's commands that I now communicate them to your Excellency, and I avail, &c.

Inclosure 2 in No. 626.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to Ethem Pasha.

Constantinople, January 31, 1857.

THE Undersigned has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the official note which his Excellency Ethem Pasha has addressed to him under date of the 29th January, 1857.

The Porte in thus announcing its deliberate resolution to abolish completely the Negro Slave Trade, with the view of putting an end even to slavery itself at an early period throughout the Sultan's dominions, has acquired an additional title to the cordial notice of the Governments and nations of civilized Europe, and to none more than to those whom I have the honour to represent.

The Undersigned abstains on this occasion from touching on the particulars of the note, whether they tend to heighten its general effect, or to limit for a time its complete operation. He will take the earliest opportunity of forwarding it to England, and cannot but anticipate the satisfaction which, with very little exceptions, it can hardly fail to afford to his Government.

The Undersigned, &c.

(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

No. 627.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, February 13, 1857.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 31st ultimo, inclosing a translation of the official note which has been addressed to you by the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs, announcing the determination of the Porte to abolish the negro Slave Trade, with a view to the extinction of slavery throughout the Sultan's dominions.

Your Excellency will take the means which you may think most expedient for making known to the Sultan the extreme gratification which this measure of humanity and wisdom has afforded to the Queen; and you will convey to the

Ministers by whom the measure was recommended to the approval of their Sovereign the cordial thanks of Her Majesty's Government.

Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the ability and perseverance with which your Excellency has applied yourself to the task of obtaining the suppression of the Slave Trade and of slavery in the Turkish dominions.

I have also to state that I approve the instructions which you propose to address to the British Consuls at Djedda, Hudideh, Moossul, and Alexandria, respecting the Slave Trade in Arabia. Those officers should be careful in reporting to your Excellency the manner in which the local authorities carry out the benevolent intentions of the Sultan.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 628.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 14.)

(Extract.)

Constantinople, February 26, 1857.

IN reply to a despatch which I addressed some time ago to Her Majesty's Consul at Diarbekir, with the view of ascertaining in what manner slaves continued to be sold in his neighbourhood, Mr. Holmes has given me the information contained in his report of the 20th ultimo, marked as having been sent in copy to your Lordship's office.

It appears from the Consul's statement that, in so far as the district of Diarbekir is concerned, the known cases of sale are extremely rare, that the present Mushir of Diarbekir exerts his authority for the repression of the Traffic in such as are brought before him, and that the heads of the Christian communities are on the alert. Satisfactory as these circumstances must be deemed to be, others, which appear in the same report, are of a different character. In the first place, a general impression prevails, that the Sultan's prohibition is evaded by sales conducted with secrecy, and that such infractions of the law are frequent. In the second, there is reason to believe that the Traffic, which we justly term inhuman, is popular in the countries where slaves—I mean white slaves—are procured. Parents, children, dealers, all find their account in it, and the kindness with which the slaves in this country are generally treated by their owners concurs, with poverty on the one side, and high prices on the other, to render the extinction of the practice, bad as it undoubtedly is in its moral effects, a work of time and extreme difficulty.

The advancement of Georgia and Circassia in commerce and education, the more complete establishment of the Sultan's authority in Koordistan, a livelier perception of the evils of slavery among the Mussulman gentry, and a kindlier intercourse between the classes of different creed and race in Turkey, may gradually bring about the complete cessation of forced service; and I cannot but wish that the policy and legislation of Governments may be directed on system to the promotion of those objects.

I look with hope to the working, eventual though it be, of that great charter of Turkish reforms which was recorded in the Treaty of Peace, and to the progressive result of that frontier arrangement between Persia and Turkey which it was my fortune to originate. But in the present instance I know not what to do beyond communicating to the Porte, and also to the Russian Embassy, such portions of Mr. Holmes' despatch as may bring under notice respectively the places whence slaves have lately been taken, and the names of those who have been concerned in their abduction.

It only remains for me to request that Bessim Pasha's conduct may be reported to the Sultan for His Majesty's approval.

No. 629.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 14.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, February 27, 1857.

I AVAILED myself of the private reception with which the Sultan honoured me yesterday to thank him, on the part of Her Majesty's Government,

for his intention, officially announced, to abolish negro slavery throughout his dominions. In the performance of this agreeable duty I took occasion to observe that, in order to give full effect to His Majesty's benevolent declaration, care must be taken to instruct the provincial authorities, and to enforce, by their means, the necessary measures of repression. He replied, that his Ministers at the Porte would give their attention to those objects, and I venture, therefore, to hope that my remonstrances with respect to the frequent infraction of the prohibitory regulations, existing previously, will terminate, at last, in bringing the offenders to some kind of justice.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.

No. 630.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 18, 1857.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 26th ultimo, containing some observations on a report made by Mr. Consul Holmes on the state of the Slave Trade at Diarbekir and its neighbourhood, and I have to state to your Excellency, in reply, that, notwithstanding the difficulties with which the abolition of slavery in Turkey is surrounded, we must not relax in our exertions to accomplish this great object, and Her Majesty's Government has entire confidence that, on every fitting occasion, your best efforts will continue to be used for the extinction of the Slave Trade.

I have to add, that I concur in your Excellency's suggestion that the conduct of Bessim Pasha in the case of the 2 slaves who were restored to freedom by his Excellency's orders, as reported in Mr. Consul Holmes' despatch, should be made known to the Sultan for His Majesty's approval, and I have accordingly to authorise your Excellency to take the necessary steps in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 631.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 18, 1857.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch of the 27th ultimo, reporting what passed at a conversation which you had with the Sultan respecting the abolition of slavery in the Turkish dominions on the occasion of a private reception with which you were honoured by His Majesty, and I have to acquaint your Excellency that I approve the language held by you to the Sultan on the occasion in question.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 632.

The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, March 23, 1857.

HER Majesty's Government has learnt with much satisfaction, by a despatch which I have received from Mr. Consul Calvert, that the Pasha-Governor of the Dardanelles has received instructions from the Grand Vizier by which he is directed, after the expiration of a term of six weeks, to seize and confiscate all vessels sailing under the Ottoman flag which may arrive at the Dardanelles with slaves on board, and, further, that the slaves are to be liberated, and their owners, as well as the captains of the vessels, are to be imprisoned for the term of one year.

And I have to instruct your Excellency to express to the Ottoman Government the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the instructions which they have sent to the Governor of the Dardanelles in this matter.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Bagdad*.

No. 633.

Consul-General Kemball to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received November 15.)My Lord, *Bagdad, September 30, 1856.*

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordship copy of a despatch, with inclosures, I have addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople announcing the capture of a vessel belonging to the port of Koweit, carrying Turkish colours, by the Honourable Company's corvette "Falkland," attached to the Indian naval squadron in the Persian Gulf.

The presence of 12 slaves on board, and the desertion of the vessel by her crew when seizure was imminent, would seem to establish the liability of her owner, or other persons concerned, to the penalties contemplated by the engagements contracted by the Porte to the British Government for the suppression of the Slave Trade in 1847. Should the decision of the Turkish Minister in the present case be conformable thereto, it would go far, I believe, to remove that sense of impunity which has hitherto actuated parties professing allegiance to the Sultan, and, by giving effect to the efforts that have been so successfully made during the past two or three years to check the prosecution of this nefarious Traffic by the subjects of Persia, and of other States bordering on the Persian Gulf, would conduce very materially to its entire abolition in the Eastern seas.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. B. KEMBALL.

Inclosure 1 in No. 633.

Consul-General Kemball to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.(Extract.) *Bagdad, September 30, 1856.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter, with its inclosures, to my address from Lieutenant Giles, Indian navy, the officer commanding the Honourable Company's corvette "Falkland," setting forth the circumstances under which he had effected the capture of the buglah "Maimoon," of Koweit, having 12 slaves on board; also, copy of a letter from Lieutenant Dickinson, the officer sent in charge of the prize to Bussorah, announcing his having made her over to the custody of the Turkish authorities of that port.

This being the first capture effected under the provisions of the Imperial firman bearing date the beginning of Suffer 1263 (end of January 1847), his Excellency Reshid Pasha has declared his inability to proceed in the matter without special instructions from Constantinople, and, accordingly, inquiry will be made of the Turkish Ministers by the present post in what manner similar infractions of the existing Convention for the suppression of the Slave Trade should be punished.

Had the slaver belonged to any of the Arab States of the Persian Gulf, she would, according to the terms of their Treaties, have been liable to confiscation (with all the cargo on board, to whomsoever pertaining) for the benefit of the captors, or she would have been broken up, and compensation afforded to the said captors at the rate prescribed by Act of Parliament. Had she been a

Persian vessel, the slaves, as in this case, would have been removed for the purpose of being disposed of in the usual manner, and her owners, for the first offence, would have been subjected to a fine, of which the amount would be determined by mutual understanding between the English and Persian authorities.

In dealing with the present question, however, the peculiar relations of Koweit to the Ottoman Porte must not be overlooked. Though Koweit has always been acknowledged to be a Turkish dependency, its vessels, without exception, carrying the Turkish flag, the authority of the Sultan over its inhabitants is merely nominal. No Turkish officer resides on the spot, and the Sheikh, so far from paying tribute or revenue to the Turkish Government, receives annually from the Governor of Bussorah a quota of dates, in virtue of his engagement to protect the port and Shat-el-Arab from naval attack. Should, however, the destruction of the captured slaver be determined on, the Chief of Koweit will readily comprehend that the act is one to which his feudal superior, the Sultan, is committed by the spirit of his engagements, and for which, therefore, the British Government alone is answerable. Nor can Sheikh Jaber-el-Subah plead ignorance of these engagements, seeing that, while resident in the Persian Gulf, I myself repeatedly warned him of their existence, and of the consequences which the continued prosecution of the prohibited Traffic must, sooner or later, entail upon his subjects.

Inclosure 2 in No. 633.

Lieutenant Giles to Consul-General Kemball.

Sir,

"Falkland," Bushire, August 29, 1856.

CAPTAIN JONES, Political Resident at Bushire, informs me that he has acquainted you with the fact that, on the 30th July last, the sloop-of-war "Falkland," under my command, captured the Turkish buglah "Maimoon" as a slaver. Full particulars as to the circumstances which induced me to this step will be found in the accompanying papers.

I have now the honour to acquaint you that, by desire of Commodore Ethersey, I have dispatched her, under charge of Lieutenant Dickinson, of this ship, to Bussorah, with instructions to make her over to the British Agent at that port, taking receipts from him, copies of which will be forwarded to you.

From the fact of the boat having been deserted by her own people before capture, it has been necessary to hire a nacoda and crew to navigate her up the river; this, together with the probable expense Lieutenant Dickinson may be put to in returning to this port, will have put the Government (or myself, it may be) to considerable expense. I think it right to urge this on your notice, as, even should she not be condemned as a slaver, her owners, from the fact of her being abandoned at the time of seizure, might be made to pay the actual outlay incurred in conveying her to a safe port.

I have directed Lieutenant Dickinson to furnish you with a probable estimate of the expenditure.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. GILES.

Inclosure 3 in No. 633.

Memorandum.

IN the afternoon of the 30th August, 1856, while cruising at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, I gave chase to a buglah; she at once made for the shore, using every endeavour to escape us. The wind was light, and it was only just before sunset I was enabled to get within gun-shot range of her. Taking no notice of a blank gun, I fired no less than five shot, pitching them close up to her. She would neither heave-to nor show her colours. We were then within two miles of the Arabian coast, between Dibbah and Khorefucawn, latitude about 25° 30' north, longitude 56° 26' east, falling calm. I sent two cutters in

chase, under Acting Lieutenants Dickinson and Crockett, Indian navy. As these boats left the "Falkland" I observed that the buglah crowded her boat with men, who made for the shore.

At 9 P.M. a concerted signal was made that the boat had slaves on board, and at 10 P.M. she joined company.

I was sorry to learn that, in spite of every exertion, our boats were unable to overtake the buglah's boat. They pushed through a heavy surf, and retreated inland as our boats came up.

On boarding the buglah, she was found to have been abandoned by her whole crew. In the run (after-part) of the vessel 12 slaves were found: 4 women, 4 female children, and 4 boys. She had eleven passengers: two men, five women, and four children, the whole from Muttra, on their way to Kerbela. They were unable to give the name of the boat, nacoda, or any information, except that she was from Muscat to Singar, Bushire, and Bassorah; the slaves and cargo, they believed, belonged to the nacoda.

A Turkish flag was found on board, also a number of old receipts, and from them I believe the buglah to be the "*Maimoon*," owned by Mahomed bin Ferage, of Koweit, Nacoda Mahomed bin Sukker.

When deserted by her crew, her sail was left set, and she was in a position to have drifted on the rocks within an hour, had she not been taken charge of.

The following papers are attached:—

No. 1.—Inventory of cargo and stores on board the "*Maimoon*" when taken by "Falkland."

No. 2.—Extract of "Falkland" log-book on the subject.

No. 3.—Statement of a passenger, named Thorab Alli, to Commodore Ethersey.

No. 4.—Statement of a passenger, named Dowd, to Commodore Ethersey.

No. 5.—Statements made before Commodore Ethersey by 2 slaves taken in the buglah "*Maimoon*."

No. 6.—Translations of bills of lading found on board the "*Maimoon*."

No. 7.—A bundle, containing the flag, old receipts, &c., found on board the buglah.

(Signed) E. GILES.

Bassadore Roads, August 22, 1856.

(No. 1.)—INVENTORY of Cargo and Stores found on board the slave-buglah "*Maimoon*."

Names of Stores.	Number or Quantity.
Anchor	1 in number
Bales of English goods	2 "
Boxes clothes	2 "
„ writing	1 "
Binocle	1 "
Compass, steering	1 "
Choppers, wood	2 "
Coir	16 bundles of 2 to 3 cwt.
Cooking pots	3 in number
Cloves	5 bags of about 3 cwt. each
Canes, Malacca	8 bundles
Curry stuff (Turmeric)	7 bags
Dhubbeis, ghee, empty	8 in number
Grapnel	1 „
Guns, iron (about 2-pounder)	2 „
„ matchlock	3 „
Hair, goats'	54 bags at 2 to 4 cwts. each
Hulwa, Muscat	6 pots
Hawsers, coir	2 in number
Knives, grass	1 „
Lead, deep sea	1 „
Myrrh	3 small skins
Mussocks, waiters	8 in number
Platters, coppers	3 „
„ wooden	1 „
Pestles and mortar, iron	1 „
Rice	3 bags
Sails, jib	1 in number

Names of Stores.	Number or Quantity.
Sails, main	3
„ mizen	1
Silk	53 pieces
Scrapers, iron	6 in number
Spears	8
Spoon, straining (copper) ..	1
Tank, wooden, of about 250 gallons	1

(Signed)

A. M. DICKINSON,

*Acting Lieutenant.**Bassadore, August 15, 1856.*

Note.—There were two grapnels on board the buglah when she was captured, only one of which is shown in the inventory, the other having been lost, as per log extract, dated August 14, 1856.

(Signed)

A. M. DICKINSON,

*Acting Lieutenant.**August 14, 1856.*

Extracts from the log of the “Falkland,” dated Bassadore Roads, August 14 and 17, 1856.

August 14.—8 A.M. OBSERVED the buglah “Maimoon” driving. Sent a kedge and hawser on board, which brought her up. Found that she had parted from one of her anchors.

August 17.—1 A.M. Observed the biggareh “Fatteh Khair” driving. Sent Lieutenant Crockett, with second cutter, to secure her.

2:30 A.M. Secured her, but, on returning to the vessel, observed also the buglah “Maimoon” adrift. Went on board and secured her by letting go a kedge-anchor, which had been lent from the vessel. On hauling in her cables, found that the large anchor and grapnel she had been riding by had parted, and also a quantity of cable.

(No. 2.)

Extract from the “Falkland’s” log-book, relative to the slave-buglah “Maimoon.”

July 30, 1856.—At 3 o’clock observed a buglah to south-westward, made all plain sail in chase, and fired a blank and then a shotted gun at her, but without effect. Fired at intervals four shotted guns, also without effect; she neither showing colours nor heaving too. 6:30: wind failing, sent the 1st and 2nd cutters in chase, in charge of Lieutenants Dickinson and Crockett. 6:40: observed a boat-load of men leave the buglah for the shore. At 8 o’clock observed two blue lights to westward, answered with one; burnt at intervals two blue lights. At 9 o’clock fired a gun and burnt a blue light. At 10 o’clock 1st cutter returned on board, leaving 2nd cutter with Lieutenant Crockett in charge of the buglah “Maimoon” with 12 slaves on board her, the crew having left her in their boat and gone ashore.

(No. 3.)

The following is the substance of a statement made before me in the Hindostani language on solemn asseveration by Thorab Ali:—

“I am a Mussulman, and was born at Muscat, about thirty-five years of age; I am a merchant, and deal in fish. I went to a coffee-shop about the 24th Zilkad where I met Nacoda Mahomed, who had a buglah that was going to Bussorah, and I agreed to take a passage in his boat to Bussorah, and we went on board the same evening, my wife, my aunt, and my four children; the buglah

sailed that night. The next morning I saw several Sedees, and I said to the Nacoda, You have slaves on board: he said, That is nothing to do with you; I will take you to Bussorah; that is enough for you.

"We came in sight of a ship, which fired an empty gun at the buglah, then another with a shot. I told the Nacoda, this is a Government vessel, stop and make salam: he replied, hold your tongue; then another shot came close to the buglah, and the ship was getting close; then the Nacoda hauled up the buglah's boat, and himself and all the crew got into her, one Bundaree and ten Khalasees, and pulled away towards the shore and left only us, the passengers and slaves, on board. Two boats from the ship went after the Nacoda, and afterwards the two boats came to the buglah, and the ship came close to the buglah also; I don't know the boat's name or the owners; I did not know that any slaves were in the boat when I engaged my passage, did not see any until the morning after we left Muttra; don't know where the boat took in the slaves. Nacoda did not say anything about slaves before I left Muttra. I am going to Kerbela with my family.

"Nacoda took away with him in the boat a bag of money, don't know how much; don't know the Nacoda's name, only Mahomed; there were 12 slaves in the boat."

Sworn before me, this 5th day of August, 1856, at Bassadore.

(Signed) R. ETHERSEY, *Commodore, J. P.*

(No. 4.)

The following is the substance of a statement made before me in the Hindostani language by Dowd, a Mussulman:—

"I am a Mussulman, a native of Nugga Fatta, am a merchant, have been at Muttra seven or eight years; about 24th Zilkad I went to a coffee-shop to meet Mahomed, Nacoda; I wanted to go to Bussorah and to Kerbela with my family, and I agreed to go to Bussorah in Mahomed's buglah; we went on board after sunset the same day, and the buglah sailed away; three days afterwards we saw a ship, and the Nacoda said, Here is a Government vessel, she will be after us; then the vessels fired at the buglah with shot; we told the Nacoda to stop and make salaam; he replied, Hold your tongue and keep quiet; the vessel came nearer, then the Nacoda and all the men belonging to the buglah got into the buglah's small boat and pulled for the shore; only the slaves, Thorab Ali, and I and our families were left in the buglah; two boats went from the ship and went after the Nacoda, but they did not catch him; the two boats then came to the buglah and took the buglah close to the ship; there were 12 Sedees on board; I did not know there were any slaves on board when I took my passage, Nacoda did not tell me; I don't know the name of the boat nor the name of Nacoda only Mahomed; the boat was going to Singar, Bushire, and Koweit, did not see any slaves the night I went on board, saw them next morning."

Sworn before me at Bassadore, this 5th day of August, 1856.

(Signed) R. ETHERSEY, *Commodore, J. P.*

(No. 5.)

Statement of a slave boy named Wooladec, aged twelve years, one of 12 slaves that were captured by the "Falkland" in the buglah "*Maimoon*:"—

"I was born at Minowr; my father and mother died. An Arab took me from Minowr to Keerowr; from that I was taken to Sowhylee where I remained a month; my master had plenty more slaves; after a month we were all put into a buggareh, there were about 100, and the buggareh went to Soah (below Muscat); when we came close we were put into two small boats and we came to Muscat, some stopped in the buggareh at Soah. I was about one month at Muscat, I was then sold to a Bussorahman for 15½ dollars; it was the Nacoda of the buglah that the ship caught; there were 12 slaves on board when the ship caught us; it was two or three days after we left Muscat that we saw the ship. She fired guns at the buglah, and one shot came very close. The Nacoda then put

us below in the hold; after this Europeans came and took us out of the hold. The passengers told us the Nacoda and all the Arabs had run away, we did not see them again. A European officer came on board and other European men, and we came in the buglah to Bassadore."

Taken in my presence, this 16th day of August, 1856.

(Signed) R. ETHERSEY, *Commodore*.

Statement of a female slave, aged twenty years, one of 12 slaves that were captured in the buglah "*Maimoon*" by the "*Falkland*:"—

"I was born at Minowr, and was brought with my mother to Keerowr where she died; I was then taken by my master to the sea and sold to an Indiaman, and he sold me to another Indiaman, and I stayed with him two years and then he brought me to Muscat. I stayed at Muscat one year and was then sold to Noree, who sold me to the Nacoda of the buglah; I was sold in the market at Muscat; there were plenty of slaves bought and sold there; two days after the Nacoda bought me, he put me in the buglah. I don't know how many days the buglah had been at sea when we saw the ship; the ship fired guns, and then the Nacoda put us down in the hold and locked us in; after that Europeans pulled us up from below, the ship was close to the buglah, then Europeans came on board again, and brought us in the buglah to Bassadore; there were 12 slaves in the buglah."

Taken in my presence, this 16th day of August 1856.

(Signed) R. ETHERSEY, *Commodore*.

(No. 6.)

Bills of Lading.

FROM Muscat to Koweit by a small buglah, owner Furage bin Abdulla, Mahomed bin Sukker, nacoda, Sada bin Furshee, shipper, twenty large bags of wool, belonging to Esa bin Rashood, to be delivered to him at Koweit; freight 30 kerans to be paid on delivery of goods.

24 *Zilkad*.

(L.S.) MAMOMED BIN SUKKER.

GOD'S will we will ship cargo from Muscat to Bussorah in the shore, owner Feragee bin Abdoola, with Nacoda Mahomed bin Sukker: goods sent by Mahomed bin Suleiman bin Dhamin, belonging to Mahomed bin Abdoola Abderhamin to be delivered to him, his mark is on the bags No. 405 sent by No. 129; 34 bags of hair; freight 60 kerans, to be paid on delivery of goods.

17 *Zilkad*.

(L.S.) MAHOMED BIN SUKKER.

Inclosure 4 in No. 633.

Acting Lieutenant Dickinson, I.N., to Consul-General Kemball.

(Extract.)

Maghil, September 9, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report my arrival at Bussorah in charge of a slave-buglah, called the "*Maimoon*" captured by the Honourable Company's corvette "*Falkland*," which I have this day made over to Mr. Jacob, Dragoon to the British Consulate.

I beg to inclose a copy of the receipts granted by Mr. Jacob,* and also an estimate of the probable expense which has been, and will be, incurred in connection with the slave-buglah.

* Receipt of Governor of Bussorah substituted.

Estimate of expenses incurred in conveying the slave-buglah "*Maimoon*" to Bussorah.

	Md. Sh. Krs.	
Wages of a crew hired to navigate the " <i>Maimoon</i> " from Bushire to Bussorah ..	160	0
Value of provisions for the crew ..	60	0
Passage for myself and servant to Bushire ..	60	0
Freight, for anchors, warps and other Government stores which were required for the use of the " <i>Maimoon</i> " ..	20	0

Total Md. Sh. rupees 300 0
 (Signed) A. M. DICKINSON,
Acting Lieutenant, I.N.

TURKEY. (Consular)—*Canea in Crete.*

No. 634.

Consul Ongley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 24.)

My Lord, *Canea in Crete, January 25, 1856.*

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, on the 5th instant, the Ottoman brig "*Massait*," Captain Omer Abulabba, put into this port from Bengazi, bound to Constantinople, having on board 90 slaves; and on the 19th instant the Ottoman brigantine "*Caval di Mare*," Captain Suleiman Misseri, also put into this port from Tripoli in Barbary, having on board 70 slaves destined for Smyrna.

Out of the whole number of slaves only 5 or 6 were sold at this place; the rest have gone on to Smyrna and Constantinople.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

No. 635.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Ongley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 26, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 25th of January last, reporting the arrival at Canea from the coast of Barbary of two Ottoman vessels with slaves on board, bound to Constantinople and Smyrna respectively.

I presume that you are in the habit of communicating to Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte any acts of Turkish Slave Trade which come to your knowledge, but you will take care at the same time to report to this office that you have addressed such communications to Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 636.

Consul Ongley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 14.)

My Lord,

Canea in Crete, April 25, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit inclosed, copy of a despatch which I have this day addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople relative to the arrival of another Ottoman vessel having slaves on board.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

Inclosure in No. 636.

Consul Ongley to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Canea in Crete, April 25, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that, on the 13th instant, the Ottoman brig "*Fesula*," Captain Achmet Marsura, arrived from Bengazi, bound to Alexandria, with 86 slaves on board.

Two Arabs, owners of a part of them, were also on board; they fed the slaves so sparingly that one died on the passage, one a few days after the vessel's arrival, and the remainder were in a most wretched state from want of food.

Veli Pasha, after ascertaining beyond a doubt that the slaves were kept in the lazaretto almost without food, had them removed as soon as their term of quarantine was expired, ordered food, beds, and clothing, to be provided for them, put in irons one of the Arab owners who had been guilty of such cruelty, imprisoned the other, and sent a report of the affair to Constantinople.

One of the Arabs took refuge in the house of the French Consul for protection, but this functionary gave notice of it to Veli Pasha, compelled the Arab to leave the Consulate, and he was then arrested.

I believe it to be the wish of Veli Pasha that the slaves be set at liberty, but whether the Porte will sanction this proceeding is as yet uncertain.

Veli Pasha has no orders from his Government on the subject of slavery, and is acting therefore on his own responsibility.

I have given him a copy of the translation of the orders of the Porte to the Governor of Tripoli on this subject.

The two Arabs above-mentioned were examined at the Council, and Veli Pasha had great difficulty in inducing the members of it to sanction the imprisonment, but when it came out in evidence that the slaves had been fed at Bengazi with the blood of cattle, then the Kadi and the other Turks could no longer object to the punishment of the accused.

Other slaves on board belonging to a Roumeliot Turk were all fed, and, in consequence, presented no appearance of suffering.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

No. 637.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Ongley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 7, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 25th ultimo with its inclosure, respecting the arrival at Canea of the Turkish brig "*Fesula*," with a cargo of slaves from Bengazi, on her way to Alexandria, and reporting the steps which were taken by Veli Pasha to punish two Arabs for the cruelty of which they had been guilty towards certain slaves belonging to them on board that vessel.

And I have to instruct you to express to Veli Pasha the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have received intelligence of his praiseworthy interference upon this occasion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 638.

Consul Ongley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received May 20.)

My Lord,

Canea in Crete, April 10, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit inclosed copy of a despatch, with its inclosure, which I have this day forwarded to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, showing the frequent arrivals of vessels from the Regency of Tripoli with slaves on board.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 638.

Consul Ongley to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Canea in Crete, April 10, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit inclosed a list of vessels that have put in here from the Regency of Tripoli since the 5th January of the present year with slaves on-board.

These vessels take out their papers for Salonica, Motylene, and other places further up, and they call in here to procure provisions and water; the slaves are landed, and if the same vessel proceeds onwards it is not always with the same number, and sometimes they are transhipped to other vessels.

The vessels arrive here crowded, and a few weeks ago one which had left for Constantinople with 56 slaves on board, and which had reached Syra, put back here after losing three from cold; several also died after its arrival here.

I called Veli Pasha's attention to the crowded state of the vessel, and he gave positive orders that, in future, a vessel of twenty-five tons should be allowed to take only twenty passengers, and larger vessels ten persons for every ten tons.

I believe the customs are taken for these slaves in Barbary, as if they were merchandise; at least the owners were furnished with a custom-house certificate for them.

As the authorities in Barbary have received instructions not to allow the export of slaves from that country to Crete, it seems extraordinary that it should be permitted to other parts of Turkey.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

P.S. The Ottoman bombard "Dervish," Captain Hadji Mustafa, of seventy-five tons burthen, with 10 crew and 196 passengers, almost all of whom are slaves, has just arrived here from Bengazi. I have examined her papers, and they are dated 5th April, and are made out for Canea. I have also examined the custom-house certificates, and they are also made out for Canea; the duties are paid there. It would seem, then, that no attention whatsoever is paid at Bengazi to the Vizirial letter of the Porte, dated 18th March, 1855, prohibiting the export of slaves from the Regency of Tripoli to Crete.

H. S. O.

Inclosure 2 in No. 638.

List of Ottoman Vessels which have put into the Ports of Canea and Luda in Crete, from the Regency of Tripoli, with Slaves on board, from the 5th January to the 8th April, 1856.

From Bengazi.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Captain.	Slaves.
1856			
January 5	Brig "Massut"	Omer Abulabba ..	110
" 14	Schooner "Achter Deria" ..	Achmet Reizaki. .	33
February 8	Brig "Geran Bahri"	Hassan d'Hassan ..	111
" 22	Schooner "Shabban"	Mustafa Hassachi ..	51
April 2	Schooner "Landar"	Mehmet Ilcanadi ..	60
" 8	Bombard "Menabli"	Mehmet Charka ..	125
" 8	Schooner "Zemilkokris" ..		50

From Derna.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Captain.	Slaves.
1856			
January 24	Schooner "Afeti Devran" ..	Achmet Perrachi	40
" 25	Schooner "Massuda" ..	Barca Abduraman	16
February 23	Schooner "Cristina" ..	Ismail Hamardani	108
April 8	Brig "Mabruca"	Dervish Dedmizoglu	90

From Tripoli.

January 19	Brig "Caval Marino" ..	Suleiman Misseri	90
February 25	Schooner "Mabruca" ..	Shaban Gemi	30
April 2	Brig "Massoud"	Omer Behkir	80
Total number of Slaves ..			994

No. 639.

Consul Ongley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 7.)

My Lord,

Canea in Crete, May 13, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 26th April.

I have reported to Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe as well as to your Lordship the movements here in the Slave Trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

No. 640.

Consul Ongley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 22.)

My Lord,

Canea in Crete, June 12, 1856.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your Lordship's despatch of the 7th May, instructing me to express to Veli Pasha the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government had received intelligence of the praiseworthy interference of Veli Pasha on the occasion of the arrival of the Turkish brig "*Fesula*" with a cargo of slaves.

On the receipt of your Lordship's despatch I waited on his Excellency and gave him a translation of it.

I have now the honour to transmit, inclosed in original, a letter which his Excellency has addressed to me on this subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

Inclosure in No. 640.

Veli Pasha to Consul Ongley.

M. le Consul,

La Canée, le 11 Juin, 1856.

J'AI reçu la communication que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser de la dépêche par laquelle son Excellence M. le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Lord Clarendon, daignait m'exprimer la satisfaction avec laquelle le Gouverne-

ment de Sa Majesté Britannique avait reçu la nouvelle de mon intervention dans l'affaire des esclaves Arabes amenés en Crète.

Je n'ai fait dans cette malheureuse circonstance que ce que je considère comme mon strict devoir, et je serai toujours heureux d'agir dans les questions d'humanité et de civilisation conformément aux vues éclairées du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique, si complètement d'accord avec les prescriptions et le vif désir de mon Gouvernement.

Je vous prie, M. le Consul, d'être auprès du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique l'interprète de mes humbles remerciements pour les compliments flatteurs dont il a bien voulu m'honorer, et je profite avec empressement de cette occasion pour me rappeler au bon souvenir de son Excellence Lord Clarendon que j'ai eu l'honneur de voir à Londres et dont j'ai reçu un accueil si gracieux et si amical.

Agréé, M. le Consul, en même temps que mes vifs remerciements pour cette communication où vous avez apportée avec moi votre courtoisie habituelle, l'assurance, &c.

Le Gouverneur-Général de l'Île de Crète,
(Signé) VELI.

No. 641.

Consul Ongley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 28.)

My Lord,

Canea in Crete, July 11, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that a small Turkish craft, of about forty tons burthen, named "*Messaud*," Hassim Saïd, master, arrived at Luda a few days ago with 54 slaves on board, and four Arab passengers, owners of the slaves; one of these passengers appears also to be the owner of the vessel.

Her bill of health was dated from Tripoli the 15th June, and the vessel was said to be destined for Gerbi in the Kingdom of Tunis, and on her arrival at Luda the master said he had put in from stress of weather. The passengers were not entered in the bill of health, and from the confession of the master it would appear that the slaves were shipped from the coast, 150 miles from Tripoli, as they could not ship them openly from that place.

The vessel has been stopped, and his Excellency Veli Pasha has written to Constantinople for instructions. He had some idea of sending the slaves back to Barbary, but this has not been put into execution.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

No. 642.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Ongley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, July 30, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 11th instant, reporting the detention by Veli Pasha of a small Turkish vessel which had recently arrived at Luda with slaves on board from Tripoli, and I have to instruct you to acquaint the Pasha that Her Majesty's Government have learnt with satisfaction the proceedings of his Excellency with regard to this vessel.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 643.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Ongley.

Sir,

Foreign Office, August 3, 1856.

THE exportation of negro slaves from the Regency of Tripoli having been prohibited by the Turkish Government, and information having reached Her

Majesty's Government from various quarters that the orders of the Porte in this respect have been violated by the Turkish authorities themselves, as well as by parties interested in the exportation of slaves, who ship them from points on the coasts of Tripoli where there are no authorities to prevent such proceedings, I have to desire that you will report to me, as well as to Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte, any arrivals of slaves which may take place within your Consular jurisdiction, either from the coast of Tripoli or from any other part of the African continent; and you will not fail to denounce also to the Turkish authorities the masters of any vessels who may bring slaves from Tripoli.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 644.

Consul Ongley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 18.)

My Lord,

Canea in Crete, August 19, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 30th July, relative to the detention by Veli Pasha of the small Turkish vessel having slaves on board from Tripoli, and instructing me to acquaint his Excellency that Her Majesty's Government had learnt with satisfaction his proceedings with regard to this vessel.

I have the honour to state that his Excellency expressed himself much gratified with your Lordship's communication.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

No. 645.

Consul Ongley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 18.)

My Lord,

Canea in Crete, August 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant, relative to reporting the arrival of slaves from the coasts of Barbary, and I will not fail to attend to your Lordship's instructions contained in said despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

No. 646.

Consul Ongley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14, 1857.)

My Lord,

Canea in Crete, December 23, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that the Ottoman brig "*Mashallah*," Mehemet Dabaschi, master, of the burthen of about ninety tons, arrived at this port on the 20th instant, in eight days, from Tripoli of Barbary, bound to Smyrna. She had on board 36 passengers, of whom 26 were negroes.

A paper had been drawn up before the Kadi at Tripoli, stating that these negroes were free, but each man was not furnished with a copy, which would have been the proper legal way.

His Excellency Veli Pasha, suspecting some trick, sent on board to invite them to land, to which the reply from some of them was that they were passengers, and were going on in the vessel: not satisfied with this, Veli Pasha had them landed, and they were spoken to by the Chief of the Free Negroes, as well as by numerous other free blacks, and told that they were free: the result was that they all decided with evident satisfaction on remaining here, some of them even found countrymen here, by whom they were gladly received.

The Pasha's Lieutenant was offered a bribe of about 150*l.* to shut his eyes

to the transaction, which is a proof that the paper stating that the negroes were free, was merely drawn up as a blind.

I am told that the price of slaves now in Barbary is exceedingly low, owing to the difficulty of exporting them, and the dearness of provisions in the Pashalic of Tripoli.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. S. ONGLEY.

No. 647.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Ongley.

Sir

Foreign Office, February 23, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 23rd December last, reporting the arrival at Canea, of the Ottoman brig "*Mashallah*," on her way to Smyrna, with 26 negro slaves on board, who were represented by their owners to be free passengers; and I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government have learnt with satisfaction the steps taken by his Excellency Veli Pasha to liberate these unfortunate Africans.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Constantinople.*

No. 648.

Consul-General Cumberbatch to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 26.)

My Lord,

Constantinople, March 16, 1857.

HER Majesty's Ambassador having intimated to me that a British vessel called the "*Kangaroo*," William Knaggs master, had arrived in this port on the night of the 9th instant, bringing a number of passengers from the coast of Circassia, some of whom, from information received from Her Majesty's Consul at Trebizond, were supposed to be slaves, I caused an inquiry to be made into the subject, and I have now the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, the examinations relating thereto.

All the passengers left the vessel before any measures could be taken to prevent them from disembarking.

Although it is very probable that some of the women and children who were on board may be destined to be sold in this port, yet it does not appear that the master or any of the crew knew or suspected that such was the destination of any of the passengers until their suspicions were awakened by Her Majesty's Consul at Trebizond, who informed the master of the rumour which had come to his knowledge, and directed him to proceed on to Constantinople, furnishing him with a letter to Her Majesty's Ambassador.

I have forwarded a copy of the inclosed depositions likewise to his Excellency, and I will not fail to transmit to your Lordship any further evidence I may be able to obtain on the subject.

Mr. Thomas Weare, the owner, chartered the "*Kangaroo*" to Ismail Pasha for the voyage, and I understand that he is now in England, residing at Leeds.

A copy of the charter-party is annexed to the examinations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. CARLTON CUMBERBATCH.

Inclosure in No. 648.

Examinations of the Crew and others belonging to the "Kangaroo."

On board the "Kangaroo," March 10, 1857.

Examination upon oath of Mr. William Knaggs, aged 30, master of the "*Kangaroo*."

I ARRIVED at this port at about half-past 5 P.M. on the 9th instant, with about 300 passengers on board of all ages, all of whom left the vessel by 7 o'clock P.M., with the exception of five passengers, who embarked at Trebizond, and who are detained on board with their goods, and for their passage-money.

The passengers consisted of Turks, Circassians, and Armenians. There were about 120 Circassian men, 28 children of all ages and of both sexes, and about 50 women of all ages, from sixty downwards.

(Signed)

WM. KNAGGS.

(Signed)

ROBERT WM. CUMBERBATCH, *Vice-Consul.*
GEO. A. BRINE, *Lieutenant, Commanding*
H.M.S. "Harpy."

Examination upon oath of William Johns, mate of the "*Kangaroo*," aged 51.

We left the port of Constantinople on the 16th February at 11 A.M. We left the Bosphorus at 4 P.M. of the 18th February. I write my log myself on the slate, and the clerk copies it in the log. The log produced is correct.

We touched at Penteraclea. We landed a few passengers, and took in others. We did the same at Sinope. We took in passengers at Ineboli; and from Sinope we went direct to Circassia, and anchored at a place about thirty-three miles to the north of Verdan, the name of which I do not know; but I believe it was near the River Tchiate, which I point out on the chart. We landed the whole of our passengers for that place there on the 23rd of February. We took no cargo except the passengers' luggage. On the 25th or 26th February, passengers came on board from the shore. They consisted of men, women, and children; they came with their baggage on board. There might have been forty men or more, about forty women, and about fifteen children. The place from whence these people came was near the river. There were huts in the vicinity whence they came; the huts appeared very old. I cannot tell how these passengers came on board, as I was busy with receiving them on board; but they came on board as regular passengers.

Nobody that I know of came on board to arrange about the passage for these people. I placed the men, women, and children altogether, that is to say, that there were some of all three between decks and on deck. It is not the custom to separate the males from the females on board the "*Kangaroo*." They did not appear to me to be like families on board. They slept all huddled together; they eat their meals in the same way. I cannot say whether all the men were armed or not. Some, I think, were without arms. They were old and young. The men did appear to help the women sometimes; the women did not appear to do much. The men, women, and children, conversed together. There was nothing observable to me to indicate that these passengers were not free people. On leaving the River Tchiate at about noon, we dropped down towards Verdan, and anchored at about two miles north of that place at about 6 P.M., about half a mile from the shore. Some passengers came on board; about thirty in number, men, women, and children. I cannot say if they appeared to be families. I saw no village at this place. I did not remark whether there were any huts on shore. I cannot say how the passengers contrived to be waiting for us in either place. It is an affair I have never had confided to me; the master always arranges these matters with the agents. I have been to one of these places before in the "*Kangaroo*," namely, Verdan, in November last. We had no communication that I know of with the shore when passing Verdan in going up to the River Tchiate the first time. After we had taken in the passengers near Verdan, we went nearer to Verdan, and anchored for the night. On the 27th February, we took in about thirty passengers, men, women, and children. They appeared like the other passengers; none of the passengers appeared tired. On the 25th February we returned to the River Tchiate, and took in passengers on the 26th. I was wrong in stating that we took in passengers before we left the River Tchiate; it was after our return from Verdan. We took no passengers in when we first went to the River Tchiate. All the passengers which we took in on the coast of Circassia came down here, with the exception of a few men who landed at Trebizond. We had an agent on board who communicated with the shore at all the places where we received passengers. The agent remained on shore until the passengers came off, and then came on board himself. I wish to describe our voyage better than I have done. We landed our Constantinople passengers at the River Tchiate; went to Verdan for water; the agent communicated with the shore; we returned to the River Tchiate, took in our passengers, called at a place near Verdan, and also at Verdan, at both of which places we took in passengers.

On the 27th February, at 8 P.M., we left Verdan, and at half-past 8 P.M. anchored at a place three miles below Verdan, and the following morning took in about thirty-five more passengers: there was no village or any signs of habitation at this place also. The agent went on shore at this place, also, before the passengers came on board: a man might have been easily sent along the shore from Verdan, both above and below that place. On the 1st March, at 3 P.M., we

anchored at Batoum, and landed about twelve or fifteen passengers here and some cargo. On the 4th March we arrived at Trebizond, but I do not believe any of the Circassians disembarked there: we took in no Circassian women at Trebizond. We arrived at this port at 5 P.M. of the 9th March, and in ten minutes after we got *pratique* the passengers began to leave the vessel; they left much in the same way as they had come, men, women, and children together. I saw no difficulty in the payment of the passengers' passage-money. I did not perceive any one to come from the shore to receive the women and children. The Circassians, male and female, had begun to leave the vessel, previous to the master going on shore: the master left about half-an-hour after we cast anchor.

We did not take in any passengers, that I know of, in the month of November from the Circassian coast.

(Signed) (Signed) WILLIAM JOHNS,
 ROBERT WM. CUMBERBATCH, *Vice-Consul*.
 GEO. A. BRINE, *Lieutenant, Commanding*
 H.M.S. "*Harpy*."

Examination upon oath of Andrea Capellas, aged 34, assistant to Mr. Weare, of Galata, and supercargo temporarily on board the "*Kangaroo*."

We left the Bosphorus on Tuesday evening, on the 18th February, I believe, and touched at Penteraclia, Ineboli, and Sinope, leaving the passengers for Trebizond to go by any other steamer: I arranged for their conveyance. From Sinope we went to the coast of Circassia, to a place called Thouabes, where we landed the officers and soldiers we had on board, on the 23rd February. The next day we left for Verdan direct; at Verdan we took two passengers, and disembarked them at Thouabes. We returned to Verdan (after receiving the said two passengers again) the same day, I think about the 26th February. I went on shore with the ship's boats with the master. We received a few passengers on board at Thouabes, and left the same day for a place near Verdan, where we took in about forty passengers, men, women, and children; but, there being a great confusion, I cannot speak exactly as to the number; they came on board in the ship's boats, men, women, and children together: I imagined that they were families of Circassians, some of the women had children at their breasts. We left this last place at about 12 A.M., and proceeded to Verdan, where we took in about seventy passengers, men, women, and children; but very few of the latter. The two passengers we had received at Verdan left the vessel when we returned to Verdan. From Verdan we went to a place below Verdan to take in some more passengers; it might be the 27th February, but I cannot say. The next day we took in about twenty-five passengers, men, women, and children: I cannot say exactly how many men, women, or children were received on board. I have been here since my birth. I never knew that there were Circassian women sold in the vicinity of Tophana: I do not know a Circassian female slave when I see one. I do not know where the Circassian passengers went to after landing. I know that Circassians were sold formerly as slaves, but I thought it was prohibited.

We were informed at Verdan, when we went there the first time, that there were passengers waiting for us above and below Verdan, and that there would be some also at Verdan. I think the steamer could have been seen by any one on shore at the places we touched at. I certainly imagined that all the passengers on board were free: it never occurred to me that there were slaves on board. The second day after our arrival at Trebizond, I heard that there were slaves on board; but I did nothing in the matter. I did not know that it was illegal to take slaves on board an English vessel. I have not yet taken the money for the passage of the Circassians, but we have for nearly all the other passengers. The Circassians have left most of their arms in my charge: their bread and effects are left also. Ismail Pasha is guarantee, I consider, if the five or six chiefs do not pay, as he is the chief Circassian here: he can make them pay. The five or six men I have mentioned, arranged with our clerk to pay for the passage of the

Circassians at Batoum. These five or six chiefs embarked at the different places with the passengers.

(Signed) ROBERT WM. CUMBERBATCH, *Vice-Consul*.
 GEO. A. BRINE, *Lieutenant, Commanding*
H.M.S. "Harpy."

(Signed) A. CAPELAS.

Consulate-General, Constantinople, March 11, 1857.

Examination upon oath of John Tilden Ireland, aged 21, Clerk on board the "*Kangaroo*" to Mr. Knaggs, Master of the "*Kangaroo*," but not on the articles.

We left this port on or about the 16th February, and left the Bosphorus on the 18th February, and proceeded to Penteraclia, Ineboli, and Sinope. Passengers left at all these places. I do not know whether any passengers for Trebizond landed at Sinope; I did not know when the vessel left the Bosphorus where we were going to. I thought that we were going our usual voyage; when leaving the Bosphorus, about one hour's distance, one of the passengers, a foreigner, but dressed as a Turkish soldier, told me that the vessel was going to Circassia; from Sinope we went to the coast of Circassia, where we arrived on or about the 23rd February; the vessel anchored at a place called Thouabes, and landed about 120 passengers. I have seen them all dressed as soldiers between Sinope and Thouabes; from Thouabes we went to a place about five hours south. We took in one or two men at Thouabes, and landed them at this place; from this place, which I believe is Verdan, we went to Thouabes; I do not recollect taking in any passengers at Thouabes; I believe they did not come in time. We left Thouabes on the 26th February, and went to a place called Thessigan, north of Verdan. The agent, Mr. Capellas, went on shore in the ship's boat with the master; a boat which had been towed down from Thouabes was sent on shore also; about sixty to seventy passengers came off, men, women, and children, I cannot say how many of each; I do not know how they came on board, whether in families or not. The men and women all conversed together with the children; I had no idea whatever that any of these people were slaves. We afterwards went to Verdan, the agent, master, and myself; went on shore; about ninety passengers came on board at about 11 a.m., men, women, and children; the country boat sank before we arrived at Verdan; the crew belonging to her left at Thessigan; these passengers came on board, like the others, in families; from Verdan we went, I believe, to Souci. I do not know whether we took in any passengers there; we went to Batoum, and I think we may have had about 170 Circassian passengers on board: there might have been 70 men, 70 women, and 40 children. After leaving Souci, about 40 of the women, and some of the children, were placed in the fore-hold; one or two men remained with the women, they were not armed; they handed water to the women; some of the other men went down into the fore-hold; a man of Ismail Pasha had two of his children in the cabin. I heard a rumour at Trebizond that we had slaves on board, but I did not believe it; I did not take any further notice of the matter. I believe it is illegal for British vessels to take slaves; I have never heard of Circassian slaves being sold at Tophana; I do not know what a Circassian slave is like. I believed that we were going to take passengers from Thouabes and Verdan, as the agent, Mr. Capellas, told me that he had given notice as we touched the first time. I saw a flag flying at Thouabes and also at Verdan. There are huts at Thouabes. There is a village at Verdan; I do not know whether there is a village at Thessigan or Souci. The children did not cry on board that I noticed. No money was received from the passengers from Circassia when they came on board; I saw no money or tickets given by the Trebizond passengers; in fact, I know nothing about passengers: my duties on board the "*Kangaroo*" are to report the vessel, discharge the men, and make out the Master's private accounts; I have made out the accounts of the ship. I have never entered any amount as passage-money in the Master's account. I have heard that the owners received 70,000 piastres for taking the passengers to Thouabes; I did not hear from whom; I do not know whether the vessel was chartered or not. I have no interest or share in the profits of the "*Kangaroo*." I do not know who runs the vessel for certain; I have always believed that the agents ran the vessel,

as they sign the advertisements. I have been told that the Master has a share in the vessel. The person I believe to be Ismail Pasha, came on board the "*Kangaroo*," before we left on the 16th February, I do not know what for. I have been to Circassia in the "*Kangaroo*" before; in November last, we took Naib Pasha up to Souci; we had cargo on board, about half full, for Turkish ports. I know nothing about the cargo or the profits of the vessel. When we arrived here on the 9th February, I left the vessel immediately to go on the Master's business, and I know nothing about the disembarking of the passengers. I have seen pieces of paper passing between the agent, supercargo, and some of the passengers. I have no knowledge of what these papers were. I should know one or two of the Circassians again. Mr. Weare was on board the "*Kangaroo*;" he came on board at Buyukdere. I do not know whether Ismail Pasha knows of the arrival of the Circassian passengers. The agent, Mr. Capellas, and the bookkeeper, look after the passengers.

The greater part of the women were young, at least forty of them were young. I never saw seventy Turkish women on board before. If I had thought that there had been slaves on board, I should have left at Trebizond. I heard Mr. Capellas say that it was very wrong for people to say that we had slaves on board. Mr. Brennan, junior, told me that we were supposed to have slaves on board. I replied, I did not know whether we had any slaves, I should always believe what he told me. I thought the Circassians were coming down to see Constantinople. I do not know whether any ammunition or arms were taken up by the "*Kangaroo*" to Circassia; I do not know whether any cases were landed at Thouabes; I was ill in bed. I went on shore four times at Verdan, the passengers came to the shore on horseback, the horses came into the water to put the riders into the boats; some of the people on shore returned; there were one hundred horses on the shore led each by a man.

One Turk returned with us; it was the man who had charge of the children of Ismail Pasha.

(Signed) JOHN TILDEN IRELAND.

(Signed) ROBERT WM. CUMBERBATCH, *Vice-Consul*.
GEO. A. BRINE, *Lieutenant, Commanding*
H.M.S. "Harpy."

Re-examination of Andrea Capellas upon oath.

The steamer "*Kangaroo*" went to Thouabes to take some soldiers in Turkish dresses. Ismail Pasha made a contract with Mr. Weare to go to Circassia, and to share half the passage-money for any passengers brought back. He agreed to give 70,000 piastres for the trip. We never disembarked any ammunition at Thouabes. Mr. Weare received the 70,000 piastres from Ismail Pasha, but we have not received the return passage-money yet.

(Signed) A. CAPELAS.

(Signed) ROBERT WM. CUMBERBATCH, *Vice-Consul*.
GEO. A. BRINE, *Lieutenant, Commanding*
H.M.S. "Harpy."

Consulate-General, March 12, 1857.

Examination upon oath of Christian Lewis, otherwise Natale Lusich, aged 32, second mate of the "*Kangaroo*."

I left in the "*Kangaroo*" on or about the 18th of February for Circassia. I did not exactly know where we were bound to before we arrived on the coast of Circassia. We touched at Penteraclia and Sinope. At Sinope I thought our course was altered. I was told then by one of the passengers that we were going to Circassia. We went there and landed passengers. I do not know where we went to, as I do not know navigation. I believe about seventy passengers landed, all military men. We left this place and went to Verdan, and returned to the first place; took in a few passengers, went to a place near Verdan; we received more than forty passengers. We went to Verdan and took in about a hundred passengers and more. We went below Verdan, and disembarked some passengers. We arrived at Batoum with nearly 200 passengers

on board. There were about 100 men, 50 women, and a few children, but I cannot say exactly, as I was always busy in my works. I never heard that we had slaves on board. I never thought it an extraordinary thing to go and take passengers from the Circassian coast. I never heard of any other vessel doing so before. I do not know that Circassian slaves are sold at Tophana. I should not know one if I saw one. On the 9th of March we arrived in this port. The passengers did not leave in a great hurry; I cannot say how they went away. The Circassians seemed to mix together on board as other passengers. I am called Christian Lewis on board.

(Signed)

(Signed)

NATALE LUSCICH.

ROBERT WM. CUMBERBATCH, *Vice-Consul*.GEO. A. BRINE, *Lieutenant, Commanding**H.M.S. "Harpy."*

Examination upon oath of Samuel Smith Weare, aged 20, agent for Thomas and John Smith Weare, owners of the "*Kangaroo*."

Ismail Pasha chartered the vessel "*Kangaroo*," by contract, to go to the coast of Circassia, near Verdan, for the sum of 70,000 or 75,000 piastres; we only received 70,000 from Ismail Pasha. Thomas Weare received the money, and went to England on the 20th February. The vessel left the Bosphorus on the 18th February. I went on board the "*Kangaroo*," at Buyukdere, on the 17th February. I went up by my brother's orders to warn the master not to take any ammunition on board. The contract contained a stipulation to receive 200 passengers on board, and to tow a brig laden with salt. The passengers were soldiers; the contract terminated when the soldiers were landed in Circassia. Ismail Pasha stipulated that he was to receive half the passage-money for all passengers received on the Circassian coast, but not on those received at Turkish ports: no stipulation was made for the conveyance of any particular passengers by Ismail Pasha. I do not know whether Ismail Pasha sent any of his own servants by the "*Kangaroo*." I never heard any mention whatever respecting conveyance of slaves from Circassia. I never heard that slaves were sold at Tophana now; but I believed that the Traffic had been suppressed. It never occurred to me that the master could go to the Circassian coast, and, perhaps, bring slaves down in the "*Kangaroo*;" if I had thought it possible I should have ordered the master to have been very careful what he was about. Never heard that slaves were brought in Austrian vessels from the Black Sea. I am quite sure that the master would not intentionally have taken slaves on board. My brother told the master to proceed to a place near Verdan, and to seek for passengers elsewhere, as circumstances permitted. Ismail Pasha told us that we should find 200 passengers there if we waited there for two days. The passengers were to pay their own money: but we have not yet received it, we are to receive it at an office at Tophana: we shall look to the bookkeeper Levraki for the money, it is the usual method here; they gave seven notes signed for the payment of the money. I believe the payment was to be in three or four days. The price agreed upon, I believe, for each passenger was 250 piastres; the seven notes amounted to 43,000 piastres given by the Circassians; we are sure to receive the money, we run that chance. If we did not find the people who gave us the notes, we should go to Ismail Pasha, because he is the chief Circassian here, and knows their localities, as they always present themselves (that is to say, all Circassians present themselves before him) to be acknowledged. I do not think he would pay the money himself. My brother never told me why Ismail Pasha was to have half the passage-money. I thought that the Circassian passengers would receive money from their friends at Constantinople. I never knew of any other vessel bringing down passengers under these conditions, the "*Kangaroo*" never did so before. I went on board the "*Kangaroo*" at about 6 p.m., of the 9th March; the master was on board; I spoke to the master. The master told me that he was going up to the English Ambassador with a letter from the Consul at Trebizond, and that it was reported at Trebizond that there were slaves on board the "*Kangaroo*." I should imagine that half the passengers had left when I got on board. I did not see any slaves on board that I know of. The master left the vessel immediately after I went on board. I did not take the trouble to look for slaves. I was not on board when the

master returned, but when I left the vessel all the passengers had gone, except about ten. I left the vessel at about half-past 7 P.M. I did not look at the passengers going on shore particularly; they went in caiques; the passengers left the vessel as passengers generally do. I do not mean to take any proceedings against the people who gave the seven bonds, if they do not liquidate them.

(Signed) SAMUEL SMITH WEARE.

(Signed) ROBERT WM. CUMBERBATCH, *Vice-Consul*.
GEO. A. BRINE, *Lieutenant, Commanding*
H.M.S. "Harpy."

Examination upon oath of Charles Hewlett, carpenter, of the "*Kangaroo*,"
aged 40.

We left the Bosphorus on the 18th February, and went to Penteraclia and Sinope, and from Sinope to the Circassian coast. I did not know when I left the Bosphorus that we were bound to Circassia; I was told by the second mate when at Sinope that we were going to Circassia. We had troops on board for Circassia. We landed the troops, about 100 in number, above Verdan, but I do not know the name of the place; we remained off the Circassian coast for four days and took in passengers at one or two places; I have no idea why the people were waiting for the steamer, I was very busy; I believe that we received about 200 passengers from the Circassian coast. There were about seventy men, seventy women, and forty or fifty children; some of the women were suckling their children. The children and women appeared to be as happy a lot of people as ever I saw; the men and women appeared to mix together familiarly; there was nothing in their appearance to lead me to suppose that they were not free. I have heard that Circassian slaves were sold in Constantinople, but I never imagined that there were any on board the "*Kangaroo*," I should have felt very uncomfortable if I had thought there were any. I think that any person sold was a slave. I really thought that the passengers we were taking from Circassia were escaping from the Russians. Never heard that slaves were on board until this morning, when I was required to give my evidence. I was quite astonished when I heard it this morning. When the passengers left the steamer's side, I thought them a wild set of people; they scrambled out of the vessel in a great hurry; they left in caiques in all directions; I did not see any very pretty women amongst them, they were generally speaking plain. I have always been allowed to go amongst them, there was not more than one thorough good-looking woman, there were about twelve old women; I do not think any person could buy such females for beauty. I always thought that the Circassian passengers were in families.

(Signed) CHARLES HEWLETT.

(Signed) ROBERT WM. CUMBERBATCH, *Vice-Consul*.
GEO. A. BRINE, *Lieutenant, Commanding*
H.M.S. "Harpy."

Consulate-General, March 13, 1857.

I, Nicholas Cartali, hereby declare upon oath, that I well understand the English and Greek languages; and I further declare faithfully to interpret in such languages during the following examination of Anastasio Lagudaki.

Examination upon oath of Anastasio Lagudaki, aged 34, clerk on board the "*Kangaroo*."

My business is to look after passengers, and take their passage-money. I left the Bosphorus on the 18th of February, in the "*Kangaroo*;" went to Penteraclia, Ineboli, and Sinope; from Sinope I went in the "*Kangaroo*" to Thouabes, on the coast of Circassia, to land passengers—they were officers and soldiers. Leaving Thouabes, we went to Verdan; we received no passengers at Thouabes the first time we called. I do not know whether any intimation of our return for passengers was given on shore at Thouabes, but Mr. Capelas, my superior, went on shore. At Verdan we received two passengers; we remained two days, and returned to Thouabes, where they received about seven or eight passengers; I do not know whether Mr. Capelas was disappointed or not in not

finding more passengers. The two Verdan passengers landed at Thouabes, but re-embarked and returned in the "*Kangaroo*" to Verdan. We waited at Thouabes four or five hours, and went to a place about an hour's steam from Verdan, where we took in about seventy passengers, men, women, and children—fifty men, thirteen women, and from seven to eight children. The two men we took in at first at Verdan did not appear to take any notice or interest in embarking these passengers; the passengers arrived on the shore on foot; there is a little village close by; some people returned who had come with the passengers. I think the village contained a few huts only; I saw no flag flying. We went to Verdan and we received about eighty-eight passengers—about sixty men, twelve women, and the rest children; all appeared rather indifferent, that is, neither cheerful nor sad. I placed about thirty-five or forty women and children between-decks; one or two men looked after these women, feeding them and assisting them; in fine weather these women came on deck; I have looked down the hatchway at the women. The women appeared to be half old and half young; none of them appeared very pretty, but they were veiled; perhaps there were one or two pretty ones, but I do not pay attention to such things. Below Verdan we took in about eighteen passengers—men, women, and children. I cannot say for what the Circassians were coming here; I considered them as other passengers; they appeared as families. I do not know of any Circassian families at Tophana; I know of no Circassian slave-houses either. We arrived at Trebizond, and took in passengers; I heard nothing about our having slaves on board. I took tickets and *teskerehs* from all the Trebizond passengers; I should have sent any one on shore who had come on board without them. I received no tickets or *teskerehs* from the Circassian passengers; I never asked for the *teskerehs* of the Circassians; I don't know why; I never heard of any arrangement made respecting the Circassians' *teskerehs* or tickets. I took seven bonds from seven of the passengers who arrived at Constantinople; they appeared Chiefs; the bonds were made out by me, some near Verdan, some off Batoum; the bonds guaranteed the payment of 43,250 piastres. None of the bonds were made at Constantinople; one was made near the Bosphorus. Three of the bonds were to be paid at Ismail Pasha's house, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; the others, Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, were to be paid at a coffee-house at Tophana. I shall ask for the man who signed the bond. Mr. Capelas ordered me to do as I pleased about the passage-money for the Circassian passengers. I have never done business on so large a scale in this way before. If I do not obtain payment from the people who signed the bonds, I shall return them to the agents, but before doing so, I should go to Ismail Pasha to make them pay; he is their Chief here. A servant of Ismail Pasha went up with the "*Kangaroo*," and returned in that vessels, with two girls of the age of eight to ten years; they were said to be Ismail Pasha's nieces; they were rather pretty; a Circassian, a relative, I was told, of Ismail Pasha, accompanied them also; no women appeared to take charge of them; the Circassian was dressed like the other Circassians.

When we arrived at this port on the 9th of March, I allowed all the Circassian passengers to leave; I was never told to keep them by the master, nor to let them go as quick as possible; they did not leave in a particular hurry. I do not know a slave-dealer when I see one; I do not know if any came alongside to receive the Circassian women. I am servant only on board, and I have done as I was told, that is, as I pleased; I did the best I could.

(Signed) ANASTASSIO LAGUDACHI.

Taken and acknowledged by the interpretation of Nicholas Cartali, of Constantinople, aforesaid Clerk, before me,

(Signed)

ROBERT WM. CUMBERBATCH, *Vice-Consul*.

GEO. A. BRINE, *Lieutenant, Commanding*

H.M.S. "Harpy."

(Signed)

N. G. CARTALI, *Interpreter*.

We, owners of the screw-steamer "*Kangaroo*," agree, for the consideration of 70,000 piastres de g. s., to be paid in advance by Ismail Pasha, to perform the following services :—

1st. To receive on board the "*Kangaroo*" 120 to 140 persons on deck and carry them to Verdan.

2nd. To tow a barque of 4,000 kilos (corn measure), laden with salt, from the upper mouth of the Bosphorus, to Verdan, or thereabouts, on the coast of Circassia.

The owners of the steamer engage to remain (if the weather permits) five days inclusive in the port of Verdan, and receive on board passengers to Constantinople, and return to Ismail Pasha one whole half of the sum paid by the said passengers.

In the event of bad weather, all risks to rest upon the brig, and, excepting the passengers from Verdan to Constantinople, all other benefits accruing from passengers at the other ports where the steamer may call on her return, to be for the benefit of the owners of the "*Kangaroo*."

(Signed)

THOMAS WEARE,

(For T. and J. S. Weare.)

ISMAIL PASHA.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Dardanelles*.

No. 649.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Calvert, August 3, 1856.

[Same as No. 643.]

No. 650.

Consul Calvert to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 23.)

My Lord,

Dardanelles, September 2, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd ultimo, calling upon me to report to your Lordship, as well as to Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte, any arrivals of slaves which may take place within this Consular jurisdiction, either from the coast of Tripoli or from any other part of the African continent; and to denounce to the Turkish authorities the masters of any vessels who may bring slaves from Tripoli.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. W. CALVERT.

No. 651.

Consul Calvert to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 23.)

My Lord,

Dardanelles, September 11, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that it has come to my knowledge that towards the end of the month of August the Tripolitan brig "*Meshaud*," Captain Mehemed oglou Mehemed, arrived here from Tunis and Candia. She had on board sixty-one passengers, of whom a large part were negro slaves of both sexes. A merchant named Omer of Djorba, in the Province of Tunis, landed here from this vessel, and succeeded in privately disposing of a number of these slaves, and proceeded with the rest to Constantinople a few days since in the same vessel.

In conformity with your Lordship's instructions, I have communicated the above-mentioned details in writing to Djemal Pasha, Governor of this province, and shall transmit copies of the whole correspondence for the information of Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. W. CALVERT.

No. 652.

Consul Calvert to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 6.)

My Lord,

Dardanelles, September 20, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that on the 18th instant the Turkish schooner "*Messouda*," Mehemed Zautonia, master, arrived at this port from Tunis, having 53 Arab slaves on board.

I have denounced the fact to Djemal Pasha, Governor of this province, as well as to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

The Governor assures me that, as on the former occasion reported to your Lordship on the 11th instant, he is without instructions how to act in these cases.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. W. CALVERT.

No. 653.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Calvert.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 16, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 20th of September, stating that you have informed Djemal Pasha of the arrival at the Dardanelles of the Turkish schooner "*Messouda*," with 53 slaves on board; and that the Pasha has assured you that, as on the former occasion reported in your despatch of the 11th September, he is without instructions how to act in such cases.

I have to point out to you that you did not, in your despatch of the 11th of September, state that the Governor of the Province was not provided with instructions how to deal with these cases.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 654.

Consul Calvert to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 9.)

My Lord,

Dardanelles, November 18, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 16th ultimo, pointing out an error apparently committed by me in my despatch of the 20th September last.

In explanation thereof, I beg leave to state that on the first occasion, as reported in my despatch of the 11th of September last, I wrote to the Governor of this province to inform him of the fact that a vessel had landed a number of slaves for sale at the Dardanelles, but I received no reply to this communication.

On the second occasion, when I received information of the arrival of a slaver at the Dardanelles, I deemed it advisable to deliver, myself, to the Governor of this province the letter by which I informed him thereof; and it was then that the Pasha informed me that neither on this nor on the previous occasion pointed out to him by me, had he any authority to interfere, and that he was altogether without instructions on the subject.

I trust that this explanation will serve to place the matter in its proper light, and show the meaning intended to have been conveyed by me in the latter part of my despatch of the 20th of September last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. W. CALVERT.

No. 655.

Consul Calvert to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received March 20.)

My Lord,

Dardanelles, March 3, 1857.

I FEEL great pleasure in informing your Lordship that the Pasha Governor of this province has read to me a letter from the Grand Vizier by which he is ordered, after the expiration of a term of six week, to seize and confiscate all vessels sailing under the Ottoman flag, which may arrive here laden with slaves; these latter are to be immediately liberated, and

their owners, as well as the captains of the vessels, are to be imprisoned for the term of one year.

Under these circumstances, as no proprietor of a slave is allowed by law to retain him for a period of more than seven years, it is to be hoped that in the year 1864 slavery in this part of the Turkish Empire will have entirely ceased to exist.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

F. W. CALVERT.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Diarbekir*.

No. 656.

Consul Holmes to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received March 14.*)

My Lord,

Diarbekir, January 20, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a despatch and its inclosure, which I have just addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte, regarding the manner in which that Traffic is now carried on at Diarbekir; also relating the particulars of a recent case, in which Bessim Pasha has done everything in his power to discourage the continuance of this Trade; and offering a few remarks regarding the position of slaves in Turkey, and the point of view in which it is regarded by themselves.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. R. HOLMES.

Inclosure 1 in No. 656.

Consul Holmes to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Diarbekir, January 20, 1857.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 6th ultimo, replying to my despatch of last year which reported that slaves were still bought and sold at Diarbekir. After expressing the regret with which your Lordship witnesses the continuance of this inhuman Traffic, and correctly surmising that it is still a general practice throughout Turkey, your Excellency intimates a wish to receive from me any particulars which may serve to throw light on the manner in which it is carried on at Diarbekir.

The Traffic in Slaves as now existing, both here and in other parts of Turkey, may be divided into two categories; one being the transfer or sale of slaves who have been long the property of some individual, who disposes of them either on account of poverty or personal antipathy; and the other being the purchase of individuals, chiefly children of both sexes, recently brought from Georgia and Circassia, the countries from which the supply of slaves is chiefly derived.

With regard to the former mode, I may remark that it is at present very common. It is generally managed secretly, and it would probably be extremely difficult to prove the exact nature of the transaction, particularly as the slave himself (or herself, as the case may be) might be anxious to effect a change, from a poor or hostile master to a rich and kindly one, and would lend himself to any version of the matter which might be considered advisable. I am assured, however, that slaves coming under this denomination have been seen put up at public auction so late as during Izzet Pasha's administration; but my informants can tell me nothing more than that they have simply noticed the fact, without making further inquiry, or being acquainted with the parties concerned.

With regard to the second category, I find that in the time of Abdi Pasha, about six years ago, three or four Christian boys and girls were sold here as slaves, and that the Catholic Armenian bishop endeavoured, without effect, to procure their liberation. Since that time no one seems

to recollect having heard of slaves fresh from Georgia, or the Christian Koordish (Nestorian) mountains, having been brought here for sale, though the impression seems to be that this happens much oftener than is generally supposed; but such matters are conducted with the greatest secrecy, and the parties implicated leave the place the instant anything transpires that might lead to detection. However, in the course of my investigations on the subject, it has singularly happened that I accidentally ascertained that, at the very moment, there were two young Georgians for sale in the hands of a certain Osman Aga. On particular inquiry, I found that they were two boys, named Crobela Alexander and Kitoi Girgola, aged respectively twelve and fourteen years, natives of the village of Gurianta, about two hours from the town of Urzughetta, in Georgia, not far from Choorooksoo. They could only speak Georgian, but an interpreter having been procured, they declared the above particulars, also that two of Zemir Beg's men, named Reshid and Sheker, had seized them about eighteen months ago, while going to a mill near their home, had taken them to Choorooksoo, and had sold them to their present master, Osman Aga, for 3,000 piastres. Osman Aga had taken them through Upper Adjareh to Erzeroom, and not finding it easy or safe to dispose of them there, had finally brought them on to Diarbekir. I lost no time in reporting to Bessim Pasha what had come to my knowledge, and ventured to suggest to his Excellency that it would go far to prevent in future any such unlawful proceedings at Diarbekir, were he to take decisive measures in this case, such as at once to cause the children to be liberated, and formally made over to the heads of the Christian communities here, to be by them sent to their respective homes. The Pasha at first thought that it would be sufficient to send the children with Osman Aga, under a Mussulman escort to Trebizond; but I represented that both Christians and Mahomedans would probably regard this as a mere arrangement for allowing the owner of the children to escape, and dispose of them elsewhere; and that in case of any accident, such as their evasion on the road, his Excellency's connivance would be firmly impressed upon all classes, and no good effect would result. Bessim Pasha agreed with this view of the case, and having summoned the heads of the Christian communities, made over the children to their care. My last information regarding the slave-owner was, that he was in prison. I have just received a letter, a translation of which I inclose, from the heads of the Christian communities, who appear to be much pleased with Bessim Pasha's straightforward and satisfactory conduct in this matter. For my own part, after having had nothing but complaints to make of the conduct of the different Governors who have been at Diarbekir since my arrival, I can assure your Excellency I experience no small satisfaction in being at last enabled to report facts so much to the credit of Bessim Pasha.

At the risk of wearying your Excellency with a long despatch, I would beg to offer a few further remarks on the subject of the Slave Trade between Turkey and the Georgian and Circassian Provinces; and I will commence by stating, what many unacquainted with the subject might deem almost incredible, that the two children now in the hands of the Christian Bishops here, to be sent back to their homes, manifest a decided repugnance to go there. The fact is, that slave-dealers in Turkey treat their slaves with great kindness, they feed them and clothe them well, and give them little or nothing to do: while at home, they are ill-clothed, ill-fed, and hard-worked. A great many of the girls and boys formerly sent to Constantinople were sold by their own parents, and to their own great satisfaction, for the market at the capital, the parents considering that while bettering their own condition, they were improving immeasurably the lot of their children, and the children delighting in the prospect of luxury and possible future distinction. During my residence at Batoom, I saw hundreds of these slaves, both male and female, and I can conscientiously declare that I do not recollect having seen a sad countenance among them, unless caused by disappointed ambition, in the case of the slave being about to be disposed of to a person of too insignificant a position to give much chance of a realization of his or her cherished dreams. In whatever position in life, Mahomedans are very rarely otherwise than kind and con-

siderate towards their slaves, which is proved by the fact that one never hears of such a thing as a runaway slave. Many, both male and female, become personages of the highest distinction, and those who remain in poverty seem to share with contentment the lot of their masters. Apart, then, from the immorality and demoralizing influence of the sale of human beings, it is a consolation to know that as far as these parts of Turkey are concerned, the position of slaves with regard to their masters is by no means a hard one. It is to be hoped that this Traffic will at length cease altogether, if the Government and provincial Governors steadily oppose its continuance, but as long as it seems to be the interest and pleasure of parents and children, of the buyer, the seller, and the sold, to maintain the present usage, it is evident that much time will be required, and great difficulty will be experienced, in putting an end to it.

In conclusion, I may inform your Excellency that the Catholic Armenian Bishop here, has information of three children named Migriditch, Tacqui (a girl), and Mardiros, the two former having been abducted from some village near Akiska, and the latter from Alexandropol (Gumri), it is supposed to be sold as slaves. The Bishop tells me he has reason to imagine that they are at Moossul, or in its vicinity, with a certain Bashi-Bozouk leader, called Abbas Bey. Should these children appear in this neighbourhood, I have no doubt that Bessim Pasha would order their immediate liberation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. R. HOLMES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 656.

The Heads of Christian Communities to Consul Holmes.

IT came to our knowledge that two Christian children, named Kitöi Girgola, and Crobela Alexander, from the village of Gurianta near Uzurghetta, had been brought to Diarbekir to be sold as slaves, by one of Adjarahlee Shereef Beg's men called Osman ibn Ismail of Cheevan, and that you had reported the case to Bessim Pasha. His Excellency in consequence sent for us, and after observing that the sale of slaves was prohibited, gave the children over to us to be transmitted to their parents.

We have written the present to assure you of the satisfaction and gratitude with which the whole of the Christian communities witness the just and considerate conduct of Bessim Pasha, the like of which we have rarely before experienced.

27th of Djemaziel-evvel, A.H. 1273. (January 23, 1857.)

No. 657.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Holmes.

Sir,

Foreign Office, March 18, 1857.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 20th January last, inclosing a copy of a report addressed by you to Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte, regarding the present state of the Slave Trade at Diarbekir and its neighbourhood, and I have to acquaint you that I approve your proceedings in the case of the 2 Georgian slaves who were liberated through your exertions and influence with Bessim Pasha.

I have at the same time to desire that you will express to Bessim Pasha the satisfaction with which Her Majesty's Government have learnt the prompt and effectual measures taken by his Excellency to restore to freedom the 2 slaves in question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Rhodes*.

No. 658.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 22.)

My Lord,

Rhodes, March 31, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report that Mr. Vice-Consul Palma informs me, in a despatch under date of the 4th instant, that, lately, an Ottoman merchant-schooner, Captain Hassan Barhe, arrived at Larnaca from Tripoli in Barbary, with 40 slaves on board, who were landed there, and conducted by their owner, Hassan Aga Morali, a Turkish merchant, into the interior of Cyprus, to be sold in the different towns and villages of that island.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CAMPBELL.

No. 659.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 26, 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 31st ultimo, reporting the importation, at Larnaca, of 40 slaves, brought from Tripoli in Barbary, which were carried into the interior of Cyprus for sale.

I presume that you are in the habit of communicating to Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte any acts of Turkish Slave Trade which come to your knowledge, but you will take care at the same time to report to this office that you have addressed such communications to Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 660.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 11.)

My Lord,

Rhodes, May 21, 1856.

I DO myself the honour to report that a Turkish vessel called the "*Dervish*" arrived here this day from Candia with 34 slaves on board, embarked on the coast of Barbary, and that I have reported the same to his Excellency Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 26th ultimo, and to acquaint your Lordship that I have always reported to his Excellency Lord Stratford de Redcliffe whenever any slaves have been landed on this island, or on any of the others in my jurisdiction.

In obedience to your Lordship's commands, I shall not fail, for the future, to acquaint your Lordship of my having made such report to his Excellency Lord Stratford de Redcliffe when I make the same communication to your Lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CAMPBELL.

No. 661.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 18.)

My Lord,

Rhodes, May 27, 1856.

MR. VICE-CONSUL BIGLIOTTI, at Scio, having written to me, under date of the 17th instant, to inform me that a Turkish merchant-schooner called "*Devrand*," Captain Ahmed Selim, with 25 female slaves on board, from Bengazi, bound to Constantinople, was obliged to put in at Scio for repairs, I do myself the honour to report the same to your Lordship, and to state that I have communicated this information to his Excellency Lord Stratford de Redcliffe at Constantinople.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CAMPBELL.

No. 662.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 18.)

My Lord,

Scio, June 4, 1856.

I DO myself the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copy of a despatch I have addressed this day to his Excellency Lord Stratford de Redcliffe respecting the Slave Trade in this quarter.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Inclosure in No. 662.

Consul Campbell to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

My Lord,

Scio, June 4, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 17th ultimo, respecting the introduction of the 40 slaves into the Island of Cyprus.

In reply thereto, I can only beg your Excellency to be kindly pleased to refer to my despatches relating to slaves imported into the Islands of Rhodes, Mitylene, Scio, and Cyprus, at different times, in which I reported to your Excellency that the Governor-General of Rhodes, and the Governors of the other islands, refused to take any measures therein, alleging that they had no firman or instructions to prevent the Traffic in Slaves.

As your Excellency states that such a firman exists, I beg your Excellency will be kindly pleased to cause it to be sent to the different Governors of the Islands, furnishing me, at the same time, with detailed instructions as to the line of conduct I am to pursue, for the future, respecting slave-vessels.

My impression is, that considerable Slave Traffic is carried on between the coast of Barbary and these islands, and all the principal ports on the coast of Anatolia.

Under these circumstances, I beg to submit to your Excellency whether it would not be advisable that a small British steam-vessel of war should be stationed at Rhodes to cruize among the islands, with the necessary warrant to authorize the seizure of all vessels having slaves on board, or who are fitted up to receive them.

The presence of such a British vessel of war, besides checking the Slave Trade, would also be the means of suppressing piracy, and of settling, at once, most matters in dispute in which British interests are concerned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CAMPBELL.

No. 663.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received June 24.*)

My Lord,

Rhodes, June 9, 1856.

I DO myself the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship the extract of a letter I have received from Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Colnaghi, under date of the 30th ultimo, relative to the Traffic in Slaves in the Island of Mitylene. I have communicated the same to his Excellency Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Inclosure in No. 663.

Vice-Consul Colnaghi to Consul Campbell.

(Extract.)

Mitylene, May 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that, since the commencement of the present year, three vessels, under the Turkish flag, carrying slaves, have arrived at this port from Tripoli. Their dates of arrival are as follows:—

January 7.—The brig "*Beinet*," of 300 tons, Captain Abdullah, having on board 85 slaves.

January 11.—The schooner "*Eftichia*," of 75 tons, Captain Omer, having on board 61 slaves.

May 14.—The brig "*Eftichia*," of 75 tons, Captain Mehmet, having on board 100 slaves.

None of the slaves on board the two first-mentioned vessels were landed at Mitylene, but were taken to Smyrna for sale. Of the slaves on board the brig "*Eftichia*," only 8 were landed at Mitylene; the rest were taken to Smyrna.

No 664.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received July 22.*)

My Lord,

Rhodes, July 6, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that I have recently received a despatch from Mr. Vice-Consul Charles Bigliotti, at Scio, informing me, that on the 24th ultimo, the Ottoman brig "*Masgaout*," Captain Omer Bulabù, arrived there, with 44 slaves on board, from Bengazi, which were landed and put into the lazaretto.

Mr. Bigliotti states, that the captains of these vessels, in order to elude the law, have the slaves they embark put down in the ship's articles as passengers.

I have reported the landing of these slaves at Scio to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CAMPBELL.

No. 665.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received July 28.*)

My Lord,

Rhodes, July 12, 1856.

MR. VICE-CONSUL CHARLES BIGLIOTTI reports to me, under date of the 28th ultimo, that 38 negro slaves from Bengazi, in Barbary,

arrived at Scio, and were landed at the lazaretto there, from on board the Ottoman schooner "*Zucra*," Captain Altin Santueca.

I have acquainted Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople of the landing of these slaves at Scio.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT CAMPBELL.

No. 666.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Campbell, August 3, 1856.

[Same as No. 643.]

No. 667.

Consul Campbell to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received October 6.)

My Lord, *Rhodes, September 19, 1856.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of August 3, and agreeably to your Lordship's instructions, I shall not fail to report to your Lordship, as well as to Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte, the arrival of slaves at any place within my Consular jurisdiction, either from the coast of Tripoli, or from any other part of the African continent, and shall denounce to the Turkish authorities the masters of such vessels as may bring slaves from that quarter.

I have transmitted a copy of your Lordship's despatch on this matter to the Governor-General of these Islands, and personally called his attention thereto. I have also forwarded copy of the same to Her Majesty's Acting Vice-Consul at Mitylene, and copies in translation in Greek, Italian, and French, to the other Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents under me, desiring them to use the utmost vigilance in detecting vessels with slaves on board.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT CAMPBELL.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Salonica*.

No. 668.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Blunt, August 3, 1856.

[Same as No. 643.]

No. 669.

Consul Blunt to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 16.)

My Lord,

Salonica, September 3, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, dated the 3rd ultimo, informing me that the Turkish Government had prohibited the export of negro slaves from the Regency of Tripoli, but that the orders of the Porte were not strictly adhered to, and shipments of slaves are made from various points of the coast of Tripoli. I am in consequence to report to your Lordship, and to the Turkish authorities, any arrival of slaves within my jurisdiction, either from Tripoli or other parts of the African continent.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. BLUNT.

TURKEY. (*Consular*)—*Smyrna.*

No. 670.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Brant.

Sir,

Foreign Office, June 30, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith an extract of a letter from Mr. Colnaghi,* the British Vice-Consul at Mitylene, reporting that since the commencement of the present year, three vessels under the Turkish flag have touched at that island on their way from Tripoli to Smyrna, with cargoes of slaves, destined for sale at Smyrna.

I have to desire that you will inform me whether you were aware of the landing at Smyrna, or its neighbourhood, of the slaves alluded to by Mr. Colnaghi, and if so, why you did not report the fact to me.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 671.

Consul Brant to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received July 22.)

(Extract.)

Smyrna, July 12, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 30th ultimo, transmitting to me an extract of a letter from Mr. Colnaghi, the British Vice-Consul at Mitylene, reporting that three vessels under the Turkish flag had, since the commencement of this year, touched at that island from Tripoli, with cargoes of slaves destined for sale at this place, and inquiring whether I was aware of these facts, and if so, why I did not report them to your Lordship.

Not having heard that any slaves had been imported of late from Barbary, I applied, on the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, to the Collector of Customs to ascertain whether the ships named by Mr. Colnaghi had arrived in this port, and I have been most positively assured by that functionary that no slaves have been brought here for sale either from Mitylene, or elsewhere, during the last six months.

Those alluded to by Mr. Colnaghi must therefore have been sent to some other port to be landed.

No. 672.

The Earl of Clarendon to Acting Consul Vedova, August 3, 1856.

[Same as No. 643.]

* Inclosure in No. 653.

No. 673.

Acting Consul Vedova to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received September 1.)

My Lord,

Smyrna, August 23, 1856.

I AM honoured with the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 3rd instant, informing me that notwithstanding the exportation of negro slaves having been prohibited by the Turkish Government, information had reached Her Majesty's Government, from various quarters, that the orders of the Porte in this respect have been violated by the Turkish authorities themselves as well as by parties interested in the exportation of slaves, who ship them from points on the coast of Tripoli where there are no authorities to prevent such proceedings.

In reply, I shall bear in mind, in obedience to your Lordship's commands, to report to the Foreign Department, as well as to Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Porte, any arrivals of slaves which may take place within this Consular jurisdiction, either from the coast of Tripoli, or from any other part of the African Continent, and will not fail to denounce to the Turkish authorities the masters of any vessels who may bring slaves from Tripoli.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. D. VEDOVA.

UNITED STATES.

No. 674.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 28, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 20th ultimo,* instructing you to communicate to the Government of the United States the circumstances of the case of the American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*," I now transmit to you a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro,† together with a copy of a note inclosed therein, addressed to him by the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, containing information as to several other American vessels which are expected on the coast of Brazil with cargoes of slaves from Africa.

I also transmit to you a copy of a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia,‡ inclosing translations of two documents found in the possession of João José Vianna, the passenger on board the captured slaver "*Mary E. Smith*."

And I have to instruct you to communicate to the Government of the United States the information contained in the inclosed papers with regard to the employment of the United States' flag in Slave Trade.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON. !

No. 675.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Crampton. J

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 28, 1856.

THE Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, that the Brazilian Legations and Consulates are made acquainted with the information which from time to time reaches the Imperial Government with regard to the designs of the slave-traders in the United States, Havana, and on the coast of Africa; and the Brazilian Minister further states that if the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of Her Majesty will communicate with the Legations and Consulates of Brazil they will always meet with the greatest willingness on the part of Brazilian Agents to co-operate with them for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

I have accordingly to instruct you to communicate freely on Slave Trade matters with your Brazilian colleague on all occasions on which you may be of opinion that such a course would be useful in frustrating the designs of the slave-traders.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 461.

† No. 114, and Inclosures;

‡ No. 224.

No. 676.

Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received April 29.)

My Lord,

Washington, April 9, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith the copy of a note which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 20th ultimo,* I addressed to the Government of the United States, informing them of the capture, by a Brazilian cruizer, of the American slaver "*Mary E. Smith*;" and pointing out to them the systematic manner in which the flag and vessels of the United States are abused by persons engaged in the Slave Trade.

I have also the honour to inclose a copy of Mr. Marcy's reply to my communication.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 676.

Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcy.

Sir,

Washington, April 8, 1856.

I HAVE been instructed by Her Majesty's Government to communicate to the Government of the United States the circumstances of the capture, by a Brazilian cruizer, of the American schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," with a cargo of 387 slaves on board, as detailed in the report of which I have the honour to inclose a copy from Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia, and to draw your attention to this case as showing the systematic manner in which, as I have on previous occasions had the honour to report to you, the flag and vessels of the United States are abused by persons engaged in committing the piratical crime of slave-trading.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 676.

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Crampton.

Sir,

Washington, April 9, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, in which my attention is drawn to the case of the capture, in January last, by a Brazilian cruizer, of the American schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," with a cargo of 387 slaves on board, as showing the systematic manner in which the flag and vessels of the United States are abused by persons engaged in the Slave Trade.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) W. L. MARCY.

No. 677.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 2, 1856.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 28th ultimo, I inclose herewith, for communication to the Government of the United States, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda,† containing further information respecting the Traffic in Slaves which is carried on under the American flag.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

* Class B, presented 1856, No. 461.

† Class A, No. 57.

No. 678.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 16, 1856.

WITH reference to the former communications which I have addressed to you respecting the employment of the United States' flag in the Slave Trade, I now transmit to you, for your information, the accompanying copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda,* reporting the capture, in Benguella Velha Bay, of a vessel fully equipped for the Slave Trade, under American colours, by the Portuguese brig of war "Serra do Pilar."

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 679.

The Earl of Clarendon to Mr. Crampton.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 30, 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you herewith a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General in Cuba,† containing a list of persons who have been expelled from that island by the Captain-General on account of their being suspected of being engaged in making arrangements for slave-trading, and who are reported to have proceeded to the United States, from whence Mr. Crawford is apprehensive that they will dispatch their vessels to the coast of Africa; and I have to instruct you to make known the names of these slave-traders to the United States' Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

No. 680.

Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 9.)

My Lord,

Washington, May 27, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a note which, in obedience to the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 2nd instant, I have addressed to the United States' Secretary of State, communicating to him extracts from a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda, containing information respecting the Traffic in Slaves which is carried on under cover of the American flag.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure in No. 680.

Mr. Crampton to Mr. Marcy.

Sir,

Washington, May 24, 1856.

I HAVE the honour, by the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, to inclose herewith, for the information of the Government of the United States, the accompanying extracts from a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda, containing information respecting the Traffic in Slaves which is carried on in that neighbourhood under cover of the American flag.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

No. 681.

Mr. Crampton to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 18.)

My Lord,

Washington, May 27, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose the copy of a letter addressed to me by M. Andrada, the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, requesting me to cause the Brazilian Legation to be furnished with such information as might be obtained by Her Majesty's Consuls in this country in regard to the proceedings of persons in the ports of the United States who may be engaged in enterprises connected with the Slave Trade between the coast of Africa and Brazil; and I have also the honour to inclose the copy of my answer to M. Andrada's communication, informing him, in conformity with the instructions contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 28th ultimo, that I should not fail to take proper measures for the immediate communication, either directly to the Brazilian Consuls in American ports, or to the Brazilian Legation at Washington, of any information upon the subject which Her Majesty's Consuls or myself might succeed in obtaining.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 681.

M. Andrada to Mr. Crampton.

M. le Ministre,

Washington, le 12 Mai, 1856.

IL est aujourd'hui hors de doute que les trafiquants d'esclaves dirigent des ports des Etats Unis leurs opérations pour la côte d'Afrique, afin de transporter des noirs à Cuba et au Brésil. Ici se construisent, et d'ici partent, les navires négriers qui vont charger à Ambriz, sur le fleuve Zaire, et d'autres ports de ces parages.

Deux nouvelles tentatives de ce genre viennent d'échouer, grâce à la vigilance des croiseurs Brésiliens.

Le navire que l'on a capturé, au mois d'Octobre dernier, à l'entrée du port de Serinhaem (Brésil), ayant à bord des nègres, et dont on n'a pu reconnaître le pavillon, appartient, selon toute apparence, au commerce des Etats Unis.

De même, la goëlette "*Mary E. Smith*," dont le brick Brésilien "*Olinda*" a dernièrement effectué la prise, à St. Mathieu, naviguait sous le pavillon de l'Union.

Le capitaine de ce navire a déclaré que deux autres embarcations de la même nation, également (un lougre et la goëlette "*Vilcot*," de New York) étaient entrées dans un port de la côte d'Afrique, entre le Cap Lopez et Loango, pour y prendre des noirs à destination du Brésil.

Ces faits, et d'autres encore, fondent à croire que les abominables trafiquants d'esclaves ont établi aux Etats Unis le centre de leurs criminelles spéculations. Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur, jaloux de faire toujours respecter les lois du Brésil, et ferme dans sa volonté d'empêcher toute tentative qui tendrait à faire renaître l'odieuse Traite des Nègres, a appelé l'attention la plus sérieuse de cette Légation sur un objet aussi important.

J'apporterai dans l'accomplissement de mes devoirs le plus grand soin, et j'exercerai, comme me l'ordonne le Gouvernement Impérial, la surveillance nécessaire afin d'empêcher, par les moyens officielles en mon pouvoir, que l'on n'équipe, dans ces Etats, des navires destinés au transport d'esclaves au Brésil. Et lorsque je n'aurai pu obtenir la détention d'un négrier, je ne manquerai pas d'en prévenir mon Gouvernement, afin qu'averti des tentatives semblables, il puisse prendre des mesures et empêcher des débarquements à couvert, sur les côtes de l'Empire.

Afin de mieux informer le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, j'ai donné connaissance à ses Agents Consulaires dans ces Etats de l'ordre que j'ai

reçu du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, en leur recommandant à cet égard la vigilance la plus active.

Le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine de la Grande Bretagne n'étant pas moins intéressé dans cette répression, j'accepterai avec le plus grand plaisir, et je regarderai comme un service, l'aide et la co-opération que vous croirez devoir me donner en cette occasion.

Si vous jugez convenable, M. le Ministre, à recommander aux Agents Consulaires de Sa Majesté la Reine d'adresser à cette Légation directement, ou par l'intermédiaire de celle que vous dirigez, les renseignements qui pourraient lui être utiles, et de l'informer des tentatives qui se prépareraient dans l'étendu du territoire où chacun d'eux exerce sa juridiction, je vous en aurais la plus vive reconnaissance, car ils me seraient d'un puissant secours pour l'accomplissement de ma tâche.

Recevez, &c.

(Signé) F. X. DA C. AD. ANDRADA.

Inclosure 2 in No. 681.

Mr. Crampton to M. Andrada.

Sir,

Washington, May 20, 1856.

IN reply to the letter of the 12th instant which you have done me the honour to address to me on the subject of the Slave Trade, and in particular with reference to the late seizure by the Imperial brig "Olinda" of the American schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," having on board a cargo of negroes; I have much pleasure in informing you that, by the instructions of my Government, I have been directed to communicate with you freely on all subjects connected with Slave Trade on all occasions on which it may be useful in frustrating the designs of the slave-traders. Her Majesty's Consuls have all along been instructed to communicate to me any information they may obtain which may lead to the prevention or detection of attempts at carrying on the Slave Trade, and I will not fail to communicate to you such information when received. I need scarcely assure you that it will always give me sincere pleasure to co-operate with you in carrying out the objects which both our Governments have both so much at heart in repressing that nefarious Traffic.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

No. 682.

Mr. Lumley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received August 4.)

My Lord,

Washington, July 22, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose an extract from the "New York Herald" of the 14th instant, giving some account of the practice carried on in New York of fitting out vessels for the Slave Trade, from which it appears that not less than eighteen vessels engaged in the Slave Trade are known to have left that port within the last three years.

There is good reason to believe that this list might be added to.

I have endeavoured to procure copies of Mr. Marcy's report on the subject of the fitting out of vessels in the ports of the United States for the purpose of being engaged in the Slave Trade, which has been laid before the Senate; but I have not yet been able to obtain them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

Inclosure in No. 682.

Extract from the "New York Herald" of July 14, 1856.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—FITTING OUT VESSELS IN THE PORT OF NEW YORK.—Mr. Secretary Marcy has laid before the Senate a report in answer to a resolution in reference to the fitting out of vessels in the ports of the United States, for the purpose of being engaged in the Slave Trade. The Secretary gave the names of six vessels sailing out of the port of New York; but we are enabled to supply, from authentic sources, the names of twenty-one vessels, eighteen of which have left this port within the last three years. There are many others which are well known to have embarked on slaving expeditions—as is admitted by a letter from Mr. Marcy to Mr. McKeon, in August 1854; but as they have not returned, they are supposed to have been destroyed at sea. It appears that the usual practice is to equip vessels in this port for the apparent purposes of legitimate trade, but which carry a sufficient quantity of planks to erect slave-decks, a large number of water casks and rice, and other articles of food for a cargo of negroes. Having traded between the slave ports on the coast of Africa, the captain and crew abandon their ship and set fire to her, in order to destroy all traces of her unlawful engagement.

We have laws on the statute books prohibiting the Traffic in Slaves, or the fitting out of vessels for the purpose. The following are the sections of the Act:—

"No citizen, or other person, shall, for himself or others, either as master, factor, or owner, build, fit, equip, load, or otherwise prepare any vessel in any place within the United States, for the purpose of procuring any negro, mulatto, or person of colour, from any foreign country, to be transported to any place whatsoever, to be held, sold, or otherwise disposed of as a slave, or to be held, to service or labour: and such vessel so built, fitted out, equipped, laden, or otherwise prepared for such purpose, her tackle, apparel, furniture and lading shall be forfeited, one moiety to the United States, and the other to the use of the prosecutor, and such vessel may be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction.

"Every person so building, fitting out, equipping, loading, or otherwise preparing or sending away, or causing any such act to be done, with intent to employ such vessel in such trade, or who shall in any wise be aiding or abetting therein, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, nor less than one thousand dollars, one moiety to the United States and the other to the prosecutor, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding seven nor less than three years."

With the immense traffic that is set on foot in our very midst, we would ask what has been done to check it? Turning to the records of the United States' Courts, we find that from 1845 to 1854, there were but five cases of the violation of this law of which judicial notice has been taken, and they were thus disposed of:—Mansfield and Driscoll forfeited their recognizances of 5,000 dollars each; Captain Theodore Canot was held to answer in 1847, but nothing has ever been done in his case since: Captain Jefferson turned State's evidence; and in the case of Captain D. Mathew a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

Since 1854 there have been thirty-two persons indicted, and thirteen tried, of whom one was convicted and twelve acquitted; the indictments against the other nineteen are so recent that they have not yet been tried. Captain James Smith of the brig "*Julia Moulton*," was convicted of commanding that vessel and conveying a cargo of slaves on the coast of Africa—the penalty would have been death; but a new trial was granted, and the Government subsequently consented to a plea of guilty to a minor offence, and he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. R. E. Lascala was tried on a charge of fitting out the slaver "*Horatio*," and acquitted; Manuel Echeveria, fitting out the "*Mary Jane Peck*," acquitted; E. Valentine, fitting out the "*Julia Moulton*," acquitted; Gaspard M. de

Cunha and eight of the crew of the "*Falmouth*," acquitted. There are still pending charges against Bazilio de Cunha Reis, of the firm of Figanieri, Reis & Co., for fitting out the "*Aleva*," Henrico de Costa, Joseph P. de Cunha, Patricio de Castro, and thirteen of the crew of the "*Braman*," and two other parties not yet arrested.

The following vessels, with the exception of the "*Laurens*," the "*Butterfly*," and the "*Catherine*," sailed out of the port of New York within the past three years; these three schooners were fitted out some few years before that period:—

Class.	Name.	Fate.
Barque	Millaudon	Destroyed at sea.
Brig	Glenmorgan	Captured. Condemned at Boston.
Ditto	Silenus	Ditto. Destroyed on the coast.
Barque	Laurens	Ditto. Condemned at New York.
Schooner . . .	Mary Jane Peck	Ditto by the British. Condemned at Sierra Leone.
Ditto	Mary E. Smith	Ditto by the Brazilians.
Ditto	Butterfly	Ditto. Condemned in New York.
Ditto	Catherine	Ditto. Ditto.
Ditto	Advance	Ditto. Condemned at Norfolk.
Ditto	Julia Moulton	Destroyed at sea.
Ditto	Julia Mystic	Ditto.
Barque	Jasper	Captured. Acquitted because of defect in libel.
Ditto	Chancellor	Ditto. Not yet decided.
Ditto	Martha	Ditto. Condemned in New York.
Schooner . . .	Falmouth	Ditto. Ditto.
Ditto	Horatio	Destroyed at sea.
Ditto	Lady Suffolk	Captured, and since in the Mexican service.
Barque	Republic	Destroyed at sea.
Schooner . . .	Altiva	Ditto.
Ditto	N. H. Gambrell	Captured. Condemned in New York.
Ditto	Braman	Ditto, and in process of adjudication.

Thus we see that though vessels have been captured and condemned, there has been but one man convicted of the offence against the statute. Why such a proportion of acquittals? If the legal construction of those laws permits the encouragement of the Slave Trade, the sooner the Act of Congress is amended the better.

No. 683.

Mr. Lumley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 15.)

(Extract.)

Washington, November 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith to your Lordship a public document emanating from the Chief Magistrate of one of the sovereign and independent States of this Union, recommending the legalization of the Slave Trade.

It is the Message of Governor Adams addressed to the Legislature of South Carolina on the occasion of their meeting at Columbia on the 24th instant.

Governor Adams recommends the repeal of the Act of Congress declaring Slave Trade to be piracy, in order to remove the brand with which that law marks the possession of slaves, for he says, "if Slave Trade be piracy, the slave must be plunder;" and he declares that the present position of the South can only be maintained by cheap labour, which can only be obtained in one way—by re-opening the African Slave Trade.

Inclosure in No. 683.

Message of Governor Adams to the Legislature of South Carolina.

*Executive Department; Columbia, South Carolina,
November 24, 1856.*

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:—The object for which you were recently convened in extra session has been determined. The popular vote has declared in favour of the party of our preference. The past admonishes us to reserve the full measure of our rejoicing to the day when the avowed policy of the party shall have been honestly carried out, when justice shall be re-established, and tranquillity restored to the country. Then indeed will the victory be one worthy of the strongest demonstration which patriotism can indulge. So far as the result may be regarded as a rebuke to that Northern party whose principle of cohesion is hatred to the South, we share in the general satisfaction. Considered in reference to the vital issue between the North and South, I fear that it will be a barren triumph—that it will prove to be at best but a brief respite of feverish exhausting excitement, destined to end in embittered feeling and distracted counsel among ourselves. Slavery and free soilism can never be reconciled. Our enemies have been defeated, not vanquished. A majority of the free States have declared against the South upon a purely sectional issue, and in the remainder of them formidable minorities fiercely contended for victory under the same banner. The triumph of this geographical party must dissolve the confederacy unless we are prepared to sink down into a state of acknowledged inferiority. We will act wisely to employ the interval of repose afforded by the late election in earnest preparation for the inevitable conflict. The Southern States have never demanded more than equality and security. They cannot submit to less and remain in the Union without dishonour and ultimate ruin.

The internal state of the commonwealth over whose affairs you are called to deliberate, exhibits a gratifying condition of general prosperity and contentment. The South has been mercifully spared the scourge of the "pestilence which wasteth," and our people have sown and reaped in peace. Impressed with a sense of our mutual obligations, and with hearts full of gratitude to God, we enter on the work of duty before us.

The profits of the Bank of the State for the last year amount to 280,460 dollars 40 cents, exceeding those of the previous year by 7,418 dollars 48 cents.

During the fiscal year, the public debt charged on the Bank has been reduced 4,340 dollars 78 cents. The President of the Bank informed me that he expected to make a further reduction of about 35,000 dollars, the arrangements for which could not be completed before the close of the fiscal year.

I refer you to the report of the Comptroller-General for a detailed statement of the financial condition of the State. Since the 1st of October, 1855, the public debt has been increased as follows:—By issue of bonds to construct new State House 250,000 dollars; by subscription to Blue Ridge Railroad 200,000 dollars.

The following table exhibit the debt, liability, and assets of the State:—

<i>Actual Debt.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
	dollars cts		dollars cts
3 and 5 per cent State		Capital of Bank	2,770,807 53
Stocks	123,407 69	Sinking Fund	1,490,386 55
Fire loan bonds	1,669,868 91	Shares in railroads;	
Bonds, new State House	500,000 00	par value	1,742,300 00
Bonds, Blue Bidge Rail-		Cash on hand 1st Oct.	139,625 66
road	400,000 00		
United States Treasury			
surplus fund	1,051,422 09		
Total	3,744,698 69		
<i>Liability.</i>			
Guarantor S. C. Rail-			
road	2,000,000 00		
Total debt & liability	5,744,698 69	Total assets	6,143,114 74

I herewith transmit a communication from the Hon. W. F. Colcock, inclosing a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Lighthouse Board, and also a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, in relation to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of South Carolina, granting sites for lighthouses. On reference to these communications, it will be seen that the General Government declines to proceed, on the ground that the consent given by South Carolina to the purchase, is coupled with the condition that South Carolina retains the jurisdiction. Further legislation is asked. I think when the Southern States surrendered to the General Government the power to regulate commerce, they committed a great blunder; but that is no longer a debatable question. If the necessities of commerce require the erection of the proposed lighthouses, I can see no good reason for declining to make the cession upon the same terms as other States have done. Whenever the people of South Carolina determine to dissolve their connexion with the General Government, the possession of a few lighthouses will interpose but feeble barriers to the execution of such a purpose.

The outward pressure against the institution of slavery should prompt us to do all we can to fortify it within. Diffusion is strength, concentration weakness. Our true policy is to diffuse the slave population as much as possible, and thus secure in the whole community the motive of self-interest for its support. I have no doubt of the inherent ability of the institution to maintain itself against all assaults. It is the basis of our political organism, and it would not be difficult to show that the poorest white man among us is directly concerned in its preservation; but the argument of self-interest is easy of comprehension and sure of action. I recommend the passage of a law exempting from sale (under contracts to be hereafter entered into) at least one slave. Such an immunity would stimulate every one to exert himself to possess his family at least of a property in some degree above the casualties of debt. As you multiply the number who acquire the property, so will you widen and deepen the determination to sustain the institution.

The consumption of cotton has steadily increased, and will in a few years exceed the supply—not from want, on our part, of land on which to grow it, but from want of operators to cultivate it. The demand for the article being greater than the supply, the price must go up, in the absence of all disturbing causes. As long as this continues to be the case, we must prosper; but the certain effect of high prices will be to stimulate the growth of it in foreign countries, and in time to destroy the monopoly which we have so long enjoyed. The possession of this monopoly is the chief element of southern prosperity, and the dependence of the manufacturing interests on us for a supply of this article will continue to prove to be one of our strongest safeguards. The amount of cotton now grown in the East Indies should open our eyes to our true policy. The idea that African slaves only can successfully grow cotton, is an entire mistake.

Under British domination, free slaves are now producing in the East more than the entire crop of the United States in 1820. From a report of the Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, in answer to a Resolution of Congress, it appears that during the year 1855, the shipments of cotton to Great Britain were, from the United States, in round numbers, 679 millions of pounds, and from the East Indies, Egypt, and Brazil, 202 millions of pounds. Whenever England and the Continent can procure their supply of the raw material elsewhere than from us, and the cotton States are limited to the home market, then will our doom be sealed. Destroy the value of slave labour, and emancipation follows inevitably. This, England, our commercial rival, clearly sees, and hence her systematic efforts to stimulate the production of cotton in the East. The success which has thus far attended those efforts will incite her to redouble them. The East Indies abound in fertile land and cheap labour. France, too, is encouraging and stimulating its growth in Algeria, with like advantages of soil and labour. To maintain our present position, we must have cheap labour also. This can be obtained but in one way—by re-opening the African Slave Trade. Until Providence interposes and changes his organism, the African must continue to be a “hewer of wood and a drawer of water.” It is a diseased sentimentality which starts back at the idea of legalizing the Slave Trade, and at the same time contemplates, without emotion, the cruel servitude which capital exacts of labour all the world over. There was a time when canting philanthropists had instilled into us a belief that slavery was wrong. Investigation has entirely changed the once common sentiment on this point. The South now believes that a mysterious Providence has brought the two races together on this continent for wise purposes, and that the existing relation has been mutually beneficial. Southern slavery has elevated the African to a degree of civilization which the black race has never attained in any other age or country. “We see it now in its true light, and regard it as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world.”

Had the Slave Trade never been closed the equilibrium between the North and the South would not have been destroyed. The North has had the Old World from which to draw her supply of labour, and hence the rapid settlement of the North-west. Since 1808 the South has supplied her own labour, and has necessarily made slower progress in settling up the South-west. If the trade were now open, I am persuaded that the South would not consent to close it; and this is, perhaps, the best answer to the argument derived from the mere sentiment that is arrayed against the proposition. It is apprehended that the opening of this trade will lessen the value of slaves and ultimately destroy the institution. It is a sufficient answer to point to the fact that unrestricted immigration has not diminished the value of labour in the North-western confederacy. The cry there is want of labour, notwithstanding capital has the pauperism of the Old World to press into its grinding service. If we cannot supply the demand for slave labour, then we must expect to be supplied with a species of labour we do not want, and which is, from the very nature of things, antagonistic to our institutions. It is much better that our drays should be driven by slaves—that our factories should be worked by slaves—that our hotels should be served by slaves—that our locomotives should be manned by slaves, than that we should be exposed to the introduction, from any quarter, of a population alien to us by birth, training, and education, and which in the process of time must lead to the conflict between capital and labour, “which makes it so difficult to maintain free institutions in all wealthy and highly civilized nations where such institutions as ours do not exist.” In all slave-holding States true policy dictates that the superior race should direct, and the inferior perform all menial service. Competition between the white and black man for this service may not disturb northern sensibility, but it does not exactly suit our latitude. Irrespective, however, of interest, the Act of Congress declaring the Slave Trade piracy is a brand upon us which I think it important to remove. If the trade be piracy, the slave must be plunder; and no ingenuity can avoid the logical necessity of such conclusion. My hopes and fortunes are indissolubly associated with this form of society. I feel that I would be wanting in duty if I did not

urge you to withdraw your assent to an Act which is itself a direct condemnation of your institutions. But we have interests to enforce a course of self-respect. I believe, as I have already stated, that more slaves are necessary to a continuance of our monopoly in plantation products. I believe that they are necessary to the full development of our whole round of agricultural and mechanical resources, that they are necessary to the restoration of the South to an equality of power in the general government, perhaps to the very integrity of the slave society, disturbed as it has been by causes which have induced an undue proportion of the ruling race. To us have been committed the fortunes of this peculiar form of society resulting from the union of unequal races. It has vindicated its claim to the approbation of an enlightened humanity. It has civilized and christianized the African. It has exalted the white race itself to higher hopes and purposes, and it is, perhaps, of the most sacred obligation that we should give it the means of expansion, and that we should press it forward to a perpetuity of progress.

I have received "Resolutions of the Legislature of New Hampshire in relation to the late acts of violence and bloodshed perpetrated by the slave power in the territory of Kansas and at the National Capital." In the exercise of a discretion which, I think, rightfully appertains to the Executive Department I decline to lay these resolutions before your honourable bodies. I care not what may be the theory of State intercommunication, I will not submit to be made the medium of transmitting, from any quarter, an insult to any one State. The Constitution imposes no such duty on the Executive. The usage of the better days of the Republic commands my respect, but it cannot reconcile me to acts of courtesy to those who would gloat in seeing the torch applied to our dwellings and the knife to our throats.

No. 684.

Mr. Lumley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received December 20.)

(Extract.)

Washington, December 6, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship an extract from the New York "Journal of Commerce," purporting to give a statement of the United States' Deputy Marshals, to the effect that the African Slave Trade was never carried on from New York with greater energy than at present, and that the occasional interposition of the legal authorities exercises no apparent influence for its suppression. A change is also described which it is said has lately taken place in the manner of conducting the Slave Trade; it is also stated, with reference to the cargo of such vessels, that Judge Betts, of the southern district of the State of New York, has ruled that their character, as ordinarily made up, can afford no evidence justifying the detention of such vessels.

The further extract from the same paper which I have the honour to inclose, and which appeared in the "National Intelligencer" of this morning, states that another slaver sailed from New York within the last few days, but that the officers of the Government could detect nothing which would justify them in detaining her; it is added, however, that there is good reason to believe that the General Government is in earnest in its efforts to suppress this illegal Traffic.

Inclosure 1 in No. 684.

Extract from the "National Intelligencer."

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE IN NEW YORK CITY.—ACCORDING to the "Journal of Commerce," the United States' Deputy Marshals say:—

This business was never prosecuted with greater energy than at present. The occasional interposition of the legal authorities exercises no apparent influence for its suppression. It is seldom that one or more vessels cannot be designated at the wharves respecting which there is

evidence that she is either in or has been concerned in the Traffic; and within the last nine months three alleged slave cases of the character referred to have been before our Courts, resulting in one instance in confiscation.

The manner of conducting this trade has undergone some change within a few months which it is well to observe. Parties in Cuba desirous of fitting out a slaver have no difficulty in procuring agents in this city, through certain commercial houses, to negotiate for the charter of such a craft as may be deemed suitable for an African voyage. They come here with the requisite amount of funds, and effect a charter, with a proviso that the vessel may be purchased, if desired, when she arrives at her destination. Through the potent influence of said funds it becomes the interest of all concerned, even to the sailmaker, caulker, shipwright, and joiner, to say no more about the matter than is necessary; and, as regards the cargo, Judge Betts has ruled that its character, as ordinarily made up, can afford no evidence justifying the vessel's detention.

The vessel, therefore, departs with the United States' flag at her peak, and a proper person on board provided with blank papers, the powers of attorney, &c.; so that, if an arrangement can be effected for procuring a cargo of negroes, the vessel is sold at a large profit, and her late owners in New York are no longer responsible for her proceedings. Her flag will protect her from interference by foreign cruisers, and our own are not so numerous but they can commonly be avoided. The vessel is then run to Cuba, the cargo discharged, and the vessel burnt. Humanity has been outraged, but a princely fortune has been acquired.

The question is renewed with still more earnestness, "Can the fitting out of slavers here be prevented?" There are officers in the employ of the Government, noted for their sagacity and long experience in connection with this subject, who answer that it can, by so amending the law relating to the shipment of crews that vessels engaged in the African trade shall take none but Americans. The journal thinks this would stop the crime, as Portuguese men are the sailors.

Inclosure 2 in No. 684.

Extract from the "National Intelligencer" of December 6, 1856.

SLAVE TRADING.—The "Journal of Commerce" states that another slaver sailed from the port of New York within a few days past. She was closely watched, but the officers of the Government were unable to detect anything which would justify them in detaining her. In the estimates of appropriations for the ensuing year, provision is made for a liberal sum to aid in the suppression of this illegal Traffic; and there is good reason to believe that the General Government is in earnest in its efforts in this direction.

The barque "Susan and Jane," from the coast of Africa, reports that the American schooner "*Flying Eagle*," Captain Cook, which cleared at New York on the 5th of June last for Benguella, was waiting the arrival of a United States' vessel of war, she having been seized at that port by the Portuguese authorities for having a slave cargo on board, and the payment for a cargo of slaves landed in Cuba by another vessel.

No. 685.

Mr. Lumley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 5, 1857.)

My Lord,

Washington, December 21, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship copies of reports of debates which have taken place in the South Carolina Legislature, at the Southern Commercial Convention lately held at Savannah, and in the United States' House of Representatives, on the question of reopening the African Slave Trade

It is right to mention, in regard to the last of these, that the resolution offered by Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee is considered to have been an attempt to surprise the House into a vote condemnatory of the policy of the South, which will account for the fact that fifty-seven members voted against Mr. Etheridge's motion, execrating all suggestions or propositions for a renewal of the Slave Trade.

Many of the Southern members who voted against the resolution thus explained their vote; but while declaring their repugnance to a revival of the Slave Trade, the members generally did not seem disposed to favour the introduction of the subject into the House; and although it is doubtless satisfactory to see such unanimous reprobation of any proposition to renew the African Slave Trade, it would have been much more so had the opportunity been taken to propose an amendment of the laws of the United States, which are well known to be inefficient in preventing its being carried on from this country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

Inclosure 1 in No. 685.

*Report of Debate in the South Carolina House of Representatives,
November 25, 1856.*

Mr. Bryan, of St. John's Colleton, moved the reference of such portions of the Governor's message as relate to the subject of slavery, and the reopening of the Slave Trade, to a special committee of seven.

Mr. McCrady, of Charleston, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, rose and asked for an explanation as to the reference to a special committee of the subject of a renewal of the Slave Trade. He said that there were two standing committees, to either of which the question might seem legitimately to belong, and of one of which he was chairman; hence the reason of his asking an explanation why a special committee was desired. It would be better to refer the matter, which was new, to the Committee of the Whole, where it might be fully discussed.

Mr. Read, of Prince George Winyah, Chairman of the Committee on Coloured Population, said, the object of appointing committees was to facilitate business, but if every member had a special committee to take in charge his particular project, the end aimed at would be defeated.

Mr. Mullins, of Marion, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, thought the subject should not go to the Committee of the Whole; it has been sprung upon us; it is novel, and needs to be examined and discussed. He wished a complete and careful examination of the question, and a full report. If it should go to the Committee of the Whole, there would be a random debate—no direct issue made, and no practical result obtained. Valuable time will be consumed, the debate dragging its slow length along, made the special order from day to day, each member anxious for a chance to be heard; and so the matter, in wandering mazes lost, would reach no available conclusion.

Mr. Bryan thought a special committee due to the importance of the subject.

Mr. McCrady, in reply, said his reason for a reference to the Committee of the Whole, was because the subject is new. Suppose we do nothing; suppose we refer the matter to another session; nevertheless it is proper to discuss it. If it does draw its slow length along, still let us see if we are really in earnest to do anything.

Mr. Gadberry, of Union, Chairman of the Committee of Roads, Bridges, and Ferries.—The debate on this question can result only in a memorial to Congress, and a special committee would be better informed and more able to instruct us. They can report and furnish the House with something tangible to debate upon or to act upon.

Mr. Read.—The subject is said to be new. Since I have been here, as Chairman of the Committee on Coloured Population, I have made two reports on the matter. It came up on a presentment from the Grand Jury of Richland district.

Mr. Pope, of Charleston.—We in Carolina can frame no law on this subject. We can make no application to Congress, for it would not be entertained there. With us it would not be a question of reopening the Slave Trade, but one of union or disunion, and disunion, not merely from the North, but from the South also.

Mr. Yeadon, of Charleston, Chairman of the Committee of Privileges and Elections, hoped the question would not be referred to a Committee of the Whole. He entertained no favourable feeling towards the executive proposal, and thought it not of sufficient importance to be referred to a Committee of the Whole, usually reserved for the most grave and serious discussions. He moved that it be referred to the Committee on Coloured Population.

Mr. Reid took exception to the status or grade seemingly assigned to the committee of which he was the exponent.

Mr. Yeadon disclaimed all intention to reflect on that committee, or on its worthy and highly respectable chairman. With all due deference, however, he insisted that there were distinctions of grade and importance in the different committees of the House, and that the Committee of the Whole House was the highest in grade, and the most important of all the committees known to parliamentary usage. There were several standing committees in the House, in his opinion superior in grade to the Committee on Coloured Population, however respectable that committee was in itself. That committee, he thought, was the proper one for the proposition in question. The thing itself was wholly impracticable as a national or federal matter; it ought to be treated as purely a home or domestic affair; and, in that view, it was obviously proper for the action of the Committee on Coloured Population.

Mr. Richardson, of Charleston, regretted to see anything in the topic to excite feeling. Nothing is more foreign from it than the question of union. We discuss the tariff, propositions of national finance, internal improvements, though South Carolina has no power to act on any of these matters. If the subject is worth discussion, this is the place for it. Let it be intelligently, temperately discussed. He regretted to see that it appears already to have been made a party question. My opinion is, that this question does occupy the public mind, and it is our province and duty to ascertain how far it does so. When novel questions are presented, entitled, as this is, to our gravest consideration, it is proper to refer them to a special committee; and it cannot be considered disrespectful to the standing committees so to do.

Mr. McCrady here withdrew his motion to refer the subject to the Committee of the Whole; and

Mr. Yeadon moved that "a special Committee of seven" be stricken from the resolutions, and "Committee on Coloured Population" substituted. Mr. Y. avowed his intention to treat the Governor's project with as little respect as is consistent with parliamentary usage. I do not, said he, think it can ever assume sufficient importance to be mooted in the Congress of the United States—it could never get further than the threshold of that body. I consider the proposal a mischievous one, and I wish to crush the mischief in the bud. It is absurd; it is utterly impracticable, it is hopeless: it can never obtain the favourable action of Congress.

Mr. Perry.—I hope it will not go to the Committee on Coloured Population. We seek to repeal an Act of Congress, and the right direction is to the Committee on Federal Relations. He requested his friend (Mr. Y.) to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Yeadon declined to withdraw his amendment. He did not think the proposition important enough to engage the attention of the Committee on Federal Relations. It did not aspire to the dignity of a federal question. It did not involve an amendment of the Constitution of the United States; it merely involved Congressional legislation on the subject, which was utterly useless. Congress, it is true, had the power, under the Constitution, to re-open the Slave Trade: the Constitution only restrained it from prohibiting the Slave Trade previous to the year 1808, but there was no constitutional restriction on the re-opening of that trade. Still it was impracticable, as it would require a majority of States, acting through the

United States' Senate, and a majority of the people of the United States, acting through the United States' House of Representatives, with the Executive assent, or a majority in each house large enough to overcome the Executive veto, in order to consummate the measure; and no one, however extravagant in his views, could count on such a result. It was, therefore, in fact and practically, after all, but a home affair among ourselves, and would never be anything more. Let it, therefore, go to the Committee on Coloured Population, either to be acted on by that Committee, or there to be smothered as in "the tomb of the Capulets." He had decided opinions and strong feelings on the subject; but he purposely forbore, at that time, to go into the general merits of the question.

Mr. Seymour, of Charleston, intended to give his vote for sending the executive proposal to the Committee on Coloured Population, but not for the reason assigned by his colleague. He was for treating his Excellency with all possible respect, although he disapproved his recommendation. The Committee on Coloured Population was the appropriate Committee, and he would vote for the reference accordingly.

Mr. Yeadon meant to cast no imputation on the Governor. That officer had his high respect and regard; nay, he greatly admired him. But while he had a profound respect for his Excellency, he had none whatever for his proposition, and would show it none. A man of the highest character, dignity and attainments might yet put forth absurd or impracticable ideas, and it was perfectly consistent with personal or official respect so to characterize them.

The question was called for, on the motion to refer to the Committee on Coloured Population; and the yeas and nays being taken, the result was as follows:—

Yeas 20, Nays 91; so the motion was lost.

Mr. McGowan, of Abbeville, Chairman of the Committee on the Military, then moved to amend the resolution, by substituting "the Committee on Federal Relations."

Mr. Seymour explained that he would vote against the motion, wishing that Committee to have nothing to do with our home matters.

Mr. Perry.—The subject is local, and it is also federal; therefore its proper direction is to the Committee on Federal Relations. The standing committees express the sense of the House, and their reports may properly go out to the world as the exponents of such sense; but special committees are composed of the friends of a measure, and as such express partial views—the opinions, perhaps, of a few gentlemen; and yet their reports may be taken as expressing the opinion of this House.

Mr. Middleton, of Prince George Winyah, advocated a reference to a special committee.

Mr. Mullins (somewhat in reply to the gentleman from Greenville) said, that argument in favour of the proposition is what we want. No report of a special committee can go out as the opinion of the House, unless the House confirms it. We should be informed of this matter by a careful and elaborate exposition, and if it be of vital importance, I want to know it.

Mr. McGowan meant no disrespect to any committee. They all labour in the discharge of such duties as are assigned to them, and labour is dignity; but he thought the proper direction of this subject to be the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Richardson.—This question, novel, interesting and important, is much more likely to receive attention and be reported on by a special committee, charged with it alone, than by a standing committee, burthened with the numerous and various duties committed to them in the course of legislation.

Mr. Tracy, of St. Bartholomew's, said there was one view not presented, in which this matter was not only local, not only national, but one in which it would affect the tone and touch the sentiment of the whole civilized world. He would say nothing of its merits, but thought it fully entitled to the consideration of a special committee.

The question was taken on the motion to refer to the Committee on Federal Relations, and resulted as follows:

Yeas 45, nays 62, and so the motion was lost.

The question now recurred on the original resolution, which was agreed to, as offered by Mr. E. B. Bryan.

The Speaker stated he would take time to name the special committee.

The next day, the Speaker named the special committee as follows, viz.:—Messrs. E. B. Bryan, M. C. M. Hammond, Geo. P. Elliott, J. Izard Middleton, F. D. Richardson, W. S. Mullins, S. G. Earle.

Inclosure 2 in No. 685.

Report of Debate in the South Carolina Legislature.

IN the South Carolina House of Representatives, on the 9th instant, the special committee, to whom so much of the Message No. 1 of his Excellency the Governor as referred to slavery and the opening of the Slave Trade was referred, made report thereon, and asked leave to sit during the recess.

Before the question, "will the House agree to the report," was decided—

Mr. McCrady said, I cannot allow this report to pass this House without giving some expression of opinion. I do not wish this important, very important matter, to hang in suspense over us until the next Legislature. What do we intend to do? Do we intend to calculate the number of barbarians who inhabit Africa? What details do we wish? Be this as it may, I never can consent to the re-opening of the Slave Trade.

Mr. Perry.—I concur in what has been said by my friend from Charleston. The committee ask for leave to sit during the recess. This, or something similar, I apprehended, when I made a motion, the other day, to refer this matter to the Committee on Federal Relations. He wished before this session ended to have an expression by the members upon the suggestions made by his Excellency the Governor. They were, in his opinion, nothing more than an apple of discord thrown into the ranks of the democratic party. It is a subject which will not only distract and divide us at home, but injure us abroad. He was unwilling to allow that part of the Governor's message to go abroad as the opinion of this House. He therefore wished to have a report, and let the House act upon it.

Mr. Elliott said he hoped the request of the special committee would be granted. This was a very important matter, and it was due to ourselves, due to the source from which it emanates, and due to the memory of our ancestors, to give it a calm and mature consideration. This, owing to the toils and turmoils, the immense amount of business before us, and the shortness of our session, render it impossible for the committee to make a full and elaborate report. All they asked was time, and he trusted that the good sense of the House would agree to their request.

Mr. Middleton said he could not concur in what had been said. The House has already referred this part of the Message of the Governor to a special committee, and until that committee had reported, he did not see how the House could take any action upon the matter. That committee has not reported, but ask leave for further time. Until they have reported, and the House had acted thereon, the opinions of his Excellency cannot go forth to the world as the opinion of the House. We had the right, as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, to express our opinion upon any matter, but he thought the House could not forego its own action. That special committee had not reported, and he thought the House could not act upon the matter until they had reported.

Mr. J. J. Pope said that when the Message of his Excellency was

read, he apprehended some excitement would be created by that portion of it which referred to the opening of the Slave Trade. He would not take upon himself to say what was the surprise or indignation that pervaded the House when it was read. But for one, he was shocked and horrified when he heard it. When the motion to refer this matter to a special committee was made, the representatives of his Excellency said it was due to the Governor that it should be so referred. They now asked for further time, and he would ask if this House is to be bound hand and foot by that committee. We still have ten days before us, and he thought if the committee could not report before the end of that time the whole matter should be allowed to go by the board. It had already been said that this subject was one fraught with evil, and it was the truth. It was a question of disunion, not only of the North but of the South. Almost every Southern State has denounced this scheme, and he advised the House to stop at once the agitation of so vital a matter.

Mr. Bryan said, as allusions had been made to the representatives of his Excellency, he supposed he was the one alluded to. He arose only to correct a statement made by the gentleman from Charleston. That gentleman said that the reason why he (Mr. Bryan) had moved to refer this matter to a special committee, was because it was due to the Governor. The gentleman was mistaken, for the expression used was this—"that it was due to the subject to refer it to a special committee." As to the assertion that this was a "scheme," he hurled it back with contempt.

Mr. B. F. Perry said he thought the gentleman from St. Helena was wrong when he said it was due to the memory of our ancestors that we should give this matter a calm and deliberate consideration. Our ancestors, who were mostly planters and merchants, had nothing to do with the Slave Trade; that was carried on by Northern men, who brought the Africans to our shores, and our ancestors bought them. It was a notorious fact that they denounced the Slave Trade, and Mr. Calhoun had said in substance that he regretted exceedingly that his own State had been instrumental in keeping the trade open longer than it would otherwise have been, and spoke against it in strong terms. Mr. Perry thought this one of the best abolition moves ever made, and would be a weapon in the hands of the enemy to use against us. The importation of hordes of such barbarians as those Africans were, would diminish the value of our slaves more than one half. Many of them were chiefs and heroes accustomed to rule and to receive homage. Such characters as these would do more to cause insurrections than anything else. It would be folly to suppose that Congress would ever repeal the present laws and open the Slave Trade; all, therefore, that we could do would be to divide the South.

Mr. Winsmith spoke in favour of the report of the committee, and thought it advisable to grant the request they made. He was opposed to the views entertained by the Governor, but still he did not think they would cause such an excitement throughout this country as some supposed.

Mr. Yeadon was opposed to occupying the time of the House upon this question, for it was one full of strife and discord, and would array the entire South against South Carolina. He moved, therefore, an indefinite postponement. The motion was afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. Wallace said he did not intend to enter into the argument at length. The committee merely asked for an extension of time, and he knew no good reason why that request should not be granted, nor had he heard of any. It had been said, however, that the discussion of this question would offend the democratic party. Time was when South Carolina thought and said what she thought proper, without regard to the trammels of party, and he hoped she would do so now. He hoped that she had not fallen so low that the State had to consult party feelings before she could act upon any subject. If the committee be allowed to sit during the recess, they would have time to make a calm and deliberate report upon this matter, as it deserved. It had been said that it was due to our ancestors to remove from it the charge of piracy. If this be the stigma fixed upon it, they did it themselves. We are not now called upon to solve that matter, but only to discuss the broad merits of the question—one of expediency or not.

Mr. Boyeston offered a resolution, the substance of which was that the action of the House in agreeing to the report of the special committee was not to be considered as an endorsement of the views entertained by his Excellency the Governor upon the re-opening of the Slave Trade.

On agreeing to the report, the question being put, the same was agreed to.

COLOURED SEAMEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The South Carolina House of Representatives on the 10th instant proceeded to the consideration of the general orders, and the debate upon the bill to amend an Act in relation to Coloured Seamen was resumed. The debate was long, and therefore we cannot do more than present a short synopsis.

Mr. J. T. Johnson, junior, favoured the bill reported by the Committee on Coloured Population. He thought the present law hard and inhuman, and tended to restrict the commercial interests of Charleston. It was his opinion that a majority of the citizens of the city of Charleston thought the Act of 1835 a hard one, and would be glad to see its severity lessened.

Mr. McCrady did not think the Act of 1835 as hard and as inhuman as it had been represented. It was a mistake to say it was impolitic to suffer that Act to remain as it was. The free persons of colour we wished to keep our negroes from, were those from the British India Islands. The Act of 1835 had been passed just after England had set free all her slaves upon those islands. She now asserts that any of our slaves who land at any of her ports are free; and he did not think we should yield or relax our present policy so long as England continued to assert that right.

Mr. Yeadon favoured the bill reported by the committee. The city of Charleston was more interested in this matter than other portions of the State, and he concurred in what had been said about the commercial interests of Charleston being restricted by the Act of 1835. It was an inhuman act, and should be expunged from our statute books.

Mr. T. Y. Symons, junior, never heard that the citizens of Charleston considered it prudent to depart from the present policy of the State. If it was so, it was founded upon an improper knowledge of the law, and he would dare tell them so. He was here to consult and decide upon all matters affecting the honour and welfare of the State, and he would cast his vote as his judgment dictated. There was no inhumanity in the Act of 1835. He did not think the commercial interests of Charleston were affected by the present law. But even if it did, and the interests of the State would suffer by a departure from our present policy, he would not consent.

Mr. Richardson did not consider the inhumanity complained of was to be traced to the Act of 1835. The law was that all such free persons should be imprisoned until their vessels were ready to depart. Nothing was said about their being manacled and chained. He thought the present law, with some little amendments, could be made to meet the wishes of all.

Messrs. Memminger, McGowan, Mitchell, Elliott, Mullins, and others, engaged in the debate. The bill was finally sent to the Senate by a small vote.

Inclosure 3 in No. 685.

*Report of Debate in the Southern Commercial Convention at Savannah,
December 10, 1856.*

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, moved to take from the table *Mr. Gaulding's* resolution relative to the reopening of the Slave Trade.

Mr. Srat, editor of the "Charleston Standard," hoped the motion would prevail. He thought the question of slavery was a most appropriate one to occupy the attention of the Convention. He advocated a renewal of the Slave Trade, and desired to hear their objections stated by those who resisted the consideration of the subject. The Convention should not recognise the right of Congress to impose restrictions upon the Slave Trade. They should meet the question at once.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, thought the Convention was not competent to consider the subject; it was a great moral question, and the South should ponder long before defying the opinion of the whole Christian world. The recent Message of the Governor of South Carolina astonished the whole South, and, for one, he (Hunter) was not prepared to endorse the views therein embraced. The subject was one involving tremendous consequences, and time for reflection was necessary.

Mr. Richardson, of Maryland, said he was not prepared to advocate commerce in slaves, and he hoped the firebrand would not be considered.

Mr. Gholson, of Virginia, opposed taking the subject up, unless we now discuss with the world the moral question. If the South desired the revival of the Slave Trade, it would drive away many now with us, and be regarded as a direct attack upon the Union.

Mr. Gaulding, of Georgia, made a fiery speech, defending the renewal of the Slave Trade. He believed the institution of slavery to be from God, and was ready to defend it in all its bearings; it conferred equal blessings on both races. It was, in his opinion, a greater crime to tear husband from wife in Virginia to work the cotton fields in the South than to purchase the negro in Africa, and christianize and civilize him. Now was the time to decide the question, and assert our rights before the whole world.

Messrs. Cropper and Green, of Virginia, endorsed *Mr. Gaulding's* views.

Mr. McLeod, of Texas, pledged his State to the extremest views urged to-day. Mexico is falling to pieces by our side, and we must introduce there our peculiar institution, and counteract European intrigues; negro labour is necessary for the development of that region.

The motion to take up was lost—ayes 18, noes 68—South Carolina, Texas, and part of Tennessee only, voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Cochrane, of Alabama, Chairman of the Business Committee, reported a series of resolutions relative to the Pacific Railroad. The first declares that the general government has no power to construct the road; that the railroad should be made along the line of the 32nd parallel, by and from the states, individuals, and territories, and by grants of land by the general government, and by contracts for carrying the mails, military stores, &c. also, recommending to the Southern States to aid, by every means, the construction of the road.

The first resolution was adopted.

The second elicited a long debate.

Mr. Buckwell defended the resolution as a practical measure. He regarded the road proposed as a conduit to carry southern institutions to the countries bordering on the proposed route, including Northern Mexico. The co-operation of the whole South is needed, or the route through the Northern States will be selected to injure the South. He denied the power of the General Government to build the road.

Mr. Hubbard, of Alabama, thought as the General Government was benefited by building the road, it should grant land therefor.

Mr. Clemans, of Virginia, opposed at length the asking of grants from Congress, as likely to lead to corruption and abuse of power. The General Government, he said, had no right to grant land for railroads.

Mr. Cochrane, of Alabama, defended the resolution, saying it is necessary for the preservation of Southern institutions that the road should be built through the Southern States. He defended the constitutionality of the mode proposed at great length.

Mr. Albert Pike thought the resolutions unnecessary, as the scheme proposed by him had already been adopted by the two last Conventions; this invited the co-operation of the southern states, cities, and individuals, in a joint-stock company. A charter had already been obtained from Louisiana, and he hoped the subscription-book would soon be opened. He wanted the General Government to have nothing to do with the building of the road; but as the North is getting large donations of land, he thought the South should take her share. He referred to the rapidly increasing preponderance of the North, and the hostility to the South

evinced there in the vote at the recent election. The South must act, or be too late, and the North build the road. He opposed disunion, and depicted its horrible consequences, but believed it preferable to inequality and oppression in the Union.

After further debate, the resolutions were recommitted to the committee on business. Adjourned.

A grand ball is to be given by the delegates to-night.

The discussion to-day was animated and interesting, and the ultra-southern sentiments uttered were received with applause.

There is no prospect of an adjournment before Friday.

The business committees are hard at work.

Over 800 delegates are here.

A letter from *Senator Toombs* has been received, and will be read to-morrow.

Inclosure 4 in No. 685.

Report of Debate in the House of Representatives.

MR. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, asked consent to submit the following resolution :

Resolved,—That this House of Representatives regards all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African Slave Trade, as shocking to the moral sentiment of the enlightened portion of mankind; and that any action on the part of Congress conniving at or legalizing that horrid and inhuman Traffic would justly subject the Government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and Christian people throughout the world.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, objected to the resolution.

Mr. Etheridge moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, inquired whether, if the motion to suspend the rules should prevail and the resolution be received, it was the intention of the gentleman from Tennessee to call the previous question, with a view of cutting off debate on the subject?

Mr. Etheridge replied that, in his opinion, the resolution contained a self-evident proposition. He presumed there was not a gentleman who had not an opinion upon the subject; and, as he did not wish to discuss any of the questions connected with it, he should move the previous question if the resolution should come before the House.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, asked his colleague to modify his resolution so as to omit from it his speech. He would say to his colleague—
Loud cries of "order! order!"

The Speaker.—The gentleman from Tennessee is not in order.

Mr. Jones.—I will not be gagged either by my colleague or the Speaker. I am as much opposed to the re-opening of the African Slave Trade as my colleague or any other man, but not for his reasons and arguments.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, stated that if the rules should be suspended, and an opportunity should offer, he would submit the following as a substitute for the resolution of the gentleman from Tennessee :

Resolved,—That it is inexpedient to repeal the laws prohibiting the African Slave Trade.

The yeas and nays having been demanded, and ordered on the motion to suspend the rules, the Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and, when their names were called, various members explained their votes, as follows :

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, stated that he should vote for the motion to suspend for the purpose of allowing the gentleman from South Carolina an opportunity to offer his proposition.

Mr. Puryear, of North Carolina, remarked that he was as much

opposed to the re-opening of the African Slave Trade as any member of the House; but, believing that the resolution was out of place and ill-timed, he should vote against it.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, deemed the revival of the Slave Trade inexpedient, but thought that the resolution before the House deserved the condemnation of the body.

Mr. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, was decidedly opposed to the re-opening of the Slave Trade, but, as he did not believe that any good could result from the resolution, he should vote against the motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, was also opposed to the re-establishment of the Slave Trade, and would vote against a Bill proposing to repeal the laws prohibiting it; but he was also against abstractions. The Message of the Governor of South Carolina was not before the House, and he should record his vote in the negative.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, was as much opposed to the re-opening of the African Slave Trade as any man upon the floor of the House; but, believing that he fully understood the object of the gentleman who proposed the resolution, and that he could understand all the inducements which had led him to present it at this time, he should vote no.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, then gave notice that he should object to any further explanations.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, stated that whilst he was not in favour of re-opening the African Slave Trade, and whilst he did not believe that any gentleman on his side of the House was in favour of reviving it, yet he regarded the resolution of the gentleman from Tennessee as ill-timed, out of place—

Loud cries of "order! order!" here interrupted the member, and rendered his voice inaudible.

Mr. Greenwood, of Arkansas, stated that, so far as he was advised, there was not a gentleman upon the democratic side of the House who was in favour of re-opening the African Slave Trade, but he should vote against a suspension of the rules.

Messrs. Keitt, of South Carolina, *Garnett*, of Virginia, and *Kelly*, of New York, stated that had they been within the bar of the House when their names were called they would have voted against the motion to suspend the rules.

The vote on the motion to suspend the rules was then announced to be as follows:

Yeas, 140; Nays, 53.

The motion to suspend the rules having been agreed to—

Mr. Etheridge submitted his resolution, and upon its adoption demanded the previous question.

Mr. Orr hoped the gentleman would allow him an opportunity to offer the substitute which he had caused to be read to the House. He thought that if the gentleman would consent to its introduction the vote would be an unanimous one.

Mr. Etheridge replied that, if it were not possible for the gentleman from South Carolina to get his resolution before the House in the same way in which he (*Mr. Etheridge*) had obtained the consideration of his own proposition, he would most cheerfully comply with the request of the gentleman; but, as it was within the power of the honourable member to present his resolution at another time, he should decline to withdraw the demand for the previous question.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, wished to inquire of his colleague if he desired to have an expression on the part of the House against the re-opening of the African Slave Trade, or if he desired to have it in such a way as to make it offensive to his own section of the country?

The *Speaker* ruled all debate out of order.

The previous question was then seconded—ayes, 113; nays, 77: and the main question ordered to be put—yeas, 125; nays, 84.

Mr. McQueen, of South Carolina, moved to lay the resolution on the table; which motion did not prevail: yeas, 71; nays, 137.

The question was then stated to be on the adoption of the resolution, when the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, asked to be excused from voting on the resolution, and desired to state his reasons for making the request; but objection was made.

Mr. Millson thereupon stated that a vote for or against the resolution would place him in a false position. There were parts and bearings of the resolution to which he had objection, while he was in favour of its general objects.

The question was taken, and *Mr. Millson* was excused from voting.

The Clerk then proceeded to call the roll, and upon this question, as upon the motion to suspend the rules, explanations were made by various members as their names were called.

Mr. Eustis stated that he should vote against the resolution, not because he was in favour of reviving the Slave Trade, for he believed there was but one opinion on that subject, but because he looked upon the resolution as uncalled for, unwarranted, and full of sound, signifying nothing.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, amid loud cries of order, stated there was not enough cheese upon this "figure four," beautifully gilded as the bait on the trap was, to catch him; so he should vote no.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, in voting for the resolution, explained that he voted for all that part of it which denounced the opening of the Slave Trade, but not that part which denounced the opinions of other men.

Mr. McMullin, of Virginia, asked to be excused from voting; which request was granted by the House.

Messrs. Oliver, of Missouri, *Smith*, of Tennessee, *Smith*, of Virginia, *Wright*, of Tennessee, severally explained, in voting against the resolution, that they were opposed to the revival of the Slave Trade.

Mr. Sneed, of Tennessee, remarked that on this stump speech he should vote no.

Mr. Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to explain his vote; but objection was made.

The vote was then announced to be as follows: yeas, 152; nays, 57.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, asked consent to offer the following resolution:

Resolved,—That it is inexpedient, unwise, and contrary to the settled policy of the United States, to repeal the laws prohibiting the African Slave Trade.

Mr. Barclay, of Pennsylvania, objected.

Mr. Orr moved a suspension of the rules; which motion was agreed to: yeas, 181; nays, 10.

Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Barclay of Pennsylvania, Barksdale and Bennet of Mississippi, Brooks of South Carolina, Crawford of Georgia, Day of Ohio, Garnett of Virginia, Quitman of Mississippi, Shorter and Walker of Alabama.

Mr. Orr then submitted his resolution, and upon its adoption demanded the previous question.

Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, hoped that the gentleman would withdraw the demand for the previous question, so that he might be able to move to amend it. He was understood to say that he was in favour of the resolution, excepting the words "contrary to the settled policy of the Government." He did not wish to express an opinion as to its settled policy.

Mr. Orr thought that the resolution was in the best shape in which it could be placed, and he therefore declined to withdraw the demand for the previous question.

The previous question was then seconded—ayes, 90; noes, 73: and under the operation thereof the resolution was adopted by the following vote: yeas, 183; nays, 8.

No. 686.

Mr. Lumley to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 5, 1857.)

My Lord,

Washington, December 23, 1856.

BY the inclosed extract from the "Baltimore Sun" it appears that the Portuguese Consul at that port, who was indicted on the charge of fitting out the schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*," for the purpose of employing her in the African Slave Trade, has been acquitted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. SAVILE LUMLEY.

 Inclosure in No. 686.
Extract from the "Baltimore Sun" of December 22, 1856.

THE SLAVE TRADE CASES.—The case of Augusto L. Baptista, late Portuguese Consul at this port, charged with fitting out the schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*," for the purpose of employing her in the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa, was concluded in the United States' District Court on Saturday afternoon, by a verdict of "not guilty." This was the second trial; on the first the jury failed to agree. The case of Albert C. Stabell, charged with the same offence; also, charged with perjury in swearing to the ownership of the schooner; remain to be disposed of.

United States' District Court.—Before Judge Giles.—William Meade Addison, Esq., District Attorney, prosecuting.—The following business occupied Saturday :—

United States *v.* Augusto L. Baptista, indicted on the charge of violating the acts of Congress by the alleged fitting out of the schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*," for the purpose of employing her in the African Slave Trade—before reported. The argument in this case was concluded by Mr. Pitts for the defence, and District Attorney Addison for the prosecution, and the indictment submitted to the jury at 1 o'clock, and court took a recess till half-past 4 o'clock. At that time the jury came in and rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

Court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

 No. 687.
The Earl of Clarendon to Lord Napier.

My Lord,

Foreign Office, February 19, 1857.

I TRANSMIT to your Lordship herewith copies of a despatch and of its inclosures from Mr. Miller, Her Majesty's Consul at St. Vincent,* containing information respecting an American vessel called the "*N. Hand*," which arrived at the Cape Verd Islands in the month of August last, and was suspected of being about to engage in the Slave Trade.

I also inclose a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda,† stating that the vessel in question was boarded by Her Majesty's steamer "*Teazer*" off the Congo River on the 27th of August, and that she is reported to have shortly afterwards shipped a cargo of slaves from Cabeça de Cobra, with which she got clear off.

Your Lordship will learn from Mr. Miller's despatch that, at the time of the entry of the "*N. Hand*" at the Custom-house at the Cape Verds, she was declared as about to proceed to the neighbouring island of St. Jago, and from thence to the West Indies; but the despatch from Her Majesty's Commissioners at Loanda proves that she was shortly

* No. 453.

† Class A, No. 98.

afterwards found on the coast of Africa by a British cruizer, when her master declared that she was bound for Benguella, at which place, however, she never arrived. Under these circumstances there can be little doubt that the report of the "*N. Hand*" having subsequently shipped a cargo of slaves from the coast is well founded, and I have to instruct your Lordship to bring the above-mentioned information respecting the "*N. Hand*" to the knowledge of the United States' authorities.'

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

UNITED STATES. (*Consular*)—*Baltimore.*

No. 688.

Consul Kuper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received August 9.*)

(Extract.)

Baltimore, July 16, 1856.

I HAD, at different times, heard of slave-trading vessels having been dispatched to sea by American merchants, especially at New York and at Boston, under fraudulent bills of lading and charter-parties; but it was not until the month of May last that I learnt that an actual case of this kind had been taken up by the authorities at New York. It was that of the brig "*Barman*," which was seized by the United States' Marshal under very suspicious circumstances.

In the meantime, another and most suspicious case has just occurred at this port. On the 14th instant, four persons were arrested by the United States' Marshal in this city, viz., Mr. A. C. Baptista, the Portuguese Vice-Consul, charterer; Mr. Stabell, owner; C. T. Baker, captain; and Carlos Labradada, seaman, of the schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*." It is stated that she was purchased some months ago by Mr. Stabell, and fitted out at this port, as is supposed, for the Slave Trade. It is further conjectured that she sailed for the coast of Africa, secured a cargo of slaves, sold these at Cuba, and returned to the Chesapeake Bay, where she was scuttled. In this condition, fast filling with water, she was discovered about three weeks ago, at the mouth of the St. Mary's River. She was then taken in charge by salvors, and afterwards sold by order of the United States' District Court, in consequence of the suspicious circumstances attending her abandonment and sinking condition, coupled with the authenticated fact of her having cleared at the Baltimore Custom-house for Madeira, and of never having touched at that island.

The four individuals above stated have had several hearings before the Commissioners, and have been admitted to bail, the two former to the amount of 5,000 dollars each, and the captain and seaman to the amount of 2,500 dollars each.

Their trial will come on shortly, and I shall not fail to report to your Lordship the result.

I understand that Stabell is owner of both the vessels mentioned in this despatch.

No. 689.

Consul Kuper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received October 3.*)

(Extract.)

Baltimore, September 17, 1856.

IN reference to the case of the alleged slaver schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*," mentioned in my despatch of the 16th of July last, I am further enabled to state that a true bill has been found against Captain Baker, as principal, and Messrs. Baptista and Stabell as accessories, and that the former will be tried on the capital offence, before the grand jury, in October term,

and the two latter in November term. These three have been thrown into prison, their bail having been withdrawn. The Spaniard Labradada, who was stated to have been a seaman on board the schooner, has fled, and forfeited his recognizances, 2,500 dollars. It is now asserted that he, in fact, was the prime mover in the whole affair, and that his flight has been promoted by certain wealthy parties in this city, whose names I have not been able to ascertain.

I may, without hesitation, assure your Lordship that the Slave Trade is, in fact, extensively carried on by many citizens of the United States, especially in New York and some of the Southern States. The numerous unreserved statements which I receive from respectable inhabitants of this city, and whose reprobation of such unhallowed and unlawful practices is freely expressed, leave no doubt upon my mind that I am warranted in making the above assertion, especially when I take into consideration the powerful incentives which they tell me impel the slave-traders to defy the laws of justice and humanity, viz., the immense prospect of gain and the connivance of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, for it is to that island that most of the slave cargoes are conveyed.

No. 690.

Consul Kuper to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received December 20.*)

My Lord,

Baltimore, November 28, 1856.

ON the 17th of September last, I had the honour to inform your Lordship that the trials of Baptista and Stabell, as owners, and of Captain Baker, as master of the Slave Trade schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*," were to take place in the course of October and November. Both trials were proceeded with accordingly, before special juries, at the United States' District Court in this city, and as I personally attended their progress, I will endeavour to submit a succinct account of each.

The first went to charge Baptista and Stabell with having purchased and fitted out the aforesaid schooner at this port for a slave-trading voyage; and ample evidence was produced to show—1st, that that vessel had been cleared by Baptista, Stabell, and Baker, under an American register, at the Custom-house of Baltimore, for the Island of Madeira; 2ndly, that she had, nevertheless, proceeded to the coast of Africa, without going near the Island of Madeira; 3rdly, that 375 negroes had been taken on board the aforesaid schooner in the River Congo; 4thly, that she had then sailed to the coast of Cuba, where those negroes were landed; 5thly, that the schooner had thereupon immediately made for the coast of Maryland, and had been scuttled at the mouth of the Bay of Chesapeake, in which condition she had subsequently been discovered, seized, and sold by the United States' Marshal. A bill of sale was also produced in Court by the prosecuting attorney, recording the purchase of the vessel by Stabell (Baptista's chief clerk).

The counsel for the defence produced another bill of sale, dated a day later, tending to show that the schooner had been re-sold by Stabell to the firm of Pedro L. Martino at the Havana, through the medium of one Labradada, professedly deputed by the said firm to Baptista for the purchase of the schooner. This man, as I had the honour to state in a former despatch, was originally arrested, together with Baptista and his associates, but had since found the means of absconding. It was therefore argued that the schooner, at the time of her departure from hence on the voyage in question, was no longer an American, but a Spanish vessel; and that Baptista, having merely figured as Martino's correspondent and agent in the business, ought not to be convicted, and that the law of the United States could not touch the case.

But whereas evidence had been tendered to show that, on nearing the coast of Africa, the schooner had been hailed by Her Majesty's cruiser "*Dolphin*;" that thereupon the schooner had immediately hoisted the American flag, and that American papers had been produced to the officers of the "*Dolphin*," which had then sailed away; it is plain that the whole

transaction was the work of a treacherous conspiracy, involving fraud of the worst description.

The jury, however, could not agree; nine being for conviction, and three for acquittal.

It has been remarked to me since, that it was to be regretted that the "Dolphin," being so near the coast at the time of her hailing the schooner, did not keep the latter in sight, since it was on the very night of that same day that the Africans were taken on board in the Congo river; and it is thought, had she kept that look-out, that she might have convicted the schooner in the very act of embarking the negroes.

The trial of Captain Baker for the capital offence of having commanded a Slave Trade expedition, took place about a fortnight ago. I do not hesitate to assert that the chain of evidence showing his previous intimacy with the other prisoners, and his complicity in the various preparations for fitting out the schooner for the illegal voyage in question; his having then commanded the expedition; his having caused the vessel to be scuttled on her return from Cuba, and having been immediately afterwards seen in Baptista's office; was absolutely conclusive as to his guilt. Nevertheless, the counsel for the defence again alleged, as on the previous trial, the foreign character of the vessel, and maintained that whereas Baker was the son of British parents, born at Rio Janeiro, and educated in England, and there was no evidence to show that he had ever been naturalized in this country, he must be regarded as a foreigner; and that consequently both vessel and master having been foreign, Baker was not amenable to the law according to the Act of Congress of 1820.

The jury, as it subsequently appeared, adopted this view of the question, and returned a verdict of acquittal.

I must here, however, remark, that Baker had been specially appointed to the command of the schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*," on the avowed ground of his being a citizen of the United States, since no foreigner is allowed by law to command an American vessel; and it must be remembered that she had cleared as such, under an American register, at the Custom-house at this port, on which occasion Baker must have made the customary oath to the effect that he was a citizen of the United States. Thus perjury must have been committed by him, if the subsequent argument of his counsel, to which, in fact, he was indebted for his acquittal, was founded in fact.

The second trial of Baptista and Stabell is to take place next month.

It is the opinion of many able members of the bar in this community, that the United States' laws for the prevention and punishment of Slave Trade expeditions under the American flag is defective and inefficient, and I am informed that no man has ever been capitally convicted under those laws, however conclusive the evidence showing him to have been guilty of this most atrocious crime.

It cannot be thought surprising that, such being, on the one hand, the inadequacy of the law, and considering, on the other hand, the notorious temptation which the odious traffic in question offers to the cupidity of unscrupulous traders (principally, it is said, at New York), the Slave Trade should still be so frequently carried on with impunity under the American flag, in defiance of the American laws (which, at all events, brand the Traffic in Slaves as piracy), and moreover, to the sorrow and disgust of the great majority of the intelligent classes in this country.

I have the honour to inclose an extract from the "Baltimore American" of this day, from which your Lordship will perceive that, according to the revelations exposed in the "New York Journal of Commerce," alluded to in the aforesaid extract, I am justified in making the foregoing statements, especially as the facts therein adduced are in general accordance with what I have repeatedly heard in various quarters upon the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY GEORGE KUPER.

Inclosure in No. 690.

Extract from the "Baltimore American" of November 28, 1856.

THE NORTHERN SLAVE TRADE.—THE effort of certain southern politicians to effect a revival of the Slave Trade, whether seriously intended or not, will be rebuked as it deserves to be by the moral sentiment of the nation; but this same sentiment should not be less effectively invoked to put a stop to the Trade as it is now actively prosecuted in American vessels, belonging to Americans, and chartered and fitted out in the northern ports. The "New York Journal of Commerce" states that the infamous business was never prosecuted with greater energy at that port than at the present time, and it is seldom that one or more vessels cannot be designated, at the wharves, respecting which there is evidence that she either is or has been concerned in the Traffic; and within the last nine months three alleged slave cases of the character referred to have been before the Courts, resulting, in one instance in confiscation. The temptation to engage American vessels in the Traffic, beyond the appeal which its excessive profits makes to the natural cupidity of dishonourable men, is the safety with which it is pursued in vessels that are secure under the protection of the United States' flag from the search by foreign cruizers, whilst our own are not so numerous but that they can be easily avoided. How the difficulties of procuring vessels for this Trade are arranged the journal informs us:—

"Parties in Cuba desirous of fitting out a slaver, have no difficulty in procuring agents in this city, through certain commercial houses, to negotiate for the charter of such a craft as may be deemed suitable for an African voyage. They come here with the requisite amount of funds, and readily effect a charter, with a proviso that the vessel may be purchased, if desired, when she arrives at her destination. Through the potent influence of said funds, it becomes the interest of all concerned, even to the sail-maker, caulker, ship-wright and joiner, to say no more about the matter than is necessary; and as regards the cargo, Judge Betts has ruled that its character, as ordinarily made up, can afford no evidence justifying the vessel's detention. The vessel therefore departs with the United States' flag at her peak, and a proper person on board provided with blank papers, the powers of an attorney, &c., so that if an arrangement can be effected for procuring a cargo of negroes, the vessel is sold at a large profit, and her late owners in New York are no longer responsible for her proceedings. The vessel is then run to Cuba, the cargo discharged, and the vessel burnt. Humanity has been outraged, but a princely fortune has been acquired."

The Trade can be prevented, the officers in the employ of the Government engaged in detecting the vessels say, by the very simple precaution of requiring that all vessels engaged in the African trade shall ship none but American crews. To the honour of our people it is stated that native-born sailors will not ship in slave-ships, except under false representations, and when thus inveigled, they are generally prompt in affording their testimony to bring the offenders to justice. Such a provision would inflict some hardships on vessels engaged in the legitimate African trade, but it would be slightly felt, whilst the important object attained by it would operate powerfully in inducing upright and honourable merchants to submit willingly to it. Some compensation for it might also be granted by the Government in the enactment of measures tending to promote the African trade by admitting the products of that country upon more favourable terms than are granted to other branches of marine commerce. The suggestion, if it has any promise of proving a barrier to our complicity in the shocking Traffic, ought to be favourably received. When the nation raises its voice against a revival of the Traffic for purposes which the ultraists of one section may deem essential, let it not be in the power of any to say that we have left an open way, through which unconscionable men are enabled to enjoy its profits, unharmed by the legal penalties to the crime attached, and secure even from the moral shame which should put the stamp of ineffaceable degradation upon those guilty of its great wrongs and multiplied horrors.

No. 691.

Acting Consul Bartlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received January 5, 1857.)(Extract.) *Baltimore, December 23, 1856.*

IN reference to the prosecution of the Portuguese Vice-Consul and others in this city, charged with trafficking in slaves by sending the schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*" to the coast of Africa, reported to your Lordship by my predecessor Mr. Kuper, in his despatches of the 16th of July, 19th of September, and 28th of November respectively, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the trials spoken of by Mr. Kuper took place last week, which ended in the acquittal of the accused.

The trial produced little public interest, as it consisted mainly of a repetition of the same facts and arguments used on the former trials, and the foregone conclusion prevailed that a similar result would follow. The newspapers gave a very short account of the proceedings; the "*Sun*" being the most precise in its report, as well as the most copious.

The prosecuting attorney certainly addressed the jury in strong and emphatic language, but the judge was brief, and did not go into the enormity of the case. The public sentiment here in regard to the trial and its issue is very apathetic.

One other trial is yet to come on, that of Stabell, the result of which I shall not fail to report to your Lordship.

The opinion entertained is, that it is very difficult to obtain conviction in any case of slave-trading in this State, and fears are entertained that the impunity with which this iniquity can be prosecuted, together with the doctrines set forth by the Governor of South Carolina and others, in regard to re-opening and legalizing the Slave Trade with Africa, will lead to many repetitions of such cases as that we have just witnessed.

No. 692.

Acting Consul Bartlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 12.)(Extract.) *Baltimore, January 19, 1857.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, copies of the two principal indictments against Baker, and Baptista, and Stabell, charged with slave-trading in the vessel "*C. F. A. Cole*."

The trial of Stabell, the last of the series, terminated in his acquittal, and I hope to have the honour of forwarding a report thereof to your Lordship by the next steamer.

Inclosure 1 in No. 692.

Indictment.

In the District Court of the United States for the Maryland District.

United States of America, Maryland District, to wit.

THE jurors of the United States for the district of Maryland, do on their oath present, that Charles F. Baker, late of said district, mariner, heretofore, to wit, on the 3rd day of March in the year of our Lord 1856 with force and arms on the high seas, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State of the United States of America, on waters within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the fourth circuit in and for the Maryland district; he, the said Charles F. Baker, being then and there one of the ship's company of a certain vessel, being a schooner called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," owned wholly by a certain Albert C. Stabell, he the said Albert being then a citizen of the United States of America, did piratically and feloniously forcibly confine and detain

divers negroes, whose names and number are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, in and on board of the said vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with the intent of him, the said Charles F. Baker, to make slaves of the aforesaid negroes, they the said negroes not having been held to service by the laws of either of the States or territories of the United States, contrary to the form of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America. And the jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the district of Maryland in the fourth circuit, is the district and circuit in which the said Charles F. Baker was found and was first apprehended for the said offence.

2nd Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Charles F. Baker afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, on the high seas, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State of the United States of America, on waters within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the fourth circuit in and for the Maryland district; he, the said Charles F. Baker, being then and there one of the ship's company of a certain vessel, being a schooner called "*C. F. A. Cole*," owned wholly by a certain Albert C. Stabell, he the said Albert then being a citizen of the United States of America, did piratically and feloniously aid and abet in forcibly confining and detaining divers negroes whose names and number are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, in and on board the said vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with intent of the said Charles F. Baker to make said negroes, slaves, they the said negroes not having been held to service, by the laws of either of the States or territories of the United States of America, contrary to the form of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America. And the jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, do further present that the district of Maryland in the fourth circuit, is the district and circuit in which the said Charles F. Baker was found and was first apprehended for said offence.

3rd Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Charles F. Baker, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, on the high seas, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State of the United States of America, on waters within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the fourth circuit in and for the Maryland district; he, the said Charles F. Baker, being a citizen of the United States, and being then and there of the ship's company of a certain foreign vessel, being a schooner called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," which said vessel was then and there engaged in Slave Trade, did piratically and feloniously aid and abet in forcibly confining and detaining divers negroes whose names and number are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, in and on board of the said vessel, with intent of the said Charles F. Baker to make such negroes, slaves; they, the said negroes not having been held to service by the laws of either of the States or territories of the United States, contrary to the form of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America. And the jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, do further present that the district of Maryland in the fourth circuit, is the district and circuit in which the said Charles F. Baker was found and was first apprehended for said offence.

4th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Charles F. Baker, on the day and year aforesaid, with force and arms, on a foreign shore, to wit, on a shore of the continent of Africa, within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of the United States of America, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State of the said United States, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court of the United States; he, the said Charles F. Baker, then and there

being one of the ship's company of a certain vessel, being a schooner called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," which said vessel was then and there owned in whole by a certain Albert C. Stabell, he, the said Albert, then being a citizen of the United States of America, did piratically and feloniously receive divers negroes whose names and number are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, in and on board of said vessel with the intent of him the said Charles F. Baker to make slaves of the aforesaid negroes, they the said negroes having been before then, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, seized on a foreign shore, to wit, on the coast of Africa aforesaid, by some person or persons whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, they the said negroes not having been held to service or labour by the laws of either of the States or territories of the United States, contrary to the form of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the district of Maryland in the fourth circuit is the district and circuit in which the said Charles F. Baker was found and was first apprehended for the said offence.

5th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Charles F. Baker on the day and year aforesaid, with force and arms on a foreign shore, to wit, on the shore of the continent of Africa, within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of the United States of America, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State of the said United States, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court of the United States; he, the said Charles F. Baker, then and there being a citizen of the United States of America, and being then and there one of the ship's company of a certain vessel, being a schooner called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," which said vessel was then and there a foreign vessel, engaged in the Slave Trade, did piratically and feloniously receive divers negroes whose names and number are to the said jurors unknown, in and on board of said foreign vessel, being a schooner called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with the intent of him, the said Charles F. Baker, to make slaves of the aforesaid negroes, they the said negroes not having been held to service or labour by the laws of either of the States or territories of the said United States, contrary to the form of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government and dignity of the United States of America. And the jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, do further present that the district of Maryland for the fourth circuit is the district and circuit in which the said Charles F. Baker was found, and was first apprehended for said offence.

6th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Charles F. Baker, on the day and year aforesaid, with force and arms on a foreign shore, to wit, on a shore of the continent of Africa, within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of the United States of America, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State of the said United States, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court of the said United States, he, the said Charles F. Baker, then and there being one of the ship's company of a certain vessel, being a schooner called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," which said vessel was then and there owned in whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, to the jurors aforesaid unknown, did piratically and feloniously receive divers negroes, whose names and number are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, in and on board of said vessel, with the intent of him, the said Charles F. Baker, to make slaves of the aforesaid negroes; they, the said negroes, not having been held to service or labour by the laws of either of the States or territories of the said United States, contrary to the form of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the district of Maryland, in the fourth circuit, is the district and circuit in which the said Charles F. Baker was found, and was first apprehended for the said offence.

7th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Charles F. Baker afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, on a shore of the continent of Africa, on waters within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of the United States, the said Charles F. Baker being then and there one of the ship's company of a certain vessel, being a schooner called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," owned wholly or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States, did piratically and feloniously aid and abet in forcibly confining and detaining divers negroes, whose names and number are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, in and on board of the said vessel, with intent to make such negroes slaves, which said negroes were not held to service by the laws of either of the States or territories of the United States, contrary to the form of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America. And the jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the district of Maryland, in the fourth circuit, is the district and circuit in which the said Charles F. Baker was found, and was first apprehended for said offence.

8th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Charles F. Baxter, on the day and year aforesaid, with force and arms on a foreign shore, to wit, on a shore of the continent of Africa, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State of the said United States, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court of the United States, he, the said Charles F. Baker, being then and there one of the ship's company of a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," which said vessel was then and there owned, in part, by a citizen of the United States, whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, did piratically and feloniously receive divers negroes, whose names and number are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, on board of the said vessel, with the intent of him, the said Charles F. Baker, to make slaves of the aforesaid negroes, they, the said negroes, having been before then seized on a foreign shore, to wit, on the coast of Africa, by a person whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, he being of the ship's company of the said vessel, and having before then, to wit, on the 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1856, landed from the said vessel, on the coast of Africa aforesaid, and, together with persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, seized said negroes, with intent to make such negroes slaves, they, the said negroes, not having been held to service or labour by the laws of either of the States or territories of the said United States, contrary to the form of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America. And the jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the district of Maryland, in the fourth circuit, is the district and circuit in which the said Charles F. Baker was found, and was first apprehended for said offence.

9th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Charles F. Baker, on the day and year first above-mentioned, with force and arms on a foreign shore, to wit, on a shore of the continent of Africa, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State of the United States of America, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court of the United States, he, the said Charles F. Baker, being then and there one of the ship's company of a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," which said vessel was then and there owned, in whole, by a citizen or citizens of the United States, did piratically and feloniously receive divers negroes, whose names and number are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, on board of the said vessel, with the intent of him, the said Charles F. Baker, to make slaves of the aforesaid negroes, they, the said negroes, having been before then seized on a foreign shore, to wit, on the coast of Africa, by a person whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, he being of the ship's company of the said vessel, and having before then, to wit, on the 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1856, landed from the said vessel on the coast of Africa aforesaid,

and, together with persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, seized said negroes with intent to make slaves of such negroes, they, the said negroes, not having been held to service or labour by the laws of either of the States or territories of the United States, contrary to the form of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, further present that the district of Maryland, in the fourth circuit, is the district and circuit in which the said Charles F. Baker was found, and was first apprehended for the said offence.

10th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Charles F. Baker, on the day and year first above mentioned, with force and arms, on a foreign shore, to wit, on a shore of the continent of Africa, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State of the said United States, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court of the United States; he, the said Charles F. Baker, being a citizen of the United States, and being then and there one of the ship's company of a certain foreign vessel, being a schooner called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," which said foreign vessel was then and there engaged in the Slave Trade, did piratically and feloniously receive divers negroes, whose names and number are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, on board of the said foreign vessel, with the intent of him, the said Charles F. Baker, to make slaves of the aforesaid negroes, they, the said negroes, having been before then seized on a foreign shore, to wit, on the coast of Africa, by a person whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, he being one of the ship's company of the said foreign vessel, and having before then, to wit, on the 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1856, landed from the said foreign vessel on the coast of Africa aforesaid, and together with persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, seized said negroes, with intent to make such negroes slaves; they, the said negroes not having been held to service or labour by the laws of either of the states or territories of the United States, contrary to the form of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the district of Maryland, in the fourth circuit, is the district and circuit in which the said Charles F. Baker was found, and was first apprehended for the said offence.

11th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Charles F. Baker, a citizen of the United States, for himself as master, after the passing of the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act in addition to an Act to prohibit the introduction of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1855, and to repeal certain parts of the same," to wit, on the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1855, did fit out in the port of Baltimore, in the said district of Maryland, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of the said circuit of the United States, a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with intent to employ the said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from the continent of Africa, to be transported to another place to the said jurors unknown, to be sold as slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

12th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Charles F. Baker, a citizen of the United States, did, for some other person or persons to the said jurors unknown, as master, after the passing of the aforesaid Act of Congress, to wit, on the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1855, fit out in the port of Baltimore, in the said district of Maryland, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court

of the United States, a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with intent to employ the said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from the continent of Africa, to be transported to another place to the said jurors unknown, to be sold as slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

13th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Charles F. Baker did, for some other person to the jurors aforesaid unknown, as master, after the passage of the Act of Congress aforesaid, to wit, on the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1855, at the district aforesaid, in the port of Baltimore, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court of the United States, aid and abet in fitting out a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with intent to employ said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from Africa, to be transported to another place to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to be held and sold as slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

14th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Charles F. Baker, a citizen of the United States of America, late of the district aforesaid, mariner, did for a certain Albert C. Stabell, who was then and there the owner of the hereinafter-mentioned vessel, after the passage of the Act of Congress last aforesaid, to wit, on the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1855, as master, aid and abet in fitting out in the port of Baltimore, in the said district of Maryland, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the fourth circuit in and for the Maryland District, a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with intent on the part of him, the said Charles F. Baker, to employ the said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from Africa, to be transported to another place, to wit, to the Island of Cuba, to be sold and held as slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

15th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Charles F. Baker, late of the district aforesaid, mariner, did, for a certain Albert C. Stabell, who was then and there the owner of the hereinafter-mentioned vessel, as master, after the passage of the Act of Congress last-mentioned, to wit, on the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1855, at the port of Baltimore, in the said District of Maryland, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of the said Circuit Court of the United States, a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with intent to employ said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from the continent of Africa, to be transported to another place, to wit, to the Island of Cuba, to be sold and held as slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

(Signed) WM. MEADE ADDISON,
Attorney of the United States for the Maryland District.

Court's Instructions.

1. To entitle the United States to a conviction under the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Counts of the indictment, the jury must find, from the evidence in this case, that the schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*," at the period

of the commission of the several acts charged in said Counts belonged in whole or in part to a citizen or citizens of the United States, or that she was navigated for on behalf of a citizen or citizens of the United States; and that the burden of proof to establish this fact is upon the prosecution, and the ownership of the said schooner is a fact to be found by the jury from the evidence, and is not ascertained or determined by the register at the custom-house.

2. And if the jury shall find from the evidence that the said schooner was purchased from her American owners for on or behalf of a citizen of Cuba, to whom the bill of sale was subsequently made, and who paid the purchase-money, and to whom or to whose agent she was delivered, then the title to the said schooner passed to said citizen of Cuba, although the jury may also find that the agent or one of the agents of said purchaser took out for her an American register, by taking a false oath at the custom-house, by which the said schooner or her value became liable to be forfeited to the United States, if they further find that the United States took no steps to enforce said forfeiture.

Defendant's additional Prayers.

3. That in order to convict the prisoner upon the 2nd and 7th Counts, it is necessary for the jury to find that the prisoner aided and abetted in taking on board or confined the negroes as charged, with intent to make them slaves.

4. That in order to constitute the offence under the 5th section of the Act of 1820, chap. 115, it is necessary that the Acts therein described as piracy, should be done and committed on board the vessel by a person who was at the time of their commission, one of the crew or ship's company of the vessel on board of which they were committed.

5. In order to find the defendant guilty under the said five Counts in this indictment in this case, the jury must find that before or at the time the vessel left the United States, the traverser had an intention to employ her in procuring negroes from Africa to be transported to some other place to be sold or held as slaves, and this must be a fixed intention, not conditional or contingent, and depending on some future arrangement.

United States of America, District of Maryland, to wit.

I, Thomas Spicer, Clerk of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Maryland district, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file among the record and proceedings of the District Court aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the said District Court, this 12th day of January in the year of our Lord 1857.

(Signed) THOS. SPICER,
Clerk of the District Court.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Baltimore.

Know all persons to whom these presents shall come: That I, John S. Bartlett, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul for the State of Maryland, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of the indictment and instructions of Court in the case of the United States v. Charles F. Baker, was procured from the office of Thomas Spicer, Clerk of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Maryland district, and that full faith and credit are due and ought to be given to the same as a true and authentic copy.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, the United States of America, the 12th day of January, 1857.

(Signed) JNO. S. BARTLETT,
Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul.

Inclosure 2 in No. 692.

Indictment.

In the District Court of the United States for the Maryland District.
United States of America, Maryland District, to wit.

THE jurors of the United States of America in and for the body of the Maryland District do, on their oath, present that Albert C. Stabell, late of the district aforesaid, a citizen of the United States, yeoman, for himself as owner of the vessel hereinafter mentioned, and Augusto L. Baptista, late of the same district, a citizen of the United States, merchant, for the said Albert C. Stabell, as factor, after the passing of the Act of Congress of the United States entitled "An Act in addition to an Act to prohibit the introduction of Slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States from and after the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1808, and to repeal certain parts of the same," to wit, on the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1855, did fit out in the port of Baltimore, in the said district of Maryland, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with intent to employ the said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from the continent of Africa, to be transported to another place to the said jurors unknown, to be sold as slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

2nd Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Augusto L. Baptista, a citizen of the United States, for himself as owner of a vessel hereinafter mentioned, and the said Albert C. Stabell, a citizen of the United States, as factor for the said Augusto L. Baptista, after the passing of the Act of Congress aforesaid, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, did fit out, in the port of Baltimore, in the district aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with intent to employ the said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from the continent of Africa, to be transported to another place to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to be sold as slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

3rd Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Albert C. Stabell, a citizen of the United States, for himself as owner of the vessel hereinafter mentioned, and the said Augusto L. Baptista, a citizen of the United States, as factor for the said Albert C. Stabell, after the passing of the Act of Congress aforesaid, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, did fit out, in the port of Baltimore, in the district aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with intent to employ the said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from the continent of Africa, to be transported to another place to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to be disposed of as slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

4th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Augusto L. Baptista, a citizen of the United States, for himself as owner of the vessel hereinafter mentioned, and the said Albert C. Stabell, a citizen of the United States, as factor for the said Augusto L. Baptista, after the passing of the Act of Congress aforesaid, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, at the district aforesaid, did fit

out in the port of Baltimore, in the district aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with intent to employ said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from the continent of Africa, to be transported to another place to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to be held as slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

5th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Augusto L. Baptista and the said Albert C. Stabell, citizens of the United States, after the passing of the Act of Congress aforesaid, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, at the district aforesaid, did, for some other person or persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, as factors fit out in the port of Baltimore, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with intent to employ the said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from the continent of Africa, to be transported to another place to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to be sold as slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

6th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that after the passage of the Act of Congress aforesaid, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, at the district aforesaid, some person or persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, did cause to be fitted out for himself or themselves, as owner or owners, in the port of Baltimore, within the jurisdiction of this Court, and within the jurisdiction of the United States, a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with intent to employ the said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from the continent of Africa, to be transported to another place to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to be disposed of as slaves; and the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Augusto L. Baptista and the said Albert C. Stabell, citizens of the United States of America, on the day and year last aforesaid, at the district aforesaid, in the port of Baltimore, within the district aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, they, the said Augusto and Albert, then and there, well knowing the intent aforesaid of the owner or owners aforesaid of the said vessel to employ the said vessel in procuring negroes as aforesaid from the said continent of Africa, to be transported to another place as aforesaid to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to be there held as slaves as aforesaid, did aid and abet the fitting out of said vessel as aforesaid, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States.

7th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Augusto L. Baptista and Albert C. Stabell, citizens of the United States of America, after the passage of the Act of Congress aforesaid, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, at the district aforesaid, in the port of Baltimore, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did, for some person or persons whose names are to the jurors unknown, as factors, aid and abet in fitting out a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with intent to employ the said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from the continent of Africa, to be transported to another place, to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to be held as slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

8th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that Albert C. Stabell, late of the district aforesaid,

yeoman, for himself as owner of the vessel hereinafter mentioned, and Augusto L. Baptista, late of the same district, merchant, as factor for the said Albert C. Stabell, heretofore, to wit, on the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1855, at the port of Baltimore, in the district aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did fit out a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," for the purpose of procuring, and with the intent to employ the said vessel in the trade and business of procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from Africa, to be transported to some place to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to be sold as slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, dignity, and government of the United States of America.

9th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that Augusto L. Baptista, late of the district aforesaid, merchant, for himself as owner of the vessel hereinafter mentioned, and Albert C. Stabell, late of said district, yeoman, as factor for the said Augusto L. Baptista, heretofore, to wit, on the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1855, at the port of Baltimore, in the district aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did fit out a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," for the purpose of procuring, and with the intent to employ the said vessel in the trade and business of procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from Africa, to be transported to some place to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to be sold as slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

10th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that Augusto L. Baptista, merchant, and Albert C. Stabell, late of the district aforesaid, yeoman, for themselves as owners of the vessel hereinafter mentioned, heretofore, to wit, on the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1855, at the port of Baltimore, in the district aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did equip a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," for the purpose of procuring, and with the intent to employ the said vessel in the trade and business of procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from Africa, to be transported to some other place, to wit, to the Island of Cuba, to be held as slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

11th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Augusto L. Baptista and Albert C. Stabell, citizens of the United States after the passage of the Act of Congress aforesaid, to wit, on the 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1855, at the port of Baltimore, in the district aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did aid and abet a certain person or persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, who did then and there, for himself or themselves, as owner or owners of said vessel, cause to be fitted out a certain vessel, called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with intent to employ the said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from the continent of Africa, to be transported to another place, to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to be sold as slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress, in such case made and provided, and against the peace, dignity, and government of the United States of America.

12th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Augusto L. Baptista and Albert C. Stabell, after the passage of the Act of Congress aforesaid, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, at the port of Baltimore, in the district aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the United States and of this Court did

aid and abet in the fitting out hereinafter mentioned of the hereinafter-named vessel, by a certain Charles F. Baker, who, on the day and year last aforesaid, did, in the said port of Baltimore, fit out as master for a certain Carlos Labradada a certain vessel, called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," which said vessel the said Charles F. Baker did then and there fit out with intent to employ said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from the continent of Africa, to be transported to another place, to wit, to the Island of Cuba, to be sold and held as slaves contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

13th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Augusto L. Baptista and Albert C. Stabell, citizens of the United States, after the passage of the Act of Congress aforesaid, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, at the port of Baltimore, in the district aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did aid and abet a certain Charles F. Baker in fitting out as master for another person or persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," which said vessel the said Charles F. Baker did then and there fit out with intent to employ said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from the continent of Africa, to be transported to another place, to wit, to a place to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to be sold and disposed of as slaves contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

14th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Augusto L. Baptista and Albert C. Stabell, heretofore, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, at the port of Baltimore, in the district aforesaid, did aid and abet a certain Charles F. Baker in fitting out and sending away as master, for some person or persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, from the said port of Baltimore, a certain vessel called "*C. F. A. Cole*," which said vessel the said Charles F. Baker then and there fitted out and sent away with intent to employ said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from Africa, to be transported to another place, to wit, to the Island of Cuba, in the West Indies, to be sold and disposed of as slaves and to be held to service and labour contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace and government of the United States.

15th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Augusto L. Baptista and Albert C. Stabell, citizens of the United States, after the passing of the Act of Congress aforesaid, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, at the port of Baltimore, in the district aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the United States and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did aid and abet a certain Carlos Labredada, in fitting out, equipping, loading, and preparing for himself, as owner, on the day and year last aforesaid, in the port of Baltimore, in the district aforesaid, within the jurisdiction of the United States and within the jurisdiction of this Court, a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," which said vessel the said Carlos Labredada did then and there fit out, equip, load, and prepare, with intent to employ in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, the continent of Africa, to be transported to another place, to wit, to the Island of Cuba, in the West Indies, to be sold as slaves, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

16th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that, the said Charles F. Baker, after the passing of the Act of Congress aforesaid, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, at

the district aforesaid, in the port of Baltimore, within the jurisdiction of the United States and of this Court, did fit out for himself, as master, a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with intent to employ said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from the continent of Africa, to be transported to another place, to wit, to the Island of Cuba, in the West Indies, to be sold, held, and disposed of as slaves; and the jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Augusto L. Baptista and Albert C. Stabell, then and there, well knowing the said Charles F. Baker was fitting out as aforesaid, for the purpose and with the intent as aforesaid, the said vessel, on the day and year last aforesaid, in the port of Baltimore aforesaid, in the district aforesaid, was aiding and abetting therein, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

17th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, do further present that Carlos Labredada, late of the district aforesaid, yeoman, after the passing of the Act of Congress aforesaid, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, at the district aforesaid, in the port of Baltimore, within the jurisdiction of the United States and of this Court, did fit out, equip, load, prepare, and send away for himself, as master, a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," with intent to employ the said vessel in procuring negroes from a foreign country, to wit, from Africa, to be transported to another place, to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to be held, sold, and disposed of as slaves; and the jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Augusto L. Baptista and Albert C. Stabell, then and there, well knowing the said Carlos Labredada was fitting out the said vessel as aforesaid, for the purpose and with the intent aforesaid, on the day and year last aforesaid, at the port of Baltimore aforesaid, in the district aforesaid, was aiding and abetting therein, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

18th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Augusto L. Baptista and the said Albert C. Stabell, citizens of the United States, after the passing of the Act of Congress aforesaid, to wit, on the day and year last aforesaid, at the district aforesaid, for some other person or persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, as factors, did fit out and equip, and cause to be fitted out and equipped, in the port of Baltimore, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, a certain vessel called the "*C. F. A. Cole*," and sent away and caused to be sent away the said vessel, with intent to employ said vessel in procuring negroes from the continent of Africa, to be transported to another place to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to be held and sold as slaves, and to be held to service and labour, contrary to the true intent and meaning of the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government, and dignity of the United States of America.

(Signed)

WM. MEADE ADDISON,

Attorney of the United States for the District of Maryland.

United States of America, District of Maryland, to wit.

I, Thomas Spicer, Clerk of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Maryland district, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, on file among the records and proceedings of the District Court aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name, and affix the seal of the said District Court, this 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1857.

(Signed)

THOS. SPICER,

Clerk of the District Court.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, Baltimore.

Know all persons to whom these presents shall come, That I, John S. Bartlett, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul for the State of Maryland, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of the indictment in the case of *The United States v. Augusto L. Baptista and Albert C. Stabell*, was procured from the office of Thomas Spicer, Clerk of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Maryland District, and that full faith and credit are due, and ought to be given to the same as a true and authentic copy.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, the United States of America, the 12th day of January, 1857.

(Signed) JNO. S. BARTLETT,
Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul.

No. 693.

Acting Consul Bartlett to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received February 14.)

(Extract.)

Baltimore, February 3, 1857.

I HAVE now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship detailed reports of the trials of Baptista and Stabell, and of Stabell on a separate trial, in the case of the "*C. F. A. Cole*," on a charge of slave-trading.

My object in obtaining the reports was to show how difficult it is to ensure conviction in such cases in this community.

Inclosure 1 in No. 693.

Report.

United States' District Court. *United States v. Baptista and Stabell.*

THE jury in the joint trial of 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th October, of Baptista and Stabell, not being able to agree, the parties were tried separately.

Baptista was acquitted, and in January of this year the trial of Stabell took place. The evidence in Stabell's case was a repetition of much of that adduced in the case of the United States against Baptista and Stabell, reported as having been tried on the 21st, 22nd, and 24th October, 1856.

The following points were brought out in the present case, viz.:—

That Stabell was the clerk of Baptista at the time the "*C. F. A. Cole*" was bought by Baptista; that he was in his office or store, Baptista being also present, at the time when Labradada brought the letter of introduction from P. Martino, of Cuba, relative to the purchase of a vessel, and that he was acquainted with the contents of said letter; that he went with Labradada to examine the "*C. F. A. Cole*," preparatory to a purchase; that he saw Labradada produce to Baptista the bag of doubloons, and heard the conversation between them at the time; that he was engaged in carrying the messages which Baptista sent to Wallace and Dunnock, who were fitting out and supplying the "*C. F. A. Cole*" for her voyage, from time to time, relative to such fitting out and supplying, and the way in which he, Baptista, wished the same done; that in order to make the "*C. F. A. Cole*" an American vessel, Stabell swore at the custom-house at Baltimore, and signed his name to such oath, that the vessel was owned solely by himself, an American (whereas it was proved at the trial that he had no interest in her); that on the day subsequent to taking such oath, he made a bill of sale of the same to P. Martino, of Cuba; that he never reported such change of ownership to the custom-house; and that on the

day immediately following that the last-mentioned, he procured the vessel to be cleared from the port of Baltimore, with the register made out in his own name as owner, and Captain Baker as captain.

The counsel argued the case before the jury, and Stabell was acquitted, after a short absence of the jury from the court-room.

Inclosure 2 in No. 693.

Report.

United States *v.* Augusto L. Baptista and Albert C. Stabell.

JOINT trial of Augusto L. Baptista and Albert C. Stabell, October 21, 1856.

The motion to quash certain counts in the indictment was granted in part, the Court holding that the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th counts were fatally defective, as they charged no crime under the Act of 1818, and were therefore quashed. The motion was overruled as to the 6th, 11th, 16th, and 17th counts.

A jury having been sworn, the following witnesses were examined on the part of the United States.

Captain Bush testified that he resides in Alexandria, Virginia. Had been a shipmaster for over twenty years. Had sailed vessels to the Brazils. About the middle of last May, went down to the mouth of St. George's Creek and saw the schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*" lying, sunk in about eight feet water. The water was within six or eight inches of her hatchway. Took out several water-casks, and tried to pump her, but could not succeed. Employed a diver, who found several holes in her bottom. They made plugs, and he went down and plugged up five 2-inch augur holes. Pumped her out then. The limber-board was removed, and the holes bored into her larboard streak. She was in a very filthy condition, and had seventy water-casks on board. The schooner had the appearance of having a middle deck in her; had cleats nailed on the sides of the vessel; others were floating about. The hatchway had been cut away so as to make a passage-way from the fore-castle to the between-deck. She had a very large number of cooking-vessels on board of her. Every other alternate plank of her hatchways had been removed so as to make it cooler between decks. Found also on board of her a number of slips of paper on which nautical calculations had been made; they indicated that she had been 1° north or south of the equator. Her trunk-seams were much shrunk from being in a hot climate. Her name had been scraped off the stern, and painted over with black paint; you could see, however, the original name. The name "*C. F. A. Cole*" was chalked on her. The piece of Brazilian coin in Court was picked up in the galley. The schooner was a very fast vessel, and in coming up to Baltimore, after she was raised, she passed everything in the bay. An unusually large-sized medicine-chest was on board. A very fine spy-glass was found on board, but no compass or chronometer.

By defence.—Never made a voyage to the Island of Madeira. It lies in about 30° latitude. In going to Madeira from Baltimore you pass through a temperate climate. Witness has not his tables with him, and could not trace the course of the "*C. F. A. Cole*" by the papers found on board, at that time [examines the papers]. One indicates a latitude of 5° 38', but can't say whether north or south; another indicates 4° 14'; no longitude is marked on either; another indicates 1° 31', either north or south, can't tell which. The longitude calculations are given in some of the papers.

By a juror.—These slips of paper were found by witness in the binnacle, above water.

By defence (continued).—One of the slips of paper contain the date of "March 29th;" another, the word "Cuba;" others, words written in Spanish or Portuguese.

Edward A. Slicer testified that he is clerk of the Marine Department of the Custom-house. Her register shows the schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*"

to be owned by Albert C. Stabell, he swearing to be the sole owner, and Captain C. F. Baker, a citizen of the United States, her master; and that she was built in Dorchester County, Maryland, in 1851, and is of ninety-two tons burthen. The manifest of her cargo shipped for Madeira and a market, shows a freight of flour, whiskey, bread, rice, potatoes, and 2,000 feet of lumber, valued at 4,979 dollars 30 cents. The date of the manifest is the 30th November, 1855; Stabell swearing to be the sole owner of the cargo. The schooner was cleared by Wallace and Dunnock. Persons frequently clear vessels who have no interest either in the vessels or cargoes. Neither the crew-list nor certificate of the registry of the vessel have been returned to the Custom-house, as the law requires.

•By defence.—There is very little trade between this port and Madeira. Vessels sometimes clear from here for Madeira. Lambert Gittings made the last legitimate clearance from this port for Madeira over nine months ago.

Mr. Baden, a pilot, testified to carrying down the schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*" from Baltimore. This was about the last day of November or first of December last. Witness went on board the schooner at the foot of Union Dock. Does not recollect seeing Baptista or Stabell on board. The schooner was towed down about ten miles by a steamer. On the second day out, in the afternoon, the captain went on shore at Annapolis to get port wine he had neglected to procure. She had a very large and unusual crew for a vessel of her size, mostly foreigners. She had six men, two mates, two captains, one steward, and one passenger on board. The cabin passenger could speak no English at all. She appeared in a great hurry to get away, and had a more general outfit than any vessel of her class witness ever saw, on board. Does not believe, from the draught of water and sailing trim of the vessel, she could have had on board the cargo mentioned in the manifest. She only drew 7 feet 8 inches water. She was an unusually fast sailer; she ran from Annapolis to Cape Henry, 140 miles, in fifteen hours.

Samuel R. Dunnock testified that he is of the firm of Wallace and Dunnock, merchants. They were applied to in October 1855, by Mr. Miles, for a vessel of about 100 tons. The schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*" appeared to suit, and Baptista was introduced to them, and they bargained at 3,250 dollars; Baptista representing he was buying for another party. Baptista was asked to settle for the vessel in the course of a few days, and witness and Baptista went to New York, where 325 colonial doubloons (over 5,000 dollars) were exchanged and paid to witness. The doubloons were carried from here to New York. The 5,000 dollars were to pay for the vessel and for fitting her out and preparing her for a voyage. The firm paid various bills, including bills to Mr. Hagar for charts, and Mr. Gould for a chronometer. Captain Baker, the master of the vessel, selected the chronometer in company with Carlos Labradada. Baptista told witness Baker was to be captain of the vessel, and frequently saw them together at Baptista's store. Saw Stabell at Baptista's store frequently, and at witness's office, bringing directions from Baptista, relative to fitting out the vessel. Baptista left the name of A. C. Stabell at witness' store, to make out the bill of sale of the vessel to. The schooner laid in Union Dock. Saw about a dozen water-casks lying on the dock at the vessel at one time. Did not look into the hold after her sale. The vessel prior to her sale belonged to witness' uncles, Captain Traverse and Captain Myers. Witness went down with and was standing on the wharf with Baptista, when the steamer-tug took the vessel off. Witness had the vessel cleared in the name of their firm.

By defence.—Received money for Baptista indirectly from Havana. It came directly in a draft from New York, from Barling, Kibby, and McKee; don't recollect the amount. The firm of Wallace and Dunnock paid for the vessel's outfit, seamen's wages, the steam-tug, rice bought in New York, whiskey, meats, &c. After the vessel sailed, had a settlement with Baptista, and he was in their debt for a small amount, which he paid. There was nothing in the cargo of the schooner singular, that excited any suspicion of witness that she was not about to sail for Madeira. At the time of the purchase of the vessel, Labradada, Baptista, and

witness went across the basin to examine her: Labradada had a tape-line and measured her thoroughly in the hold. The 5,000 dollars and the draft from New York were both exhausted in the purchase and outfit of the vessel, and cash to Baptista, leaving him a small amount in their debt.

By United States.—They kept no account with Baptista on their books, from the fact that they suspected the transaction. They put nothing on their books, but kept vouchers of the payments; and in the settlement with Baptista returned them all to him with an account.

By defence.—Baptista always represented that he was acting for another party. The vessel was delayed about three weeks in taking in her cargo. When Stabell's name was handed in for the bill of sale, witness asked Baptista how it was, where was his friend? Baptista replied that he had not come on, and he could not keep the vessel waiting here.

Mr. Stowey, of the firm of Gould and Co., testified that they have now in their store the chronometer sold to the "*C. F. A. Cole*" last fall. It was sent up there by Baptista with his card, and Baptista has since called there to see about the chronometer.

United States' District Court, October 22, 1856. The prosecution continued the examination of witnesses:

Mr. Stowey, recalled.—The chronometer was returned to Gould and Co.'s store by Baptista, on the 26th of April last. Saw Baptista at the store a few days afterwards speaking to Mr. Gould relative to the chronometer. That was the same chronometer sold in the fall (for the "*C. F. A. Cole*"). The case of the instrument showed that it had been used.

Mr. Gould testified to receiving the chronometer April 26th; it was the same instrument sold to a Spanish captain in the fall of 1855, and which Wallace and Dunnock paid for; Baptista called a week or so after it was left there to know if it was there. They had given a receipt for the chronometer to the person who left it. [Receipt produced by a sailor present.]

Mr. Dunnock (recalled) testified to going to Gould, Stowell, and Ward's last fall, with Captain Baker and Carlos Labradada to purchase a chronometer.

By defence.—Was frequently at Baptista's store after the schooner sailed; never saw a chronometer there.

Mr. Bradley testified to being at Piney Point last spring when a vessel sunk off the mouth of the St. Mary's river.

The prosecution proposed to show the acts of Captain Baker and the crew of the vessel whilst at Piney Point, but the defence objected, and the Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Bradley resumed—Was at Piney Point in the early part of May. Did not see the vessel that had sunk. Did not know Captain Baker by that name. Recognised Joseph and Antonio Petersen, two of the seamen in Court, as of the crew he saw at Piney Point.

Mr. Murray testified to being at Piney Point with Mr. Bradley about the 1st of May; it might have been the latter part of April and run into May. The seamen referred to arrived at Piney Point the day after witness got there.

Mr. Wallace, of the firm of Wallace and Dunnock, testified to the sale of the vessel to Baptista; the acceptance of bills for repairs, goods, &c.; payment of money to Baker, Baptista, and Stabell. The bill of sale of the vessel was made out in the name of Stabell. Never knew Baptista or Stabell before this transaction. Made no entries on account of the transaction; kept the bills, and returned them all to Baptista, as he requested the vouchers. Made out their statement from the bills, and put nothing on their books.

By defence.—The first payment (of 5,000 dollars) came in a draft from New York. The second payment came from Havana—Baptista gave witness a draft on a person in Havana for some 2,280 dollars, which was collected through Barling, Kibby and Co. of New York.

By a juror.—The draft on Havana was signed by Baptista.

Dr. Hall testified that he saw the "*C. F. A. Cole*" when here in May last. Witness had been long on the coast of Africa as agent of the Colonisation Society, and had frequently seen slavers there. The peculiar appearances of the "*Cole*;" the large quantity of water-casks, and the hatchways; the filthy condition of the vessel; peculiar smell about the vessel, all tended to show that she had been on the coast of Africa.

Captain Baker was brought into Court and identified as the person Mr. Bradley and Mr. Murray saw at Piney Point, represented to be the master of the schooner sunk at St. Mary's river. Mr. Dunnock also identified him as the man with whom he went to Gould and Co.'s to purchase a chronometer.

Captain M. McDonald, boarding officer of the Custom-house, testified to having followed the sea since 1825. Has frequently been on the coast of Africa. (The slips of paper found in the binnacle of the "*C. F. A. Cole*" shown.) The latitudes and longitudes on these papers, compared with a chart, show the vessel to have been down about the Bight of Benin. (The witness explained the calculations on the slips of paper.) On one paper is longitude 3° 04' west and latitude 5° 09' either north or south—the calculations on different sides of the paper. These would place a vessel in sight of land at Cape Three Points on the Gold Coast. (The witness was examined relative to these papers at considerable length.) In going to Madeira witness would not, if he could avoid it, go lower than 32 degrees. Witness has seen many slavers on the coast of Africa, and been on board of them. Witness could see on the "*Cole*," after her return here, where her slave-deck had been laid; the large number of casks on board which had had fresh water in them; the unusually large medicine-chest, and peculiar kinds of medicines; the hatchways, &c., all indicating a slaver. The schooner may have carried the amount of cargo enumerated in the manifest, together with the seventy water-casks.

Joseph Peterson, a Spanish lad, testified (through Joseph Marks, as interpreter), that he went out last December in the schooner "*Cole*," from Baltimore. Captain Baker went along. The vessel went from here to the coast of Africa—went first to Cabinda. They were two months going to Cabinda. A passenger named Drummond left the vessel there. The vessel stopped there one day. The vessel then cruized out one month, and then went into the River Congo. They went into the river between 11 and 12 o'clock in the daytime. They anchored in the river, and waited for people from the brig "*Dolphin*" to visit them. An official came on board the "*Cole*," and asked for all the papers on the vessel. The officer tried to see what was on board of her. Antonio Silva, the mate, raised the American colours, and said they had no right to search an American vessel. That night they went up the coast to Devil's Point, and anchored. Captain Labradada and two men went ashore, and the captain again came on board with the cabin passenger. They landed at Cabinda. They discharged cargo, and the negroes began to come on board in ten and twelve, all fastened by the neck, in boats. Some 335 negroes came on board, eight or nine boats bringing them off. The negroes were all on board by 8 or 9 o'clock in the daytime. The vessel lay one or two miles from shore. They landed from the vessel nothing except whiskey and lumber. They sailed from Devil's Point about 1 o'clock that day, the vessel going to Sagua la Grande, Cuba. They were thirty-five days in making the voyage. About 35 of the negroes died on the passage. The passenger who got out at Cabinda came to Cuba with them. The negroes were put down in the hold on a deck laid over the water-casks, and fed on beans and bread and rice. When they put the negroes ashore at Cuba, they went in in the daytime, landed the negroes after 7 o'clock, and came out at night. Six men were discharged after landing the negroes at Cuba. Only eight men were on board when they came out from Cuba—Baker, Silva, witness, and five men. Captain Labradada, Antonio Pollens, a passenger named Lippold, Drummond, Frank Labradada (cousin of the captain), and the cook, got out at Cuba. Four men were discharged in the Chesapeake before the vessel was sunk; they were put on a vessel from Baltimore. Captain Baker, Antoine,

witness, and two others, were on the vessel when she was sunk. She was sunk about 8 o'clock at night. The holes were bored in her in the bay. She was run ashore, the plugs taken out, and she was let go. From the vessel they went to a pilot's house, and thence to Piney Point, where they stayed three days. Nothing was taken from the vessel before she sunk. Witness shipped for Madeira, wishing to get to his own home at Cadiz, Spain. Before they left the vessel, after she was sunk, three pilots came aboard next morning. The mate, Antonio Silva, left Piney Point the day they got there. The others went up to Washington in a steamer three days after. Witness then came to Baltimore, and went off that evening. The chronometer on board Labradada took ashore with him at Sagua la Grande, Cuba.

October 23, 1856.—*Joseph Peterson* recalled.

By defence.—Witness shipped in Baltimore, in December, to go on the schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*." The first mate, Silva, asked witness to ship on the schooner for Madeira. Captain Labradada took command of the vessel the first day she started from Baltimore. Captain Labradada told the mate, in witness's presence, that he fooled the people in Baltimore nicely; that he represented he was going to Madeira, when she was going to the coast of Africa. Heard the captain, Labradada, frequently talking to the second mate and passengers about his fooling the people in Baltimore and the sailors about going to Madeira. Don Ramond (and not Drummond) was the name of the passenger they put ashore at Cabinda, and who came on board again at Devil's Point. The "Dolphin," from which an officer came on board of the schooner, in the Congo river, was a British vessel. The slave-deck was not laid till they arrived at Devil's Point.

By the United States.—Witness, when they came up from Washington, after the sinking of the vessel, left Captain Baker in Baltimore. They were seven days in coming from Sagua la Grande to Cape Henry.

Antonio Peterson, a Portuguese, testified (through Joseph Marks, as interpreter,) that he was a sailor on the schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*." [This witness described the voyage of the vessel from Baltimore to Africa; the obtaining the cargo of negroes; landing them in Cuba; arrival in the Chesapeake, &c., similar to the preceding witness.] The vessel had 375 slaves on board, 35 of whom died. They were at Sagua la Grande from 2 o'clock till 8 or 9 o'clock the same day. They left there in such a hurry because the owners at Cuba wanted to hire the fishermen to set fire to the vessel, and burn them all up; this was because the sailors asked Frank Labradada for their right pay. The crew heard Frank Labradada ask the fishermen alongside to burn the vessel. The mate bored the holes in the bottom of the schooner in the Chesapeake Bay; saw him knock a cask to pieces to get it out of his way, and the lining of the vessel off. Witness had been at Baptista's store several times before she sailed; never saw Baptista on board of the vessel.

William Williams, an officer in the custom-house, testified to arresting Baptista at his store; Captain Mc Donald was with witness.

Captain Fry testified that he is a shipping-master; that he was employed by Baptista last fall to ship a crew for the "*C. F. A. Cole*." He ordered the articles up for Madeira, and for one or more ports in Portugal. Baptista told him he would send two men to him to ship. Witness shipped the mate, a cook, a man, and one boy at Baptista's office, Baptista finding the men. The first mate, shipped as William Wilson, did not give the name of Silva. Witness shipped four other men at his (witness') office, sent there by Baptista. The day before the vessel sailed, when at Baptista's store, Baptista pointed to Captain Baker as the person who was to command the vessel. Had seen Captain Baker in Baptista's always when he went in there to see about the vessel. Baptista told witness he wanted him to ship Portuguese or Spaniards, and that he would send them to him to ship; no others were shipped.

Joseph Marks testified to receiving a receipt from Baptista on the 8th of June last, for 86 dollars and cigars, paid to Baptista for a chrono-

meter, the same that was left at Goulds. Witness arrived here from Havana on the 5th of June (receipt shown).

By defence.—Witness has been in Havana many times; knows many merchants and others there; knows Pedro L. Martino residing there.

J. F. Strohm testified to having seen Captain Baker at Baptista's place of business last fall, and last May or June; had seen Labradada there also, and Stabell.

By defence.—Knows Mr. Figaniere the Portuguese Consul-General's handwriting (a paper shown); knows the signature to be Figaniere's.

The United States having closed its testimony, the following witnesses were examined on the part of the traversers, Baptista and Stabell.

Mr. Dorsey (of firm of Middleton and Dorsey) testified to being on the schooner "*Cole*" before she sailed from Baltimore last fall. Examined her, and found flour in her cargo, liquor-barrels, lumber, &c.; saw nothing peculiar about her; her general appearance was that of an ordinary coaster. Has known Baptista, and boarded in the same house with him about two years; knows of no charge against his general reputation; his general character is good.

By the United States.—Has no recollection of ever hearing of Baptista being engaged or concerned in the Slave Trade. Captain Baker and Labradada boarded at the same house with Baptista last fall; Baker boarded there several months.

Joseph H. Boyd testified to knowing Baptista some ten years; lived next door to him; his general character was pretty good. He has been Portuguese Consul for some five years. Has known sea-captains to be at Baptista's house frequently.

Dr. P. S. Kinnemon testified to knowing Baptista eight or ten years; was his family physician; always thought his general character good.

Mr. Fowler testified that it is a common occurrence for men to be shipped who are sent by the captain, mate, and agents of the vessel. Has shipped men in merchants' offices, and on board the vessel.

Mr. Pearce testified to knowing Stabell since 1852; his general character was good; never heard anything against it.

Charles Cunningham testified to knowing Baptista some three years; boarded in the same house with him. His general character was good. Saw the "*Cole*" before she sailed last fall, and observed nothing in her appearance of an extraordinary character.

By the United States.—Saw Labradada at the boarding-house last fall. Baptista introduced him as a friend, named Carlos Labradada; boarded there some ten days. Had several times seen Labradada and Baker at Baptista's store. Some time in the spring met Labradada in company with Baptista, in front of the Custom-house, Gay-street. On another occasion in the spring, saw Labradada and Baker at Stabell's store, Centre Market.

October 24, 1856:—

Ed. C. Slicer recalled by the prosecutor.—First saw Labradada when he went to the store of Mr. Strohm to arrest Baptista, in company with Mr. Williams. After Baptista's arrest, and when about to leave the store with the officer, Baptista and Labradada had an animated interview, which, though he could not understand, created in his mind suspicion that Labradada was engaged in the matter, and seeing a marshal's officer near, he pointed him out to him and suggested his arrest, which was made. Witness also testified that so far as he was aware, Baptista sustained a good general reputation amongst the community.

The defence then resumed:—

Captain Post testified to having known Baptista for eight years. Knew but little of him, but thought his general character good.

Mr. Abrahams testified to Baptista's general character being good; had known him for some six years.

Marcus Evangelista testified that he resided in New York; was in this city during the last of October and first of November, 1855; was in the

store of Baptista frequently whilst in the city on business; was there when a Spaniard named Carlos Labradada came to his store with a letter of introduction from Pedro L. Martino, a gentleman in Cuba, to Baptista. The letter set forth that the person bearing it was an agent authorized to purchase a vessel for Pedro L. Martino, of Cuba, and came to Mr. B., with the view of securing his aid in such purchase. (The letter was submitted to the witness, who recognized it as the one he then read.) Was acquainted with the handwriting of Pedro L. Martino; was confident the letter was written by him. The bearer of the letter also bore with him 6,000 dollars, with which to make the purchase, which money he saw placed in the charge of Baptista. Saw the money, but did not see it counted. (The letter desired Mr. B. to aid in the purchase of the vessel, set forth what kind of a vessel was needed, &c., and offering him a commission of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for his trouble.) Another letter from Martino to Baptista of a subsequent date, acknowledged the reception of a letter from Baptista, announcing his purchase of the schooner "*C. F. A. Cole*," and expressing his satisfaction at the bargain he had effected in the amount he paid for her. Other letters, also of subsequent dates, were read in reference to the fitting out of the vessel, &c., showing Baptista to have acted for Martino.

Mr. Gill, teller of the Merchant's Bank, testified to Baptista's having deposited the money spoken of in that bank, on or about the time it is alleged to have been delivered to Baptista's charge.

Marcus Evangelista recalled.—Witness identified a copy of the bill of sale of the vessel from Stabell to Labradada. He was a witness to the instrument at the time it was drawn.

Mr James testified to having known Baptista for several years past, and to his general character being good.

The evidence was here closed, when the prosecution proposed to submit the case without argument, which proposition was accepted by the counsel for the accused, and at 12 o'clock the indictment was handed to the jury, with leave to seal their verdict should they agree. The jury have sat from that time till Saturday 25th October, 4 o'clock P.M., when not being able to agree, they were discharged.

UNITED STATES. (*Consular*)—*Boston*.

No. 694.

Consul Grattan to the Earl of Clarendon.—(*Received May 19.*)

My Lord,

Boston, April 30, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 19th ultimo, transmitting to me a copy of a despatch from Mr. Morgan, Her Majesty's Consul at Bahia, reporting the particulars of the capture of the schooner "*Mary E. Smith*," with a large number of slaves on board, off the coast of Brazil, in the month of January last.

It is to be hoped that the capture of this vessel, and the late seizure and condemnation of the schooner "*Falmouth*" at New York, may have the effect of deterring the Association referred to by Mr. Morgan from a further prosecution of their schemes in the ports of the United States.

I beg leave to state that the United States' authorities for this district, to whom I have thought it proper to communicate the facts contained in Mr. Morgan's despatch, have manifested much satisfaction at the capture of the "*Mary E. Smith*," and have expressed their desire to prevent, by all means within their power, the renewal of attempts at fitting out slave-vessels at this port.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND A. GRATTAN.

No. 695.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul Grattan.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 30, 1856.

WITH reference to your despatch of the 30th ultimo, I have to acquaint you that I approve of your having communicated to the United States' authorities in Boston the fact of the capture, off the coast of Brazil, of the American schooner "*Mary E. Smith*" with a cargo of slaves. Her Majesty's Government are glad to learn that this capture has been viewed with satisfaction by the authorities at Boston, and that they are anxious to prevent the renewal of attempts to fit out slave-vessels at that port.

I am, &c.

(Signed) CLARENDON.

UNITED STATES. (*Consular*)—*Richmond.*

No. 696.

The Earl of Clarendon to Consul James, April 28, 1856.

[Same as No. 675.]

No. 697.

Consul James to the Earl of Clarendon.—(Received June 16.)

My Lord,

Norfolk, May 26, 1856.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging your Lordship's despatch, informing me that the Legations and Consulates of Brazil are instructed to afford information to the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of Her Britannic Majesty, with regard to the designs of slave-traders, and directing me to communicate with the Brazilian Consul in Virginia on the matter.

The Brazilian Consul is Mr. Myer Myers, whom I had the honour of recommending as Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Norfolk. He assures me that he will omit no occasion of communicating to me immediately any information he may obtain; and I presume it would be my duty, should any facts of an important character thus reach me, to inform your Lordship of the same, and also to communicate them to the British Admiral on the South American Station by the speediest conveyance I can find.

At the same time I may be permitted to state that by the exercise of the utmost vigilance, I have not been able to discover that ships are built with a view to that nefarious Traffic, or that it has for many years been carried on by this or the neighbouring States, although there can be no doubt that in the North, not only are many vessels actually fitted out for the Slave Trade, but many are constructed and adapted in all respects for slavers, and sent out to be sold upon the African coast. The general feeling in the South is strongly against the Slave Trade; and in the cases of kidnapping from our West India Islands, to which I have frequently had occasion to refer, the agents employed to receive the negroes and send them to the south-west, and all persons concerned, are almost universally natives of some other State or some foreign country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. P. R. JAMES.

J-1297(1)
20,000

QCP112
24/11/32

HWV
21746

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

South Kensington, S.W.7.



University Library.

This Book should be returned not later
than the date last stamped below.

31 DEC 1933

[illegible]

